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Vol V

10th January 1880 to
21st December 1881

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS BANGALORE-4

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

NOT TO BE LENT

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕವಿವಿಧವಿದ್ಯಾಪ್ರಯೋಜನಮನು ಭೂಮಿ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಭಾಷಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತೃಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಶಿನಾಥ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳವರಿಂದ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಎಂಬ ಮಾಸಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಮವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Vol. VIII] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, 10th JANUARY 1881. [No. 1.

ಸಂಪುಟ. ೮] ಕೀಲಕ ಪುಷ್ಯ ೨೯ ಭಾನುವಾರ. ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ೧.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN AND MOFUSSIL

	Rs	As	P.
Yearly including Postage,	6	0	0
Monthly Do	0	8	0

N. B.—All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISMENTS.

For the first insertion, per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
For advertisements to be translated, for the first time per line	0	2	6

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times a advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly

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T. C. SRINIVASACHARYAR,
Proprietor

☞ Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid

Remittances may be made either by Money Orders, Notes or Postage Labels of half anna value, the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO MORE PAINS !!!
DARLINGTON'S
Infallible Pain-Curer.

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause on any part of the human frame A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swelling, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect:

Per Bottle, Rs 1; packing As 8
Large Size, Re 2; do. As 8.

DARLINGTON AND CO,
49, *Dharrumtollah* Street, Calcutta.

Call for *Darlington's* Pain Curer, and take nothing else in its stead.

Agent for Bangalore and the Mysore Province,
RICHMOND F. HAYES, Esq.,
Examiner Office, Bangalore.

ಡಾರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಪೇಯ್ನ್ ಕ್ಯೂರರ್ ಮೆಯಿಲು
ಸಕಲ ರೋಗಾದಿ ನಿವಾರಕವೆನ್ನಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಈ ಅಮೋಘವಾದ ಔಷಧವನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಯಾವುದೆ ಯಾತನೆಯಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೆ ಅಂಗ ಪೀಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಾಧೆಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಗುಣಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುವುದು. ಪಿಡ್ಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕೀಲುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸಂಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕೆಮ್ಮಲು, ಕಫ, ಸೆಕೆ, ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಹುಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕಜ್ಜಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಡಕುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸಂಧಿವಾತ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವವಾಯು, ಕೀಲೆಜ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ನೋವು, ಕೈಕಾಲು ಕೀಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ಸಂದುಸಿಕ್ಕಿಸುಕುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಜಜ್ಜಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ, ಹಳೆಯ ಹುಣ್ಣುಗಳು, ಕೀಲೆಜ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಡಕು, ಹಾವು ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿಷಜಂತುಗಳು ಕಡಿದಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಮದ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಇತರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಾಧೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಔಷಧವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವುದು.

ಈ ಔಷಧವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಇದರ ಗುಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿರುವರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಬಾಧೆಗಳೂ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಬಾಧೆಗಳೂ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಬಾಧೆಗಳೂ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವುದು.

ಬೆಲೆ ಒಂದು ಬಾಟಲಿಗೆ ೧ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಪೊಟ್ಟಣ ಕಟ್ಟಲಿಗೆ ೮ ಅಣೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಾಟಲಿಗೆ ೨ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಪೊಟ್ಟಣ ಕಟ್ಟಲಿಗೆ ೮ ಅಣೆ.

ಡಾರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೋ.
೪೯, ಧರ್ಮತಲ್ಲಾ ಬೀದಿ, ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ.

ಡಾರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಪೇಯ್ನ್ ಕ್ಯೂರರ್ ಮೆಯಿಲು ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಮೋಸಹೋಗಬೇಡಿರಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತಾವುದನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿರಿ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಔಷಧಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇದು ದೊರೆಯುವುದು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಏಜೆಂಟರು:—ಶ್ರೀ ರಿಚ್ಮಂಡ್ ಎಫ್. ಹೇಯ್ಸ್, ಎಸ್ಕ್ವೈರ್, ಎಕ್ಸಾಮಿನರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವರು.

NOTICE.
LIFE!
SNELLEKSZ'S
PHOSPHO FERRODINE PILLS

ಜೀವಾಮೃತ.

ಸ್ನೆಲಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮೆಯಿರವರಿಂದ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕೇವಲ ಬಲವಾದ ಪುಷ್ಟಿಕರವಾದ, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಗೆ ಬಲವನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಮತ್ತು ಶರೀರಕ್ಕೆ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾದ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಂತಹ ಅಪೂರ್ವವಾದ ಔಷಧವು ಇದೊಂದೆ.

ಈ ಔಷಧವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಬಾಧೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಂಡ ಸೌಖ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಅನೇಕರಿರುವರು. (ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.) ಈ ಔಷಧವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದವರು ಇದರ ಗುಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿರುವರು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ, (ಪ್ರೌಢರಿಗೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿರುವ ಬಿಂದುಜ್ವರ) ಅಪಸ್ಮಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಉನ್ಮಾದ ರೋಗ, ಕೆಮ್ಮು, ಕಫ, ಸೆಕೆ, ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಹುಣ್ಣುಗಳು, ಕಜ್ಜಿ, ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಡಕುಗಳು, ಸಂಧಿವಾತ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವವಾಯು, ಕೀಲೆಜ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ನೋವು, ಕೈಕಾಲು ಕೀಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ಸಂದುಸಿಕ್ಕಿಸುಕುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಜಜ್ಜಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ, ಹಳೆಯ ಹುಣ್ಣುಗಳು, ಕೀಲೆಜ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಡಕು, ಹಾವು ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿಷಜಂತುಗಳು ಕಡಿದಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಮದ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಇತರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಾಧೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಔಷಧವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಬಾಧೆಗಳೂ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಬಾಧೆಗಳೂ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವುದು.

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ಡಾರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಪೇಯ್ನ್ ಕ್ಯೂರರ್ ಮೆಯಿಲು ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಮೋಸಹೋಗಬೇಡಿರಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತಾವುದನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿರಿ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಔಷಧಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇದು ದೊರೆಯುವುದು.

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ಇಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಆಸೆಗಳ ಪೂರ್ಣತೆ ಔಷಧಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿರಿ.

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿಯ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಾಂಕಗಳ ಗುರುತು ಇಷ್ಟ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಸೂಚಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕೊಡ್ಲಿಪೇಟೆಯಿಂದ ಗುರುತು ಇರುವ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದವರು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ಯರವರು ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರದ ಸಾರಾಂಶ.

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ಬಾಣಾವರದಿಂದ

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS BANGALORE-4.

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Vol VIII] BANGALORE—MONDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1881. [No. 1.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಸೋಮವಾರ, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ ಪುಷ್ಯ ಬಹುಳ ೧೫ನೇ ಶಕವರ್ಷ. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧.

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Agent for Bangalore and the Mysore Province,
RICHMOND F HIVES, Esq,
Examiner Office, Bangalore

ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ್ಯರ್ ಕೆಮಿಯ ಫ್ಯೂರರ್ ಮೆಂಟ
ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಫಾರ್ಮಸಿಟಿಕಲ್ಸ್.

ಈ ಆಪೀಸಿನವರು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವದೇ ಮಹಾಶಯರಿಗಾದರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗಾದರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವದು.

ಇವರಲ್ಲಿಯ ಇಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಪ್ಪು ಕವಾಸು ಜಪರಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ ೫ ೦

ಪೊಡ್ಡಿನೀರು ಗಿಡ್ಡ ಎರಂ॥ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ರವಾನು ಜಪರಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ ೫ ೦

ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೆಂ.
ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ಪ್ರೀಟ್ ಕರ್ನಲ್ಲರ್.

ಯಾವಿಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಎಂದು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇರಳದಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಇತರೆಲ್ಲ ಜಪರವಾಗಿ ಬಾಜಪರಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವದು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲ ಇತರೆಲ್ಲ ಎಲಂಟಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವದು

ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ್ಯರ್ ಕೆಮಿಯ ಫ್ಯೂರರ್ ಮೆಂಟ
ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಫಾರ್ಮಸಿಟಿಕಲ್ಸ್.

NOTICE.

LIFE!

SNELLEKSZ'S

PHOSPHO FERRODINE PILLS

ಜೀವಾಮೃತ.

ಸ್ನೆಲ್ಲೆಕ್ಸ್ ಮೆಂಬರಿಂದ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕೇವಲ ಬಲವಾದ ಪುಷ್ಟಿಕರವಾದ, ನರಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಲವನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಕಿತ್ತಳೆಯಷ್ಟು ಫಾಸ್ಫರಸ್ ಎಂಬ ಜಾರ್ಜಿಯಂದ ಅಂಟಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೇವಲ ನಿರಪಾಯ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಂದ ಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಅಮೃತ ಫಾಸ್ಫೋಫೆರೊಡೈನ್ ಮಾತ್ರೆಗಳು.

ನೆಲಮುಟ್ಟಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕಂಡ ಸೋಲಿಸಿದ ನಿಸ್ಸೀಮರಾದ ಕಾಸ್ಮೊಪಾಲಿಟನ್ ಮಹಾಶಯರಿಂದ (ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಹೇಬರು, ಜಡ್ಡಿಫ್ ಕೌರಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಯಾವತ್ತೋ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆರೋಪಿಸಿದವರು ಉಂಟು ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್) ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ, (ಪ್ರೈವೇಟರಿಗೆ ಇವರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಬೇಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವದು) ಇವರಿಂದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ನರಗಳ ಶೋಕ ಸೋತ ಹೋದ, ಕೆಲಸ, ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವಂತ (ಹೆಣ್ಣಾದುಬಂದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಉಷ್ಣವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಹಾಸ್ಯ, ಅಜೀರ್ಣಕರ ನಿಸ್ಸತ್ವ, ಮೈಗ್ರೇನ್ ತಲೆನೋವು, ಕಿವುಡುತನ, ಪ್ರಾಪಂಚಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕಳ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ದೌರ್ಬಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಬೆನ್ನಿನ ಸೊಂಟ ನೋವು, ವಿಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತಕೋಪ ವ್ಯಾಧಿ (ಹೈಸ್ಟೀರಿಯಾದಿಂದಲಾಗಿರಲಿ, ನರದೌರ್ಬಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಉಂಟಾಗಿರಲಿ,) ಬುದ್ಧಿಭ್ರಮಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶೇಷವೆನ್ನುವಂತಹ, ಅಜೀರ್ಣವ್ಯಾಧಿ ಮೂಡಂಗಿತಾಗಿ ಈರೀತಿಯ ಅನೇಕ ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟಕರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಈ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಹೇಬರುಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿದೆ.

ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಹೇಬರುಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿದೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು.
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಅಡಿಷನಲ್ ಸುಪ್ರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು.
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಸರ್ಜನ

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ಸೂಚನೆ.

ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಗಿರಾಯಿಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದೇನಂದರೆ —

ತಮ್ಮ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಹೊಸಬಗೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಲುಪುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ದೂರಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇಂತಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಹಾಕುವವನು.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1881

THE PAST YEAR.

Amongst the ancient Romans, the temple of two-headed Janus, in the great city, was kept open all day long, on the first day of the kalends of January The God Janus, as our readers may know, had two heads and two sets of facial organs, the one looking back at the past, and the other forward to the future, and it was pretended that the deity could help his devout worshippers in the retrospect they took of their past lives, and reveal to them much of what was to befall them in the dim future, which the new year had within its womb This old superstition, like all old superstations, has passed away, and men are content to believe that no god, or other celestial personage, can, or will ever, disclose that which is beneficiently hid from our view, and that it is best we should allow the course of the circumstances of our lives to develope the future which has encompassed within the brief space of twelve calender months On the other hand, without the aid of Janus, we are enabled to take a brief retrospective glance at the past, when the old year has waned and died out, and a new year has been born from the womb of time We would, therefore, bespeak the reader's attention for a while, as we take a rapid review of the leading events which have marked the year that has just gone by—1880—in those quarters of the globe which are of more special interest to us And first, we would cast the retrospect on

Europe.

The first event that marks the path of retrospection is the change in the Government of England In February, the great British Parliament was dissolved, and the General Elections began By the beginning of April, the fall of the Beaconsfield Ministry was complete, and the Conservatives went out, and the Liberals came in, with Mr Gladstone as Prime Minister and a strong Liberal Cabinet, a source of much consolation and rejoicing to India, which had suffered many things at the hands of the Conservative Administration, with its policy of Imperialism and its indifference to the claims and rights of the people of India. With this political change in England, a new era seems to have dawned on the brightest jewel in the Queen's Crown, and though it is far too early to judge of results, yet we may take hope of heart for the future and wish the Liberal Government, under Mr. Gladstone's leadership, long life and prosperity.

In Europe generally, and especially in the South East portion of it, which comprises Turkey and Greece and other surrounding smaller states, there was (as there, unhappily still is) much cause for anxious disquiet Turkey gave much trouble in the matter between her and Montenegro, and not till the former was coerced by the Great Powers of Europe, did she yield to the just claims of the latter to her own territory, and it was not till almost the close of the year, was Dulcigno made over to Montenegro.

The dispute between Turkey and Montenegro has scarcely been settled, when another "European difficulty" between the former power and Greece has started up, or, rather, we should say, that a quarrel about the possession of territory which was smouldering, now threatens to break into flames, which may involve other and larger European powers, unless the combatants are allowed to settle it between themselves, which, however, present events shew, at least by England, there is no disposition on the part of the Powers of doing So the year has closed with another Eastern difficulty, or, rather, with another phase of that interminable "Eastern question," looming in the not far distance.

Ireland seems to us to be the most turbulent region of the earth, and the Irish the most unhappy and restless people, and the most unfortunate In February last, the Mysore Province, in common with all other Native States, and the whole of British India, was called upon to contribute towards the relief of the Irish people, who were than suffering from the severest famine that has visited the country since 1848, when there was a great failure of the potato crop During the past year, the sufferings of the peasantry were almost unparalleled, and many thousands died, and many more would have died, had it not been for the generous and timely aid afforded by the whole world almost That great national calamity has passed away, only to be replaced by another and equally disastrous evil—only this time, the calamity is a widespread political one We allude to the land agitation, the latter war to the knife between landlord and tenant The evil is increased and fomented by political agitators, who have formed a league, the Land League, as it is called, and, under its teachings and active auspices, the most daring and outrageous atrocities on landlords have been and are being committed, by the tenants The British Government seems to be powerless, and unhappy Ireland seems to be in the throes of a civil war, which might break out at any moment The Government, however, have instituted the prosecution of the ring-leaders amongst the agitators, and other measures are about being adopted, which, it is hoped, will put down the evil, after which, it is proposed to pass such measures of reform in the land laws, as will protect the landlord, and also mitigate the many disadvantages under which the tenants labour

While the disturbance in Ireland is continuing, England is not more fortunate abroad, in one of her colonies of South Africa, which was hitherto thought one of the most peaceful and prosperous The Boers of the Transvaal, a race who claim to be descendants of the Dutch, broke out into open rebellion, towards the close of the year, and the telegrams which are being received show that, though but half civilised, they are not such contemptible foes as may have been at first imagined They have already achieved several successes against the troops of the English colonists, and it seems probable that they will gain many more victories, and, perhaps, will have gained the freedom for which they are fighting before troops from England are sent over to aid the colonists

The Czar of Russia seems to be the most unfortunate sovereign on earth The past year was marked by two of those atrocious attempts on his life, which have also marked some other periods of his critical existence "Uneasy is the head that wears a crown," is, indeed, true of Alexander II of Russia The Nihilists, however, have been keeping quiet for some time, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the present year will not be marked by similar attempts on the life of a sovereign, who, weak and vacillating though he may be, intends no harm to his subjects.

British India.

The end of the first quarter and the beginning of the second quarter of the past year was signalised by important changes in the Government of India In the first place, the atrocious and unpardonable blunder of Sir John Strachey, late Finance Minister of India, in the estimates of the expenditure on the Afghan war, and the unexpected and complete downfall of the Beaconsfield Ministry, were circumstances which led to the immediate resignation by the Earl of Lytton, of the Viceroyalty of India Lord Lytton identified himself too much with the Conservative Government, to the exclusion of the best interests of the country which had been entrusted to his care, for him to hope for any mercy from the Gladstone Government, and as his lordship felt certain of his recall, he did wisely in resigning his high and responsible position, in which he proved himself far more ornamental than wise and useful, and so his lordship left India a year before his term of office actually expired—we regret to say it, unregretted by any but his most intimate friends Lord Lytton was succeeded, in the middle of the year, by the Marquis of Ripon, a nobleman and statesman of a far different stamp, of whom India expects great things, should his lordship's recent severe illness not necessitate his return to his native land, which may Heaven avert

Two of the minor Presidencies of British India have also had changes in their Government, during the past year The first was that of Bombay Sir Richard Temple, the Governor of that Presidency, in an unhappy moment—which he must now keenly regret—was induced to resign his post and take steamer for his native county of Worcestershire, where he was certain of being returned, by an overwhelming majority, as member of the House of Commons in the Conservative interest But alas! for the vanity of human hopes and wishes, his native county would have nothing to say to him, and so we find Sir Richard, once the all-powerful and all-admired in Belgaum and Bombay, now stumping it about his native land, shewing himself off at lecture rooms, conversaziones and social science gatherings

The other change in the Government of a minor Presidency was that of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the late Governor of Madras In his Grace's case, however there was no such unhappy collapse as in that of Sir Richard Temple After having served out his full term of five years in the Government of the Presidency, with credit to himself and benefit to those over whom he was set to rule, the Duke of Buckingham left Madras, at the latter end of last month amidst many public ovations and God speeds to him and his, especially from the Hindu and Mahomedan sections of the Madras community If we may venture to make a quotation from the Christian Scriptures in the columns of a native journal, we may say of the Duke—"The path of the just is as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day" And we are afraid, we must add, in the case of Sir Richard Temple—"The way of transgressors is hard" The Duke of Buckingham has been succeeded by the Right Honorable W P Adam, late Liberal Whip, who received the reversion of the Madras Governorship as a reward for his services to his party Of him it is too premature to say any thing

The close of the past year was also marked by the termination of the second Afghan war, which, begun in the early part of 1878, was brought to a close in October of the past year, by which time all the British troops had evacuated the country Several leading events signalise this war in Afghanistan The retaking of Cabul after the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his escort, the retreat of the troops to Sherpur and the seige that they stood there, the final defeat of Abdul Rahaman, his installation as Amir, the march of the troops back to India, under Sir Donald Stewart, the march of the troops to Kandahar, under Sir Frederick Roberts, for the relief of that city, and to retrieve the disastrous defeat of General Burrows, and, finally, the glorious victory of General Roberts over Ayub-khan, have all become matters of the past history of India. The only unsolved question of the Afghan war is the retention or evacuation of Khandahar

The Native States of India

During the past year, we have had to deplore, as far as the Native States are concerned, the untimely death of two enlightened Native princes We refer to the deaths of the Maharajas of Jeypore and Travancore Both deceased princes were highly revered and beloved by their respective subjects, and greatly honoured by the British Government, which saw in them the soundness of the policy of respecting the independence and integrity of the Native States of India, in opposition to the long-worn out policy of annexation, which has now but very few, and that but insignificant, exponents Jeypore and Travancore are Native kingdoms, which, under their present enlightened and beneficent rulers and their respective Rowans, will, we are certain, continue to meet their independent existence, and the justice done to, and the generosity reposed in them, by the British Government

The remarks we have made above are further strengthened by the great and significant fact that, during the war in Afghanistan, there was the most gratifying and spontaneous loyalty displayed by the Native princes of India towards the British Government, when so many of them came forward with offers of troops and money in aid of the enterprise The future historian, who shall sit down to write the narrative of the Afghan war of 1878—80, and who shall omit prominently to record this fact in his pages, will be guilty of the most reprehensible injustice But we have no fear of history History, we are sure, will do full justice to the loyalty, honesty, and faithful appreciation of their position under the British Government of the Native princes and chiefs of India

The Mysore State

And now we come to a subject which is, as a matter of course, of nearer interest home, and in which all true Mysoreans can never cease to feel the liviest concern, the subject, namely, of the history and progress of their own Native State whether the narrative is presented to them, piece by piece, as it were as the weeks and months go by or collectively, during the space of a twelve month as we are about to attempt to do now with the history of the past year Our chronicle must, in the nature of compendious history, be brief and fragmentary It is only when the historian applies himself to the task of writing the history of an age that has gone by that the full details of the facts and circumstances connected with the theme, can be given In this sketch therefore, of a year's history of the Mysore State we shall necessarily have to be brief

And first before all things, we have to refer with all sincere loyalty and profound respect to His Highness the Maharaja It is with unfeigned pleasure we note that the past year has shewn an unmistakable and marked improvement in His Highness's progress towards the assumption of that high and responsible office with which he is about to be invested His Highness paid his annual visit to Bangalore in July last, and remained here up to the end of September following It is needless to say that His Highness was very popular amongst the European section of Bangalore society, and those of his countrymen who were fortunate enough to be admitted into his presence, speak of His Highness' courtesy and urbanity in the highest terms, so that we cannot but entertain good hopes for the display, by and by, of those qualities which so become the character of kings and princes It is a pity, however, that during the Maharaja's stay in Bangalore, he was kept so studiously (as it seemed) out of sight of the general public We suggested at the time that there should be a public entry and procession by His Highness from the Cantonment into the Pettah, during his stay. Had the suggestion been carried out, the results would have been most advantageous. We are amongst those old fashion people who think that a ruler should be as much as possible before his people, who should have ready access to him.

In the early part of September, His Highness paid his promised visit to the Kolar District, and was received in the most loyal and hearty manner, in Kolar town, which was *en fete* for the occasion. A long account of this visit and of the reception of His Highness was given in our issue of the 13th September last, so that we need not refer to the details here again. But in Kolar, as in Bangalore, the ordinary population, such, we mean, as the higher class of cultivators and rich merchants and traders of the place had no access afforded them to pay their respects to the sovereign, which consists of a low salaam and 'touching of the Nazzar,' and would not have been inconvenient, or caused much loss of time to the Maharaja. Then, His Highness did not speak a word in reply to the loyal address presented to him, a mistake which was made also in other parts of the province, during the prince's first tour. It is to be hoped that such errors will be rectified, as time goes on, and the Maharaja has been finally seated on his throne and has settled down to his great work of a ruler of men.

The past year, especially from the middle portion of it, was occupied with discussions and anticipations as to what would be the official and other arrangements, consequent on the last approaching rendition of the Province. The public began to know, little by little, the character of the arrangements, and that consisted of 'reduction' and 're-organisation.' The first meant (as it means) cutting and carving of official salaries and emoluments on all sides, and the dispensing with the services, either on pension or gratuity, of a large number of *employés*, and the second meant the retirement—in many distinct instances, on compulsion, in the case of Native officers—of both European and Native officers of the Mysore Commission. The air was full of the groans of the wounded and moans of the dying, as it were, and the whole official world of Mysore were in the throes of expectation and anxiety; but as we have said, gradually we learnt what "impending changes" meant, and now we know the meaning of the phrase quite well. It me us the retirement, at judicious intervals, of all European officers of the Mysore State, and their replacement by Natives. We do not think the higher subordinate agency and the lower subordinate agency of Natives and Eurasians and Anglo-Indians, in the public offices, need feel any more anxiety as to any more changes, or reductions, or reorganisations. So far as *they* are concerned, we think all arrangements have been settled.

Amongst other official reductions worthy of note, during the year, was the abolition of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, or the Engineering College, as it was called, and the substitution of a local Engineering School, in which the standard of education is not to be higher than that for the grade of overseers of the Public Works Department. The superior officers of the Mysore Department of Public Works are henceforward to be all natives, and for this purpose, scholarships have been established to enable educated young men to study in colleges outside the Province for the grades of Engineer and Assistant Engineer. The scheme, we think, is not only economical, but will also prove efficient.

Then there was the establishment of the School of Medicine and Surgery for the whole Province, in which the standard of education is not to be higher than that required for the grade of First Class Hospital Assistant of the British Medical service. But here also the higher medical and surgical education will be aided by the granting of scholarships, to enable young men, with some ambition and pluck in them, to proceed to Bombay, to study in the Grant Medical College in that city. This scheme also has gained the approval of the public, and we are sure it will prove sufficient to answer the medical requirements of the Province.

The Lying-in-hospital, on the Potta road, was finally opened towards the close of the last month of the year, and placed in charge of a well educated, intelligent, experienced, and energetic Native Hospital Assistant, in the person of Mr. Arogium Pille. It is hardly necessary to have to speak of the great public advantages such an institution affords so well are they now understood, even by the common people. We have no doubt that the institution, which has been begun on a comparatively small scale, will be enlarged, or, rather, will enlarge itself, in a very short space of time, as all such charitable and beneficent institutions do.

The past year's history of the Mysore State would be incomplete, and the readers of our journal would be much surprised, if we omitted to notice the "great mystery" of the Mysore Palace jewels, which started into life at the beginning of the year, and the discussion concerning which has not as yet ended, and which, perhaps, will not end, till, probably (as some suppose) the matter is placed before the British House of Commons, and there discussed and brought to a final settlement, one way or the other. Our readers are full well aware of the details of the Jewel scandal, which was first brought to light in the columns of the *Indian Statesman*, an ably conducted and influential daily journal published in Calcutta, by the publication therein of what is known as the "Jewel memorandum," to which are attached the initials "E. B.," a writer who speaks with evident authority, arising from much official experience and ready access to official records. The *Statesman* followed up the publication of the memorandum with a series of articles on the Mysore Palace jewels, which attracted a great deal of attention and evoked a great deal of controversy in the columns of the Indian Press, both English and Vernacular—a controversy which threatens to break out again with as much vigour as before, in spite of the fact that an official explanation was put forth by the Chief Commissioner, with which the Government of India expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. With regard to this official explanation, it is a curious fact that it was not given, at all events, not published, till the jewel controversy had raged for months around the heads of those most concerned, in clearing themselves of the indirect charges and insinuations which "E. B's" famous memorandum levelled against them. The only reason given for this injudicious delay was, that Mr Gordon was not bound, on account of a public clamour, to afford any explanation of that which concerned his own 'personal honour,' and that the same reason applied to Mr Rangacharlu's reticence. This reason for the delay in the appearance of the explanation, was, of course, untenable, and the explanation—such as it is—at length appeared and was officially given to the public. Subsequent to its appearance, a Commission of enquiry into the present condition and value of the jewels was appointed, and everything seems to have been taken as all right and for granted; but as the commission was not an entirely independent one, but its members consisted of the Native officer most concerned and his personal friends, the proceeding looks very much as if a man, whose accounts were in confusion, had been appointed to "audit and find them correct." Such are the leading facts in the history of the great scandal about the Mysore Palace jewels. One circumstance more is to be noted with respect to the scandal. It was freely stated that the Mysore jewels story was the pure invention of the Hebbar Iyengars, members of the Mysorean party in the State, and was put forth to suit a political purpose, the purpose, namely, of discrediting their opponents, the Madrasees. This charge never was proved to be true, never was true and never could possibly be true, and was simply a random shaft aimed at the Hebbar Iyengars. That the story was not an invention of the latter, has been completely established by the fact, that had there been the smallest iota of well-grounded proof that a Hebbar Iyengar was an inventor of the story, he would have been instantly prosecuted for libel, by those most affected by the story, and it is equally clear that an honest, outspoken man, like the Editor of the *Statesman*, would not have persevered in a lie for so long a time.

Equally incomplete would a review of the past year be, had we omitted to mention the controversy on the subject as to who should be the first Dewan in the restored Native State of Mysore. Like the jewels controversy, the question of the Dewanship evoked much acrimony on the part of the followers of both parties in the State, through the medium of the Press, and much was written by partisans on both sides, for which they are now sorry, no doubt. As usual in such political disputes, each party set up its own hero, or representative man, and freely flung them at each other's heads. They themselves did not personally appear in the arena of battle, but, doubtless, like wise generals, they remained behind the scenes, and gave direction, now and again, to special points in the controversy. It would be superfluous and out of place here to gauge over again the relative merits of Mr. Krishnaiengar of Kolar, and Mr. Rangacharlu, and their claims to the Dewanship, put forward by their respective admirers and followers. It was a profitless and unpleasant subject at best, and we are of opinion that we should let sleeping dogs lie. It is to be recorded here, however, that the present Chief Commissioner, in the famous letter, which was sent to the *Mail* explaining his policy in the reorganisation of the State service, has recorded his distinct preference for the claims of Mr. Rangacharlu to the first Dewanship of the Mysore State; the Government of India, under its late Viceroy, Lord Lytton, and his lordship himself, have declared their express intention that Mr. B. Krishnaiengar should be the first Dewan. In the opinion of the public, however, the Revenue Commissioner has the best of the running for this first prize in the State service. We cannot tell how the event *may* turn out by and by. Many unlikely things have occurred on a race course, ere this, and many bets have been unexpectedly lost and won. In the present race for the Dewanship, both "favorites" may be "out," after all, and some unknown and as yet unnamed "dark horse" be the ultimate winner.

There is but one more event of the past year to note, and that is, the reorganisation of the police force of the Province. On this subject, we had our full say in an article which appeared in our issue of the 25th October last. All that we say of it now is, that efficiency has been sacrificed to economy, and it seems as if the system will have to be abandoned, in a year or two hence, for a more efficient one. The public force of a Native State, indeed, of any state should be a very strong one, and constructed on a broad and liberal basis, as to the remuneration of its members.

Having had our say, which, contrary to our first expectation and intention, has proceeded to a far greater length, nothing remains for us now, but, first, to thank our subscribers, readers, and contributors, and all those who have aided us in the delicate task of sustaining our existence, as an exponent of public opinion in this Province; secondly, to trust that the same encouragement and countenance will be afforded us during the new year that has just dawned upon us; and, last, though not least, to wish all our subscribers, readers, and supporters

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!

హొస సంవత్సరద శుభ.

ఇంగ్లిష్ కరద సంవత్సరద మొదలినల్లి నమ్మ కరద సంవత్సరదలల్లి మాడిద్దవుగళిగె, సాధ్యవిద్దల్లి మత్తు మాడువ రీతియల్లి మాడిద్దవుగళిగె, ఈ కారణదింద నమ్మ పత్రికెయ ఓదుగరిగళు, చందాదారరు, మత్తు ఇతరరు నమ్మ కర్తవ్యద బగెగినల్లి ఇట్టిరువ అభిప్రాయగళన్ను తిళిదు, నమ్మ పత్రికెయ మేలిన ప్రేమవన్ను తోరిసిరువుదు సహజవాగిదే. ఇదు నమగూ సంతోషవన్ను తందిదే. ఆదరింద నమ్మ పత్రికెయ మేలిన ప్రేమ మత్తు అభిమానవన్ను ముందువరిసువుదు నమగె అత్యవశ్యవాగిదే. ఆదుదరింద నమ్మ పత్రికెయ మేలిన ప్రేమవన్ను ముందువరిసువ రీతియల్లి నడెదుకొళ్ళలు ప్రయత్నిసువుదు నమ్మ కర్తవ్యవాగిదే. ఆదరింద నమ్మ పత్రికెయ మేలిన ప్రేమవన్ను ముందువరిసువ రీతియల్లి నడెదుకొళ్ళలు ప్రయత్నిసువుదు నమ్మ కర్తవ్యవాగిదే. ఆదరింద నమ్మ పత్రికెయ మేలిన ప్రేమవన్ను ముందువరిసువ రీతియల్లి నడెదుకొళ్ళలు ప్రయత్నిసువుదు నమ్మ కర్తవ్యవాగిదే.

పత్రికెయ నమ్మను అయిన ఇంగ్లిష్కరద అభిప్రాయద మూలపత్రికెగళ విలాగణియిం మత్తు స్పష్టంకగళన్ను. యూరోపియంకుల అభిప్రాయగళు అథవా వీక్షణ సంగతిగళన్నాధరిసిరువుదిల్ల మత్తు ఆ రణ్ణాధద అంశగళు అనేక కిరుచుదుగళిదే. ఎల్లుక్కింతలు మొదల అవశ్యకతే. రక్షణ అథవా సూచిసిరువుదు ఎల్లవన్నూ ఎల్లరూ ఒప్పువుదిల్ల. ఆదరే ఒందు విషయదల్లి ఎల్లరూ ఒప్పువుదు నిశ్చయ. ఆ విషయవేనెందరే, కరకాటదల్లి ఆడిరిసిదుదక్కింతలూ, విభిన్నరిగింతలూ వ్యత్యస్తరిగళు మంత్రి మాడిరువ ప్రయత్నగళల్లి ఎల్లరూ ఒప్పువుదు నిశ్చయ. ఆ విషయవేనెందరే, కరకాటదల్లి ఆడిరిసిదుదక్కింతలూ, విభిన్నరిగింతలూ వ్యత్యస్తరిగళు మంత్రి మాడిరువ ప్రయత్నగళల్లి ఎల్లరూ ఒప్పువుదు నిశ్చయ. ఆ విషయవేనెందరే, కరకాటదల్లి ఆడిరిసిదుదక్కింతలూ, విభిన్నరిగింతలూ వ్యత్యస్తరిగళు మంత్రి మాడిరువ ప్రయత్నగళల్లి ఎల్లరూ ఒప్పువుదు నిశ్చయ. ఆ విషయవేనెందరే, కరకాటదల్లి ఆడిరిసిదుదక్కింతలూ, విభిన్నరిగింతలూ వ్యత్యస్తరిగళు మంత్రి మాడిరువ ప్రయత్నగళల్లి ఎల్లరూ ఒప్పువుదు నిశ్చయ.

ఎల్లరిగూ ఆరోగ్యవన్ను అయిసి ఇంగ్లిష్కరద అభిప్రాయద మూలపత్రికెగళ విలాగణియిం మత్తు స్పష్టంకగళన్ను. యూరోపియంకుల అభిప్రాయగళు అథవా వీక్షణ సంగతిగళన్నాధరిసిరువుదిల్ల మత్తు ఆ రణ్ణాధద అంశగళు అనేక కిరుచుదుగళిదే. ఎల్లుక్కింతలు మొదల అవశ్యకతే. రక్షణ అథవా సూచిసిరువుదు ఎల్లవన్నూ ఎల్లరూ ఒప్పువుదిల్ల. ఆదరే ఒందు విషయదల్లి ఎల్లరూ ఒప్పువుదు నిశ్చయ. ఆ విషయవేనెందరే, కరకాటదల్లి ఆడిరిసిదుదక్కింతలూ, విభిన్నరిగింతలూ వ్యత్యస్తరిగళు మంత్రి మాడిరువ ప్రయత్నగళల్లి ఎల్లరూ ఒప్పువుదు నిశ్చయ. ఆ విషయవేనెందరే, కరకాటదల్లి ఆడిరిసిదుదక్కింతలూ, విభిన్నరిగింతలూ వ్యత్యస్తరిగళు మంత్రి మాడిరువ ప్రయత్నగళల్లి ఎల్లరూ ఒప్పువుదు నిశ్చయ. ఆ విషయవేనెందరే, కరకాటదల్లి ఆడిరిసిదుదక్కింతలూ, విభిన్నరిగింతలూ వ్యత్యస్తరిగళు మంత్రి మాడిరువ ప్రయత్నగళల్లి ఎల్లరూ ఒప్పువుదు నిశ్చయ.

తీరాలాన్యాళ్ళే మోరిక యుపాదిక్ కశ్మీరే
శేంలు కుతుకిగళ్ళిక పశ్చిమరు శ్రీక్షిణా
కారిరుకరిందం అవశరవు కుతీఁఁఁకర
ఖుసిరకాద ప్రభుత్వమన్న కతీఁఁఁలాగరదే
నంవటనకుగిద్దారాగి, అంతాకర మోఁఁ
శేంఖ్యాత్మిక ఫరరఁఁకుతగళన్న కేమగే వి
స్తరిసుతిరుతిదంతూ, మత్తు ఫరఁఁస్థుపిఁఁగ
ళన్ని శేలవుతగళ్ కారిం గరు చుంటాగుతకరిందం
అభిగళన్న వ్యవస్థేయుఁఁదరేంతూ క్రిఁవ
కరు శేంద్రిద్యళ్ళి కురిఁఁఁదుకరు విజ్ఞాపిసిద
రు. అదరమేలే ఇంగ్లిష్ నకారఁఁకరు తిరి
పిదుస్తారా పంస్థానాధిపతిగిలు సూధ్యస్థేయా
మురుతళ్ళి ఉపస్థాపిసిదరు. ఈగ కురిఁఁ
యరు అదళ్ళి ఒకిపయలాశేయన్న క్కొదే.
ఇతర పర్యటకరాగలి జ్యాగే అనుకూలవా
పాంగళన్న ఇంగ్లిష్ ఫకారఁఁకరు పజి
నకర్ద్దేందు హామిఫ్ కాఁఁఁఁళ్ళ ప
ఘాఁఁదన్ని నిరాఁఁయిసల్పట్టరు. ఇవరింద, ఫకరఁఁ
విశ్వకఁఁఁగళా ఇత్యర్హ కాఁఁఁరమేఁఁశే జొత
క్తు అఁఁగపంరట్టళ్ళి కారణకాగుతిద్దవు కప్ప
వు ఎద్దయుట్టిగే శేఁఁపుశేపిఁఁదు. స్ట్రింగ్ రా
జ్యద లప్తవాదరేశ్యాఁఁది. అస్ట్రియా-హేఁఁగర
స్థితి మఁఁ అష్టు కృష్టకరవాగిల్లవు. విశేషవ శి
ళిపల్యాళి, ఎక్తేఁఁశేఁఁదరవాఁఁఁఁళ్ళ భూకర్ష
ణెయ్యా వశేఁఁఁపురిసిదేఁఁశేఁఁఁరు స్థిర
కరిసిఁఁఁరిం రాజ్యఁఁంఁఁ కాళ్ళిఁఁయా
శేఁఁఁఁఁదక అవశ్యకతేయన్ను తిళిసిదేఁఁరు అందరే ఆ
తూఁఁఁఁదిద్దరి. దవీఁఁ అమేరికాంఁఁకద ఐఁఁఁరిఁఁ
ఇంద్ స్థితిఁఁఁదిద్దరే. ఆఫ్రికాదవ దవీఁఁఁరిఁఁ
గళ్ళి యుద్ధ శాన్తియన్ను కాపాడిశేఁఁఁఁదు స్థిర
ఁఁఁదిద్దరే. ఐరాఁఁపిన్ రాఁఁఁఁం ప్రదేశక
ళ్ళి శేఁఁఁఁరిఁఁఁ ఇంగ్లిష్ పరకారద ముఖ్యవాద
ఁఁఁ ఈ ఁఁఁఁ ఁఁఁఁ ఁఁఁఁ ఁఁఁఁ ఁఁఁఁ ఁఁఁఁ
ఁఁఁఁ

శీలాకాన్యాకేళీ వేణిక యూపిరీకే తస్మీరే శీలలు కుసుమీగళిగిల్ల పక్షిగళు శబ్దిసుత్తా శానిరువవరెంద అవనుగళు కుతీలాకర శూన్యవాద ప్రభుత్వవన్ను కలేయలారదే నంతెయిమకలిద్దానాని, అంతవర మేలు శీఘ్రాకర శక్తియన్నూ, అపుపసుపక్షిజనగళ ప్రాణ నాశకూర్ప్ వారణకాగిద్దానిర్ను. అకారణ్యం కగళన్ను పంపీరదాగి బిరకతి లిరిమదిల్ల ఖ్యాగందరే:—అధ్యూఢాప్తాచేశ్వరఆదిగ రరకుగిగూ విభిన్నకాలదవరిగూ బ్రీతమత్స నదేకుయిద్దకఖాపామీగే బిరుద్ధనాగి అమిరా రవు రష్యా రాయభారియన్ను తీస్కొ రా జధానిగల్లి అంగీకరిసిదరు. అవరమేలే విభిన్నవరు రస్మ్యశక్తియవరన్ను అంగీకరి సకపడ్డు, ఖిల్లదపత్రగల్లి రష్యా రాయభారి యన్ను బాపస్ కరుతిదేరేందు అమిరార వన్ను కేలిద్దకే— అవను జవాబీ కొంకిల్ల లేం అవరచేపీయింద ఖ్యాంక్యదేశద పరజాద్ధ న్ను బందోబస్తు మడిసికొళ్ళుత్తేరేంబ అ జేమే ఇంగ్లిష్ నకరగే ఉంటాగి నవకర్ల వి మయవన్ను తుంకిసి అమిరారవరిగే ఒంకుళా గద బరిదరు. అదక్కే అమిరారవను తిరిసిద దేవ్ందరే, బ్రిటిష్నవరిగే స్నేహదల్లి కొళ్ళ వల్లదుదంతే మాత్రవల్లదే ఇంగ్లిష్ నకరగే ఉపకారవన్ను మాడుత్తా బందిద్దారే. అదరింద

మీరికి ఇదరంగా కోలాహలమైన ఆనంద కారణాలున్న అధికారికీలో యిళ్ళో ఉన్న కొద్ది మాత్రమూ కర్కశ క్లేశాలూ, వారకు కరకర్మాలం యినవి యిలాంటివున్ను పూర్తా ఆలమాయిషీ మాత్రమే శ్లేషలూ వస్తే రేఖ్యా చాతీనూ కారము ఇంత్య స్టేట్స్‌మేన్ పత్రికలో చిరిపి ధర్మాలో ఆవిర్భావి అదున్న విస్తారమాని ఉదంపి అధికారులకున్న కోట్టని, అదరమీరికి ఇంత్య కరకర్మాలంటివారు మీ ప్రజారు ధర్మాలకరకర ఆచారమున్న ఆకీడిపడుతు ఆదరిళ్ళ మీ మూరు సంకార్యకరకు. తప్పస్థితి యిమ్మ చిరిపిలు వరిదింద కరకర్మాలంటివారు కృష్ణ ప్రేమకర్మాలేందు ఆవాచ్ కోట్టిను. మీరికి మీ మూరు ముఖ్యాధికారులక లాభంకోళ్ళు కారణమాదవ విషయమంమయిట్టి కళంకిత్ చిత్ర త్రియాయిరు. ఫలరీ ఉమ్మ ప్రజాదరమీరికి ఆనుళ్ళాని వాగ్వాదాయి మీద స్టేట్స్‌మేన్ కాశీనాథారము కరకర్మాలంటివారు నిజాయతీళ్ళ మళ్ళీంది విధమైనవాదాన్ జీరు కొన్నాని. ఇవరింద కరకర్మాలంట్రానము కెట్‌ల్ మూత్ర బీ గా ద ఆంశ యిమ్మా యిరుంటంకి కాణాక్ కి. ముంచిన వళారీరి పాల్ మాలయిన్ని గు ణాకాలకరకి ఆ రాజ్యంమ్ను ఓప్పించలేం ఆనియంపదరింద తుస్వీ విచక్షుంటంకర్పరు శకోలు రకాపిని నేటి హౌంగ్ కాలదమో రలు వచేటుంద లాభమేం గా, ఇతర క్రిమి కథా మళ్ళ రాం నేటికి దాలత్తికి ఆవర్యక్ష కళానిమిత్తంద అవుళళ్ళమ్ను తప్పిపి భామవ మిపి ఓళ్ళు-కృళక్ళు-బళ్ళ బుజళ్ళ కాంతియుమా, మణా గాజర దోళాక్తోలంద్రి దృధవాద కాళ్ళర్యమూ ఉర్యుంట్ల అధికారియింద మాఘ ల్ప మణీళాద లోపాంతుంళ్ళిల్లు జీరిదేలు రీ యాదకర భాగీళ్ళ విరళలు, రాజ్యంద్రి లీ ఆన కప్పిపెట్టట్టరిరీళ్ళి కమ్మ విషయంద్రి ఐ ఆంగ్ మత్తపాళ్ మూతల్పట్టిదేంచు మంచాళ ధ్రూధాన పత్రమకర్మళ్ళి- కారకుళాయిళ్ళు ఉ ప్లేళ్యవేదనీళ ఇమ్మ ప్రూకాలిపదేలోలం ళతు. ఫులబాణయి కమ్మిళారణదింద్రి ఆనేక శయుగాలోపి మాటాపిపర్ కళు ఆనీలమీయం చిట్టు జీరాలు జోలదరు, ఉజుళ్ విస్తారమాని ప్ర ప్లోర్ శిల్పంచియాం కిన్నివెల్పట్టిరు, బీం కథూరల్లి స్థాపిపెల్పట్టిన ఇంజనీరింగ్ కా లిదేవల్లి ఆశ్యేదేశాదమ్మయంది ప్యోయర్ శీల్ప కో ప్రాచీళ్ళమ్ను కోట్టు లేళ్ళ జీంళ్ళు ఆవాసిళ్ళ మూళాభ్యాసమాల్పట్టుయిదరళ్లోనిదల్లి పాధారణాదాద ఇంజనీయరింగ్ మాళ్ ఓం జుస్థాపిపెల్పట్టిరు. ఉజుదరంది యిరుళోపి యూ ఎక్షిక్యూటివ్ ఇంజనీరర్ కళు ఉజుళ్ళంది యిరులిద్దరన్నే, ఆవరుకరిగి ఐదంగా నేటివ్ కళు కోళరర్ మూతల్పట్టిరు. ఫులీమేంట్‌ల్లి ఆశాదియాగిన్ని పాయర్ బా జీ మాభాభ్ మూతల్పట్టిరు ఆదకళ్ళి ఐదంగా మళుర్ శీంగి లోంఐ కోళరట్టిరు. ఫూ జవాదే ఆరంభిపెల్పట్టిరు ఉంచిల్లిదే ఏంరు కోళాస్థ స్టేట్ రేంల్ వే రాపిగారియు మీ వ్యక్తిల్లి మనిపిదేళాద ఆవర్యకతి కోళరుం మ కళ ళంకస్థరల్లి ఉజుళ్ కోళరాగిళేవ నదేవిదరింద ఆరజాగిరింద్ జీస్టాగిదే రక్షి ళూర్చేపి మాగిరుళు ఐదిరిళ్ళ ప్రతిని కి ఐంరుళ్తి. మీమూరు దీవేంద్రాని ఆగ్యే మూతకరుళ్ళ తీళ్ళ ఆరిభ్యాంళరు గాగి యాం, మణాగాజర దోళాక్తోలంద్రి, పాగ్రేజా సిస్థ ఆమాదేళు ఐదిరిళు ఐదవస్థదదిదేంయం ప ఐమ్మున్ను తీస్కారి మమతు పాటాదంతి రా ణంరిద్ధిగా ఇంరా స్థిరిదేళు ఆంకరుళు కీయరి ఉంటాద వరాక్ ఉంద కరకాదే రీ ఫలాధాన మూతలూరదే ఐంరియుద్ధిదల్లి వ్యక్తుళు ఉంరుంటే జాగాల్పట్టిరు ఫూర్వక జీ మమరీ జాగర క్రీళ్ళిప్పిల్పట్టిరి. ఇమ్మ వ మ్మ ఐజా రాజ ఘమాకర భీళాంళ్ళ ఉంటాళ్ళ కంరిత్వత్తాంకరద రి ఫుపకన్ను తోంరిద చ్రీడ్ రాయ్ ఐదరు ఉజుళ్ళరి జోంరదిళ్ళ ఆజుపురద మజా రాజాగరదా అన్నరి జోంగుదజాగిద్దాంరిందు నమూజాగిరుంరంరి లిరిముళుంరదే.

Orders to Census officers.—ళరిదరిం ళక ఆనేక రాంరిళుళ్ళ రంరి వ్యక్తాంకరింద రిరి జాళుంరదేళ్లంరక్కరి,—పాగ్ రాల్ వరగ వాంరిల్లి గళ్లరుళెల్లవు రేమవనాయుకు. మూరు విరక్షు మంరిజాగిరిరిగి రంనేం నేటిక్ ఫా ఫాంట్రిఫ్రిగా, ఫోలిరిధవరరూ, స్కేయుతరా ముంరాద వ్యరేళళ్లను బంచోంఐ ప్రిజుల స్థి యిజుల్పట్టిరుళ్తారి. రాంరాల్ జనరిళిళ్ల రేమ్మ మనిళళ్లను రేళ్ల-మూతలూవరేంఐ ఓంరుజుగిదుదరిరిమూతలాదిమురరిరి రేయంరర్డరం రు, జానిసేమ్‌మూరి రేళియుంచాస్థి అరళ్ళి రిరిస్థారి రాంరాల్ జనరల్ ఆనళళ్లను స్థ రేళ్ల-మూతలూవరేందు రేమం ఆధిపత్యరి మరా రేంరాల్ కరకర్మాలంటివరు ఆంరుం-గా ఓంట్టరుళ్తారేందు.

The rendition of Mysore.—మహా రాజాదరిరిగి ఆ రాజ్యవన్నొప్పిమవవయుయు దర్లి రేమత్తమ ఉత్సు-రాధ్యరేళళ్లను రాజా వరళ్ల-ఐళ్ళ మ్యీమూరర్లిళిద వేలరు రాజ్ మావదయా రాజాఐంరుళళూరిరి ళ్యారిస్థ రాద మీ రాజ్ ఐ-ఐ- రీంఐరన్ను ఓంరుళ్తుమూరిరుంరంరి-మహారాజాదరు ఆ రాజ్యవన్ను ఓప్పిపిరి ఆనంరర ఐదిరిళ్ళ

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ಈ ಅಪೂರ್ವಾಂಶದ ಕ್ಷೀಣಪನ್ನ ದೀಪವನ್ನು ಯಾವಕರಿ ಯಾವಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದಂತಹ ಯಾವ ನೋವುಗಳನಾದರೂ ಅಂತಹವುಗಳು, ಬೆನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿಕಸೋಲು ಮೀಳಕಸೆ, ಎದೆ ಹುಣ್ಣಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಕೆಮ್ಮುಲು ಭಳಿ, ಕೆಸಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಮ್ಮುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟಕೆಮ್ಮಿನಿಂದ ಎದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY 1881.

THE TRANSFER OF BANGALORE.

It would seem as if the transfer of the Province of Mysore to His Highness the Maharaja is not to be as full and complete as it ought to be, as entire as the obligations of the treaty with the British Government should make it The policy of the British Government has, indeed, been, during over a score of years past, to respect the integrity of the territories and the independence of the Indian princes and chiefs, that is to say, the Government has seen the impolicy and utter wrong of that system of spoliation which had Lord Dalhousie for its most able and unscrupulous exponent, but even now, at this time of day, there seems to be still a hankering after the possessions of its neighbours on the part of the British Government. The old habit of conquest and annexation does not appear to have altogether left the hearts of British statesmen, who still seem to be possessed with that ancient sin. The proof of the fact is seen today, in the transfer of this State to its youthful ruler. According to treaty stipulations and repeated promises, the *whole* Province of Mysore should have been conveyed back to the Maharaja, and the public fully expected that such would be the case; but such, we regret to say, is *not* the case. The formal rendition of the State is, indeed, to take place in March next, when the Maharaja will have attained his majority; but the transfer is to be accompanied by a breach in the conditions which is all the more reprehensible as it is unexpected, and, in truth, contrary to all the assurances hitherto given by the British Government. The Mysore Province will be transferred to the Maharaja by the end of March ensuing, but the *best* part of the State is to be reserved for its own use by the British Government Bangalore, in short, is to be specially retained and to remain absolutely in the possession of the British Government. We need hardly stay to point out the unfairness of the arrangement, and the breach of a solemnly given promise which it involves, but as if to give the act an appearance of fairness, the Government of India has directed that the ruined old fort and dilapidated town of Seringapatam should be absolutely made over to the Maharaja's State—an exceedingly generous arrangement, indeed, when we compare the value of Bangalore with Seringapatam. The latter might, without much exaggeration, be compared to Tadmor in the wilderness; the former may be said to be a city set on a hill, whose importance cannot but be growing and calling for special notice. Bangalore is *the* leading central city in the whole Province; Seringapatam is, perhaps, the worst; of all places in the Province, Bangalore possesses *the* best climate, Seringapatam the most malarious and feverish; almost all the external commerce and trade of the State passes into and through Bangalore; Seringapatam hardly possesses any trade whatever. In short, there is as much difference in situation and value between Bangalore and Seringapatam as there is between the city of Madras and the abandoned Dutch fort and town of Pulicat, little more than twenty-five miles to the South And yet this is the kind of exchange—which is considered no robbery—that has been, or is soon to be, made with the Maharaja, who, of course, can have no choice but to submit to the deprivation. The *Amrita Baza Patrika*, of Calcutta, in its issue of the 7th instant, speaks of an "agitation" made by the European and Eurasian residents of Bangalore to have the place brought under British rule, in consequence of which, says our contemporary, Bangalore has been absolutely transferred to British rule We are not aware of any such agitation on the part of the European residents of the place; we believe the transfer of Bangalore has been altogether the work of the British Government, and for no better reason than that the Government wants the place and means to keep it, on the principle of the old Scottish Border chieftain, who is reported to have held that—

They may take who have the power,
And they may keep who can

In whatever mode, however, Bangalore has been or is about to be taken or kept, we agree cordially with our contemporary when he says—

"We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that a good, and strictly honest, man like Lord Ripon will ever sanction such an arrangement, for the severance of Bangalore will be a clear case of spoliation. If the Maharaja had been in independent circumstances, the Government might have made any arrangement with him, but he is a minor in charge of the British Government, and it is very odd that the guardian should rob him of the finest city in his dominion, before making his property over to him. The Maharaja will never dare to complain, and may be, perhaps, induced to offer public thanks to the Government for having obliged him in this way, but the act is nevertheless one of spoliation, and unworthy of the British Government We await to see the decision of Lord Ripon and the Liberal Government on the subject"

As if to give the transaction a further appearance of fairness, in addition to the exchange of Seringapatam, we believe that only the Cantonment is to be or has been transferred to the British Government, but not the Pettah, or Native town of Bangalore The latter, it would seem, is to be altogether the Maharaja's property, and its present connection with the Cantonment is to be entirely severed; but we do not see how such a separation can be effected. For these many years past, there has been too close a union of interests between the Cantonment and the Pettah, for a complete severance of those interests to take place now. For example, the great Central Jail and the recently opened Lying-in-hospital in the Pettah are both British institutions and belong to the British Government. On the other hand, the Raja's Palace on the High Ground and almost all the public offices in Cubbon Park must of necessity belong to His Highness, that is to say, the business of his State must be transacted therein, and yet the ground and the buildings will belong to the British Government In a word, we affirm that this attempt at dividing Bangalore into two distinct portions would be inconvenient in practice and unfair both to the Maharaja and the British Government. An *imperium in imperio*, on the most limited scale, is the worst possible political arrangement, in our opinion Either Bangalore, town and Cantonment, should be wholly British or wholly Native We think that in simple justice to the Maharaja and in accordance with the long standing promises of the British Government, the *whole* of the Province of Mysore (with the exception of Seringapatam, which might be purchased by His Highness) should be given up intact to the young prince, from whom the British Government might rent the Cantonment, as they will, of course, require it for the location of certain portions of the army of the Madras Presidency. We have written thus strongly on the subject of the transfer of Bangalore to the British, because we feel strongly that an injustice will have been perpetrated on the Maharaja, should the transfer be permitted to go unchallenged We think, therefore, that the Natives of the Province should take energetic and immediate action, with a view to present a respectful memorial to the Marquis of Ripon ainst the measure.

ಶ್ರೀಯುತರನ್ನು (ಗೌರವ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಬರೆಯುವದು.

ಈ ಮಾತಿನ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರಕಾರ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಾದ ಆದಮೇಲೆ, ಜೆಂಟಿಲ್‌ಮೆನ್ ಅಸ್ಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಮೆಂಬರು, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಫೌಜ ಇಷ್ಟಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಕರಾರಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್‌ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಅಕ್ಕುಮಿಷಿಲು ಪೇಚಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದೂ, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ವರು ಅನಾಸಕ್ತರಾಗಿರುವದೂ, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ವರ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿರುವದೂ ಇವುಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರಕಾರವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಒಳಪಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದೂ ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ವಿಚಾರವು ಹಾಗಿರಲಿ. ಈಗ್ಲೆ ವಿವರ್ತಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ

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బెంగళూరును బ్రిటిష్ పాలనలోకి తీసుకోవడం కుదరదని మైసూరు ప్రకాశిక

ఈ మాసపు 17వ తేదీ సోమవారం ప్రచురించిన సంపాదకీయంలో, మైసూరు రాజ్యాన్ని మహారాజావారికి అప్పగించడంలో బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం ఒప్పందాన్ని పూర్తిగా నెరవేర్చడం లేదని, బెంగళూరు ఒక్కటీ మినహా మిగిలిన రాజ్యమంతా మహారాజావారికి అప్పగించడం జరుగుతోందని, బెంగళూరు నగరాన్ని కూడా మహారాజావారికి అప్పగించడం న్యాయమని, ఇంగ్లీషువారు ఆనాడు ఆ విధంగా వాగ్దానం చేసి ఉన్నారని, ఇంగ్లీషువారి వ్యాపారానికి ముఖ్యస్థానం బెంగళూరులో ఉన్నదని, ఆ విషయాలు ప్రీతిపాత్రమైన కొందరు బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వాధికారులకు తెలియజేసి, బెంగళూరును బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనపరచుకోవడం మానుకోవాలని, లేకపోతే మహారాజావారికి అన్యాయం జరిగినట్లవుతుందని, ఆ విషయాన్ని లార్డ్ రిపన్ దృష్టికి తీసుకొని వెళ్ళి, బెంగళూరు విషయంలో ఆయన నిర్ణయం ఏమిటో తెలుసుకోవాలని, ఆ నిర్ణయం ఉదారమైనదిగా ఉండాలని ఆశిస్తున్నట్లు ఇంగ్లీషు పత్రిక ఒకటి ప్రకటించింది. ఆ పత్రిక పేరు ఇండియన్ బారు పత్రిక అని మా మిత్రులు ఒకరు మాకు తెలియజేశారు. ఆ పత్రిక ఈ విషయమై ఏమి వ్రాసిందో మాకు తెలియదు. ఆ పత్రిక ఈ విషయమై ఏమి వ్రాసినా, ఏమి వ్రాయకపోయినా

ಹಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವದೆ ಈ ಯೆಶಾಖಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರಕಾರ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಯೆಂದಿಗೂ ಘನ್ಯತೆ ಘಾತರು. ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಇಂಥಾ ಯೆಶಾಖವು ಮಾಡುವ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ- ಶೇವಲ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿಂದಲೂ, ತುಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ- ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರೆಲ್ಲರ ಯೇಕ ಮಾತ್ರವಾಗಿಯೂ ಪಡೆಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವದೆಂಬದೂ ಆ ಸ್ವಧಾ ಆಲೊಚನೆಯು, ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಸಾಗು ವಿಶಾರದಿಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರಕರ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಪ್ಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವದಾದರೆ, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್‌ಮೋಹನೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿಯಿಕ್ಕಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವದೆಂದು ಯೂಹಿಸಲಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಯೀ ಕಿಂಗಸ್ಟನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಪಾಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗರಿಯವರು ಸರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದಾರೆ.

The Mysore Princes and Mr R Johnson.—ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಂಪಿಂಡರ್ ಸೆಂಡಿಕೆಲವು ಮೆ! ಡಾ! ಜಾರ್ಜ್‌ಯವರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಿಚೆ ಎಕರೀಲಗ್ಸ್ನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಪ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆಂಬ ಸಮಾಚಾರವು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದೆಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಆ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಸೂಚನೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೆ! ಜಾನ್‌ಸನ್‌ರವರು ಅರಮನೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಾವಲುಗಾರರು ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಲೊಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರು. ಆಗ ಮೆ! ಜಾನ್‌ಸನ್‌ರವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಬಂದು ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಮಿಷನರ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದರು. ಆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಓದಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಮಿಷನರ್‌ರವರು ಮೆ! ಜಾನ್‌ಸನ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಅರಮನೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅರಮನೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಕಾವಲಿದ್ದವರು ಮೆ! ಜಾನ್‌ಸನ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆಯೆ ಅವರು ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾಂಪಿಂಡರ್ ಸೆಂಡಿಕೆಯವರು ಕೇಳಿ ಬಹಳ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಟ್ಟರಂತೆ. ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪರಿಚಯವಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಲಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದವರಿಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರಕಾರ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಗೌರವವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರಕಾರ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾಗದೆ ಅವರು ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವರು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಟ್ಟರು. ಆದರೆ ಮೆ! ಜಾನ್‌ಸನ್‌ರವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಬಂದು ಕಮಿಷನರ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಓದಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಡುವದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾಗದೆ ಒಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಟ್ಟರಂತೆ.

The Madras High Court.—ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕೀಲ್ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳ ಜಾಡ್ಜಿಂಗಳ ಸರ್ಕೀಲ್ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಡ್ಜಿಗಳು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಿಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಡ್ಜಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವವುಳ್ಳ ಬ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ಲೀಡರುಗಳನ್ನು ಯೇಕೋಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಿಂದ ಆರಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಜಾಡ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾದ ಮಿ! ಜಾನ್ ಬೆಂಜಮಿನ್ ಕಾಲಿನ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬವರನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ಟರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದವರು. ಇವರು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಜಾಡ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಂತೆ.

Mr Justice Cunningham.—ಪದಕಾಲ ಸರಕಾರ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ಲೀಡರ್ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಪೆಶ್ಯಲ್ ಕೇಸ್ ಆಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಮಿ! ಜಾನ್ ಬೆಂಜಮಿನ್ ಕಾಲಿನ್ಸ್‌ರವರನ್ನು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಜಾಡ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿ! ಜಸ್ಟಿಸ್ ಕನ್ನಿಂಗ್‌ಹಾಮ್ ಎಂಬವರು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದರಂತೆ. ಆ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಿ! ಕಾಲಿನ್ಸ್‌ರವರು ಜಾಡ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕವಾಗಿರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದರಂತೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯವರು ಆ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೆ ಮಿ! ಕಾಲಿನ್ಸ್‌ರವರನ್ನು ಜಾಡ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿ! ಜಸ್ಟಿಸ್ ಕನ್ನಿಂಗ್‌ಹಾಮ್ ಅವರು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದರಂತೆ. ಆ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಿ! ಕಾಲಿನ್ಸ್‌ರವರು ಜಾಡ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕವಾಗಿರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದರಂತೆ. ಆದರೆ

The weather.—

Dismissal of cases.—

SUMMARY OF NEWS

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THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

మైసూర్ గెజట్.

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Vol. VIII.] BANGALORE—MONDAY 24th JANUARY 1881. [No. 3.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಇಸವಿ ಜನವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳ ೨೪ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೩.

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ಈ ಔಷಧವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೇರೆ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೇ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಸಕಲರೋಗಗಳೂ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವುವು.

ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಾಟಲಿಯ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿರುವುದು.

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THE Karnataka Prakashika.

MONDAY, 24th JANUARY 1881

THE BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY

Now that it has been settled part of the arrangements for the rendition of the Province that Bangalore should be absolutely made over to the British Government that is to say, the Cantonment, exclusive of the Pettah, which goes with the Province, there is some speculation, amongst other matters of speculation, as to what will be the character and constitution of the municipal institutions of the two divisions of the city known as Bangalore As the reader is well aware at present, and for some years past, the Pettah and the Cantonment have had each its separate municipal body, though presided over by the same officer, namely, Dr J H Orr, c s The funds have been kept separate, and each municipality has had its own establishment and its own internal working, though both institutions are conducted under the same Regulations, namely, those of 1871 At times, however, when measures had to be passed which affected the interests of both the Pettah and the Cantonment, the two municipalities have been assembled together, have discussed matters together, and have inaugurated measures according to the majority of votes taken But this coalition of both bodies has not taken place often within our recollection. As a general rule, both municipal bodies have worked separately, each in the interests of its own division Now that Bangalore Cantonment is to be made over to the British Government, the separation, is a matter of course, will be still more complete As regards the Cantonment Municipality, we understand that there is to be but one change in its constitution, but that change, we take it, will be a radical one After a non official member of the European community, Dr Orr, has been President for the past eleven years, he, it would seem, is to retire on the 31st March next, to be replaced by an official in active service, Major L P Maltby the senior Town and Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Court of Small Causes We venture to think that the proposed change will not be in the public interests of the Cantonment The senior Cantonment Magistrate and Small Cause Judge is already overburdened with judicial work The duties of a municipal president are many and varied, and require that all the time and attention of one man should be devoted to them Indeed, this was the consideration which led the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore, in the year 1870, to unanimously recommend to the then Chief Commissioner Mr Bowring, that the President should be a non official, who would be able to give all his time and labour to the work of the municipality and a year after date, in 1871, when the present Municipal Regulations came into force, Dr Orr was appointed President of both Municipal bodies, in which office he has continued up to the present moment We do not see any good reason to depart from so old and sound a practice especially as the officer who is to replace Dr Orr is also a Magistrate and in that capacity, he will have to adjudicate municipal prosecutions, which have been before him departmentally as Municipal President Why not let well alone, instead of seeking to improve that which carries no improvement? We have been led to make these remarks by the consideration that a similar retrogressive measure might be introduced in the Pettah Municipality It strikes us as more than likely that, if an official, full of his own work on his hands, is appointed Municipal President in the British portion of Bangalore, an official, similarly burdened, might, probably, be appointed President of the Pettah Municipality The duties are to be the same in both places It is well known that no man has yet satisfactorily discharged the functions of two distinct public offices such as we take a Magistrate's office and that of a municipal president to be. He must of necessity perfunctorily perform the duties of one or other of the offices The spirit may be willing, but the flesh is weak and will not be able to bear the double strain We cannot, of course, tell, just yet, that the constitution of the Pettah Municipality will be under His Highness the Maharaja's Government, but judging from the fact that the public institutions of this Native State are to be based on British models we are afraid that, it will be the Cantonment Municipality, so also will be the hundred institution in the Pettah It may be plausibly urged that so large a Municipality as that of Madras, for example, has for its President an official, a member of the Madras Civil Service, but Mr Pogg Arundel exclusively devotes himself to his duties as President He performs both out door Municipal duties and his daily work in the office so that he has a watchful and general supervision over all municipal matters—a position which Dr Orr exactly occupies just now, and has occupied as we have said, for the past eleven years as President of both the Cantonment and the Pettah Municipality But how can we expect that an official in full harness in one department of the State service could devote his whole time and attention to another and distinct department, with any satisfaction to himself, or of any advantage to the public? We think, therefore, that the change which is contemplated in the Presidentship of the Cantonment Municipality, ought not to be introduced in the Pettah It such a change be contemplated, then, we think it ought not to be allowed to pass, without a respectful but firm protest from the Maharaja's subjects in the Pettah At all events, it seems to us that, if an official is absolutely deemed necessary to occupy the important office of President of the municipality, the official should not be required to do this charge any other functions but those of President From this, it will be understood that we do not object to an official control and supervision of municipal work, but that we object to his being burdened with totally distinct and dissimilar duties, one set of which he must necessarily perform superficially—in consequence more—to his own dissatisfaction and the disadvantage of the public Here is one more essential consideration which ought to prevent the appointment of an official, already overburdened with work in the Presidentship of the Municipality, and that consideration rises from the fact that such a measure is almost certain to have on the members of the Municipal Board the frequent absence from meetings of the board, which such a President's double position is apt likely to entail, and the pertinacity in discharge of extraordinary duties necessitated by the same double position, will tend most decidedly, in our opinion to render the Commissioners and efficient perfunctory in the discharge of their portion of municipal work As the result will be that the members of that body and this would be a great pity for, all but the members of the Pettah Municipal Commission, both official and non official, have evinced (and to express continue to evince) every watchfulness and interest in the discharge of the duties of their position Like many others we believe they now live to do their duty, by the constant presence of an unburdened President, who sets an example of devoting his whole time and attention to his office, and we take away the main prop of them interests as public functionaries, and put the municipalities to the risk of lapsing into a deadly lively, comatose existence

TRANSFER OF THE VILLANKA MUNSIF'S COURT

ವಿಲಂಕ ಮುನ್ಸಿಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ

ವಿಲಂಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುನ್ಸಿಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಗಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವರಿಂದ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜಿಯವರ ಕೋರ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದು ಆ ಮೇರೆ ಆದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸಗಳಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಮಾಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದೆಂಬ ಮೂರಂಶವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಮನವಿಯ ಫಲವೇನಾಯಿತೆಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ.

ವಿಲಂಕದಿಂದ ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ವಸ್ತಿಯೂ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಗಳ ಆಧಿಕ್ಯವೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದೆಂಬ ಮೂರಂಶವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಮನವಿಯ ಫಲವೇನಾಯಿತೆಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ.

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY

ಮೈಸೂರು ರೈಲ್ವೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಗದ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಚಾರ್ಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಸೂಚನೆಯ ಮೇರ

ప కళ్యాంయిష్కేరీయు కేశీకే ఉత్తరందంద వచ్చినుకరికే వ్యాపిపేంచే. ఇంకా కేరీయు వచ్చినుకర్కు-న్ని వచ్చినుగాయిఖవాగి మని రాక్ కేయిల్ వే ప్లేటఁగట్టిల్పుట్టిచే, అచేరళ్ళి ప్రకటంవన్ని పూరాన్వాధిఖువాగి ప్లేట్ కేయిల్ వే ప్లేటఁగాన్ని సల్పుతుక్తే. ఇదు యీ రకు కేయిల్ వేగఁగూ యేఁకకే) సేఁతువ స్థళాగినువదరింద ఒంపు కేయిల్ వేయింగ మట్తోంపు కేయిల్ మాఁగఁవాగి పర్యాణమూఁపకళ్కు అవశ్యకరీఖుతుంటవు, ఈస్థళ్ దల్లి ఇంపుకాకి మోఁకాఁపుమాఁడీఁకాను వచేంపు ఖాణుచ్చే, అవ్వరింక చొప్పుడనుగిలిగూ వాకిళ్ళాంచల్లి బంచోఁబప్తాంపియూ, ముఖ ఖాగియూ, కేయిల్ వే ప్లేటఁమిగి సమాపవ శియూ యిఖవ ఒంపు స్థళవిపరీఁమమ్న జోప వఁకాగి కన్పిపువదు యుప్తవాగియూ, బరూ రాగియుంయియే పర్యాణంబస్థాన కన్పిపల్ల మువ అనుకూల్పలు బాఁపకరిఁవాగిచేయిరలు రము. ఇంతకాంపతి ఖందమ్న భారీలంఁవదు యిట్టుతోపవదాఁనిర్మింపవదళ్కింరలూ యోఁ స్థవాద బంళేవ యూవదాఁరిద్దరే అదమ్నాళ్కో ఖపడిపువనుఁబ్కోందల్లవే. ఆదిరింద ధర్మిం బుధిళీరలే గక్షిణఁఖాఁపల్లి వగ్యారధభోక్తృ ప్రాంగాంచే, ఇదమ్న ఁంచేంఁబుపుగిసి వర్చిగళ ఉపయోఁగళ్కే ఁఁంవన్నా ఁంచే రకే మోఁకేఁంది ఉచేళ్వలు యిట్టుతోపి యోఁ లభిపుతకు. ఈ ఒపు ఆనుకూల్యాగి నియిఁచేయిం ఖందరే ప్రాంగాంచే ఖందమ్న భారీలంఁవదు యిట్టుతోప

CORRESPONDENCE.

To The Editor of the Karnataka Prakasika.

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RICHMOND F HAYES, Esq.,
Examiner Office, Bangalore

ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ್ಯ್ ಪೀಲ್ಸ್ ಗುಣಂ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಔಷಧಗಳು.

ಈ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ಔಷಧವನ್ನು ಕೀಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗುವ ಅಂಗಾಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಬೆನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಕ್ಕೆಲುಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಎದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಗಂಟಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೀಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಲ್ಬೆರಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೀಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಬೆನ್ನಿನ

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 31st JANUARY 1881.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

Since the appearance, in our last issue, of our article on the Bangalore Municipality, the Cantonment Municipal Commissioners have held their usual monthly meeting. Amongst the most important topics brought under discussion, was the subject of certain impending changes in municipal administration, especially that by which it is in contemplation to abolish the non-official and independent Presidentship, and to replace it by the substitution of an official in full active service as President, and that official is no less important and continuously busy man than the Cantonment Magistrate. We are glad to observe that, since the appearance of our article on this very important public question, two of our contemporaries, the local *Examiner* and the *Madras Standard* have published articles on the same subject, and their opinions are exactly in accordance with our own, which are identical with those entertained by the general public Indeed, on this question of the change contemplated in the character and constitution of the municipal body, by the Chief Commissioner, there is a singular and gratifying unanimity of opinion on all hands, and, at the meeting of the Cantonment Municipal Commissioners, on Tuesday, the same pleasing unity of feeling and opinion was expressed by the members of the Board. Mr. T. T. Leonard, one of the most active and energetic members of the Commission, had given previous notice that he would move a resolution, to the effect that steps be taken by the Commissioners to elicit an opinion from the Chief Commissioner, as to the arrangements to be made by Government for the future administration of the Municipality in the Cantonment, consequent on the approaching changes in the Province. On the discussion which ensued, it was stated by Dr. Orr, that he had the authority of the Chief Commissioner in stating that it was proposed to revert to the former system, under which the Cantonment Magistrate was, by virtue of his office, President of the Cantonment Board as well. Dr. Orr continued that the Chief Commissioner had added that the question—an *ex officio* president of the kind—was an open one, and it was left to the Board to make any representations they liked, only it must be made at once, and would receive his consideration and support. We may add, by the way, that it seems rather a cool thing to propose, that while the Municipal President is a fully burdened Government officer, unable to devote all his time and attention to the duties of his office, yet a moiety of his pay, amounting to four or five hundred rupees, should be taken from the municipal funds. However, this is in passing just now, but should the scheme be carried—as we hope it never will—it ought not to be allowed to pass without a determined protest from the rate-payers. To resume the discussion at the Cantonment Board. Dr. Orr went on to give an account of the circumstances and facts which led to the appointment of an independent non-official as president of the Board, so long as ten years ago, with the details of which we need not trouble the reader, as they are already sufficiently well known. Mr. R. P. Campbell, a retired Magistrate of Madras, and a member of the Board, in calling attention to an article in the *Madras Standard* on the subject, which he characterised as excellent, deprecated any such move as that of depriving the Board of an independent President, which, he thought, would be a very backward movement, indeed. Mr. Leonard said that he thought that there was an order of the Government of India against the appointment of Cantonment Magistrates as Municipal Presidents, and that even in the only two places in which such Magistrates were municipal presidents, namely, in Moulmein and Rangoon, the arrangement was made on special grounds and was temporary, ceasing at the end of 1882 Mr. G. G. Brown, with reference to the double position of Cantonment Magistrate and Municipal President, related a circumstance which came within his knowledge in the time when Major Gompertz held both offices. A native member of the Board, it would seem, said that he was afraid to give free expression to his opinions at the Board meetings, as he thought Major Gompertz might seize some opportunity of punishing him when the Major sat as a Magistrate, for any offence with which he (the commissioner) might be charged! Of course, it is quite clear that Mr Brown's Native Municipal Commissioner seems to have been influenced in his conduct by a morbidly mistaken feeling, and rather a low estimate of the impartiality of English Magistrates, which was equally mistaken; but, nevertheless, it is an established fact, that members of municipal bodies in India, Natives and even a large number of Europeans, are generally dumb and fear to give expression to free opinions, by reason of the presence of the great official who is the president of the board, with whom they generally vote, and who almost always has it all his own way It is on account of the presence of an independent, non-official president at the head of the two municipal bodies of Bangalore, during the last ten years, that there has been so much increasing interest and activity amongst the members of those bodies—an interest and activity, which, as we have said in our first article, it would be a pity to nip in the bud and destroy, by placing an incubus in the shape of an official like the Cantonment Magistrate at the head of municipal affairs. It was then proposed by Mr Leonard that a committee, with Dr. Orr as President, should be formed, to draw up a representation to the Chief Commissioner, expressing the views of the Commissioners with reference to the proposed changes in the municipal administration, and to see what could be done. Mr. Standish Lee, one of the Commissioners, proposed that the committee present the memorial in person, as a deputation, in case points should arise which they could thus explain to the Commissioner. The following resolution was then unanimously agreed to—"That a committee be nominated to sit at once for the purpose of drawing up a representation to the Chief Commissioner, expressing the views of the Board on the changes now proposed to be introduced into the administration of the Municipality of Bangalore, and that the committee wait personally upon Mr. Gordon, as a deputation from the Board, to explain further their views and sentiments" The committee consists of the following members:—Dr. J H. Orr, President; Captain Curley, Messrs R. P Campbell, G. G. Brown, Standish Lee, T. T. Leonard, Sabapathy Mudaliar, and Mahomed Saliah. This committee then set to work at once, to take into consideration the drawing up of the representation to the Chief Commissioner, on the matter involved in the above resolution, and, doubtless, by this time, the committee are prepared to wait as a deputation on the Chief Commissioner with that memorial In drawing attention to the prompt action of the Cantonment Municipal Commissioners, our object has been to ask, what steps the Pettah Municipal Commissioners intend to take, with the same object in view? Of course, as the municipal administration of the Pettah is now, more than ever, to be separated from that of the Cantonment, we suppose that the members of the former municipal body will have to adopt a somewhat different course of action, to the end in view to compass about the same end They will have to address themselves to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, and induce it to give them a similar constitution and character as a body corporate; but, as the present Chief Commissioner will also be the first Resident at the Maharaja's Court, we do not think there will be, at all events, there ought not to be, any difficulty in making the Pettah Municipality, in every way, similar to that of the Cantonment We think that the former body should have for President a man in every respect in the same position and with the same powers and qualifications as the President of the Cantonment Municipality But in order to gain this most important point in the Municipal Government of the Native town, it is the present Municipal Commissioners who ought to take action in the matter, and that, too, immediate action, if they wish to preserve their own freedom and the dignity of their position, and to be of use to their fellow citizens, whose interests they are assumed to represent.

Since the above was in print, we have been informed that the Cantonment Municipal Committee, having prepared their representation on the subject above adverted to, will wait on the Chief Commissioner, at Government House, this day, when, there is hardly any any doubt, Mr. Gordon will accede to the request contained thereon. With such an example of prompt action before them, we trust the Pettah Municipality will go and do likewise.

EVACUATION OF KANDAHAR.

[illegible]

ఆఫ్ఘనిస్థాన్ రాజధాని బోరజనీయు ఆ పక్క పశ్చిమముద్దరు కోసమై బ్రిటిషువారి బ్రిగేడ్ రవిజ్ఞాయోధులకన్న ఖందహార్ రాజ్యాధీశ్వరుడైన షేరఅలి ఖాన్ కొడుకు అయూబ్ ఖాన్ తనకు తండ్రిమీద తిరుగుబాటుచేయడానికి సన్నద్ధుడైనట్లు, కూడుకోసం అయూబ్ మీదకురుకుతున్నట్లు వినిపించినప్పటినుండి బ్రిటిషువారు ఖందహార్ పట్టణమందలిసైన్యమును తగ్గించుకొనుచున్నట్లు తెలియవచ్చినది. అగు ప్రకారమున్న ఖందహార్ నుండి బ్రిటిషు సైన్యములు పూర్తిగా తీసివేయబడినవని ఇటీవల ఇంగ్లీషు పత్రికలలో వ్రాయబడియున్నది. ఖందహార్ పట్టణమును ఆఫ్ఘనిస్థాన్ రాజ్యమును బ్రిటిషువారు విడిచిపెట్టుటకు ముందు ఆ పట్టణమందలి ముఖ్యమైన కోటలను పేల్చివేసినట్లు తెలియవచ్చినది. ఖందహార్ పట్టణమును బ్రిటిషు సైన్యముల

పాలస్థానాగుతవరకంద అమా ఇండ్యకాజ్యాక
కట్టుబరిచుండడే పంరశ్వల్పబడేశాతాక
కు, ఇండ్యదేశద ఖజానేయుల్లి దర్వ్యవిల్లదే
బోవరదే కంపాయగళన్ను తాపేస్తారుతవ
లూ బోంపరిదేవే గళన్ను తాపకేలూ తురిద
రియాగిదే ఉపప్రగ్తియన్ను తన్నిపికోళ్
ళిబేకాగుతవే

పరరయు బ్రిటిష్‌మవగళ ఇండ్య కాజ్యాళ్ళి వే
రిసంతే చేశగళన్ను సంపాదిసువదు, ఆదర
ఇందోబస్తు మాడిదే ఎందు హేళిచాగ్యూ ఆ
లుగళెల్లరూ ఇండ్యదేశదోడయరుగళిగే, భం
డగళన్నాగిదే పణమిసుతవే. ఈ ఆఫ్ఘాన్
యుద్ధక్కే ము ఇంద ౫౦,౦౦,౦౦,౦౦౦రూపా
యిగళవరెగిసిరూ ఖర్చాయితు. న్యాయరీ ఇం
డ్యదేశద ఖదే స్వయం వవిశదేశాదవ పద
రీ యన్నద విశేషగళిగిన్నూ, అవరి మే
లుకోళ్ళువ్యర కారవేచిసిసరే ఇన్యాళో
ఖాకి సంఘటసుతదే నాల్కారల్లి ఒందుగా
ఎనాద ఎకోంటి సూచిసియిగళన్ను బిగిది
ట్టుబిజానేయింద తిండుమాడే ఇంగ్లిష్
గాజ్ఞారగళ రుబుళ్ళు-లంగాదిరు. ఇల్లి
ఇంగ్లండ్ రాజ్యాదవు నమగే పరుపూరాన
ఖాయమాడికంతే ఆయితు, రాజ్యాదయా
శోరతేష్టేలాన్నవేందు తాపిసి బ్రిటిష్‌మువారవరి
ముంగల్లి కృతజ్ఞరాగిరబేకాగిదే. వివుకోళా
టియర పాయింగరు బిగ్రిటిష్‌సరకార్యక్షీయల్లి శ
బ్దద అర్థవల్ల రాగిరూ, ఇండ్య దేశీయరు
బోగ్యరే సంబంధరవాగియూ యిరుతిదే.
ఇవాగిన గవర్నమెంటినింద అథవా
ద్యేయుంటాగుర్తబో ఆర్థి వాసాద్ధ లే
నేగళముంటక పర్వేశదన్ను పిండివరిగే లు
బళ్ళిముతాదే. బిళ్ళిజినవరాగి
పర్వితోత్సాహాదింగాసిన పహరీల్లి యా
వ పరకటవాదరూవటు అవరిగేవందుకోవన్నుం
టియాగుబేకేందరే, అనేకరూయిల్లి. శేష
ల ఖిన్న అధికారియ ఆదమళ్ళ కారణియిం
న ఆది స్వర్ధవాద దర్వ్యవాశగళిగే ఇండ్య
దేశీయరన్ను ఒళగాగిన్ను లక్కియంతె ప్రాధి
కృతగాని ఎతిసల్బరువదే శ్రమవల్ల. బో
రస్థితియోరని ఒన్ను ముంచి కంపాదే రవా
జ్యవన్ను చుట్టుకోళ్ళుంచు ఆదరగవంరక్షణేగే
పాలద గ్రీవ్యవన్ను యిండ్యదేశద రుబ్బువద
రియింద కోంచమేతిసున్నవరిగే బదలాగి గా
ర్యద పబంధరన్ను పాధ్యవాగువ్యాగిరిగే ఎ
న్ని రిశ్చ్తెసుతిదే కోళ్ళతక్క చేంబ ర్రీమత్
మహా రాణి ఇవర ఒళిశిక్కాయిసువ, ర్రీమ్తో ర
కవాద హాపాస్ కాయ్యద్ధ పవాదవర
కార్యద్వారవూ. ఆన్ను జారియోయి తొంద
రగే. యీగ్గిసుతిరువ లార్డ్ సాల్సబ్రి
పర ఉద్దేశవూ, కేవల శ్లాఘినతేత, బుద్ధి
శాలివే. యాంతిక్క ఎందే, రాజ్యర ఉపవ్రతి
నింతేలూ వేర్వాద కర్తియాగివన్ను అవరిగే
ఎట్టి కొట్టుళిల్ల, మోదలే హాపాంతగళింద
శేషల సింపతియోగిసువవర్తిసిదరే. ఈ శే
షాదరణే" ధరిసిహోద కేరిసిగళన్నుజో
రిసి పీడిసువవరిగే రాజ్య, ప్రజెగ కొన్ను పొ
రిబేకెందు ఉరిపిసరే హాకిందు హాస్థిరిమ
పస్థితిగుత్తిగరిక్క-వరిగే శ్రేయస్కరవాదదు
బీరికొండయాయిల్లవు.

THE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA,

ఇండ్యదేశద్కే ఆకాశ్మికవాద జవ బెరిది
రాజ్యకట్టళెయన్ను కుఱిచు

ఇన్ని జనవ్యోక్తి కాజ్యాంత్రవందరే—రా
జ్యాకార్య నిర్వాహకోద్యోగస్థర మోదట్ట
మంత్రిముండలంచోళు జగిచిగళ జీవాతివరగ
న్నుకుతిసి ఏర్పడువుదరింద్ద- పమర్థరాదవ
రొందొబ్బరు ప్రతినిధిగళాగి తుదాయిసల్ప
ట్టు, వామాశాళ రాసుతకరు, అంతిమరింద నిజ
యిసల్పబరుతమేరే ఆయా విషయగళు పతిప
ల్లవిసువుదల్లా, ఇండ్రిమ్ చేళదల్లి కాతిచేయా
గిరువుదరింద జోగి నతిసెల్పువుత కాజ్యాంగక్రి
యెందరిత్తు. ఇదరింద మలలిత్తాద ప్రజాపా
లవల్లా, పర్తిశ్రీరణిసువుదు, పర్తిచిగిరి శ్రే
యస్కారకళ్ళాద తేర్మానాంశగళిగు విరుద్ధ
యిదాద మత్తు అల్ప-కోల్తర అభిప్రాయ
గాదస్థితియాగూ, లభిసియుగుతదు పర్తిస్పర్ధియి
ల్లదే. తుత్తిమువు ఇండ్యదేశళోగూ- బోవరా
ట్టిసి. తిరనట్టవాద పర్తిచిగళ స్వాధీనంళ్ళుగా
వదుంటాగల్లూ, మగలిలిసువచేంతలూ, ఒబ్బ
అధికారియ రాజీనామేయింగలూ, యిరువ శ్రీ
మతియ కొంలి సర్వసమ్మతవాగి పాలుమాస్థానా
యా, వ్యాప్తియన్నుగిల్లవాగియూ, యిరువ శ్రీ
మతియ నేతిసోంరు అవశ్యకతేగళిగనుగు
వేంబ ఒందు రాష్ట్రవల్లి, తేలిళి కాలదిందలే
బిసి ఇండ్యదేశీయర ఖాదరణెగన్ను పిత్తా
రివాద అవశాళవన్నాశ్రమిసియిదే. రకర్పసి
రూపకేయి విషయగళల్లి కేమ్మబ్రిడ్జ్ం వ్యా
పారశాలియర వ్యాపకాంశవనేరకాయ, ఆ
యుపవర అవకాశగళిగే వరదిం పీయంగుసిరియా
ఇందరి మాడువరిగే-రాష్ట్రపర్రయక్తన్న
మాడదే యిరువుదిల్లవు. వ్యేకాను కూలగళల్లి
కొంరాస్ అను లభిసువంతేనూ జేష్టారదల్లవు.
ఆయంశ కూరరు, మోదలేయంత పర్తిబిది గా
ర్యంరహిసిరువ ఇండ్యదేశళిగే అవశ్యక
వాదం, ఫ్యాక్టర్ ఇంటర్ రోలవను విరుద్ధ
నాది కేమ్ము అనుభవగరనేమీయింద ఓందు పర్తి
రూపగన్ను నేళిర మూరుగళు. గవర్నమెంటిన
వరిగే గర్హస్థాపకంర్యోనాద కర్తశ్రా స్థిని
యర్ పర్తినిధిగళే ఖంత ఆజిశేషాగళు అభు
కేన్ను ఒప్పువే అంగ పర్తిబిది రాజ్యాంతర్గ
ళ ఇండ్యదేశీయరిగి వల్లచేంరు విధాపిసవే
స్థిని నేళిసుత్తేనంగరే— తుగ ఖాగ్లండిని
ప్లిసూ ఆమిశాంబంధిసిరువిగా జారియిను
ఇ పదేశ రాజ్యతంత్రప్రణాళియల్లి బభ్యాంశ
గళు ఆద్లాప్యగళాగిసిమత్తు బ్రిటిష్ రాజ్యతం
త్రవన్ను పురస్కరిస్తుళ్ళి పాశ్చాత్యంతభే
గామంగళన్ను మూతిసిరాదిబహుంతరచిరనేళుం
టియువే. పాశ్చాత్యమెంట్ రుంబను తుదిగే శు
ద్ధ ఆవర్తనోదకవాద్దారి పరిణమిసుతు, యి
ను మగళి యోగ్యవాదస్థితిగళన్ను తిండుమ
దోంచోవిరో అను బుజళ సంబద్ధవాగి యి
దే. తుపాలిమెంట్ చేసియుంరు పాంతాంత
గసిరి నమ్మకర స్థితి కాపాడువ్వర వాసుత్తే
అన్య రాజ్యదంతిరోదనే నమ్మవను పడేదుబహనం
బంధవిల్ల కుట్టాటిగే ఆనుత్తే. ప్రపాతికవా
ద రాజ్యతంత్రద స్వాతంత్ర్యళిందల్లదే బో
వట్టినను పాంపిమెంట్ సభావకరణియు
క్తారే ఇవుగుంగిగే పాధ్య బరిపాదవ కొర
వవూ, శిఖరవాద జ్ఞానవర్ధనెగంగిగే స్వ
యావస్వాద బివేకి చోయ వ్యవల్లరూ యా
గువల్లు. ఇంతరగరు తమ్మ ఆదరణగళన్ను అవ
శ్యాత్ పడిపుత్తారే. ఇవరు ఒబ్బరన్ను మంత్రి
యాగ్మాగి నియుమిసి, అవరన్ను కేలుళాల,
అందరే, బేరే వభికరుమాయిసల్పతుత శ
నగ ఆయిధికారదల్లి నేతేమిసి యిపుత్తారే
యెంబుదు.

మేకమాది ఉత్పన్నంళులప్రవేశంరిందద చేశిన
లుట్ట అమృతంజార్ పట్టిరేయం బాపతిశ్రేనేని,
బయోధిబార్ పర్తిశా కేళుళ్ళ ఇండ్య
దేశేశ్వర ఆధికారియుగళిగే విశోధియాగి
రుపుమాత్రవల్లదే, పమస్య కోంబయోళ్
కోబ్బర ఆధికారియతెమ్మూ ఆదారిసిపర
కర్తవ్యవాగియిల్లు, మత్తు కాంగ్రెస్ రాద పర్వ
దేశీయరూ, పరంపరే రాద అరసుపుళిరువ
నేంబరాల పర్తిధతియిశ్రాంతి కరిసే కాంపిసి
ద ఫరదల పర్తిబిది కంత్రశ్రమన్ను స్మీకరిసి
యార్ అల్లవళిసుతదే. పర్తిచిగళ అల్పశేయాన్ని
అమీరిసా చేశదల్లి ఫరదల పర్తినిధిళేరే
కాదరూ ముంచి సూచుగళన్ను హేరిసరే, అ
మ ఉన్న క్రేత్రఫలాంవేంరు యోగిసల్పువుదు,
అవరే, ఇండ్యదేశళిగే- జనప్రతినిధి, రాజ్యదం
త్ర వ్యవస్థాపాదర్శంరు అనేకరూ భావిసిత్తా
రే, వారు కాగే ఎతిసరికె-వరల్లు. ఇండ్య
దేశీయయిదద కల్పిసల్పువుదర బోంపాదుగ
రు యోంరాత్రిగళాదాగ్యూ యిప్పు సమర్థ
రాద మూలప్రత్రిరుగళాగ్యూ అభుగళు
ఊహాంరగళాగువరేందు మరరాం యోగివే
లిక్కిల్ల. అదరే ఇండ్యదేశద అల్పశేయన్ను
పర్తికారంరుకవస్థాన్ని నూత్తకేశాద క్రియదం
రాద్దేయు వ్యవస్థీయాగువుదరింద ప్రాప్తవా
యిదే యోంరుదుళ్ళి- సందేహవిల్ల.

ఇండ్యదేశళిగే స్వరంరిశాద మంత్రి
బోధక ఘనాజగరు ఉపకశేరేంరు రాం
ద పలుకా పువశేళంత్రగళన్నాది కృతజ్ఞతా
పువము పలభనాగిదేయిరుత్తే. అదరే, ఇం
డ్యదేశద అల్పశేయెయెయు పర్తిక్రిరంరుగళిగే
ముఖ్యకారణవాద ఇంరశవన్ను జీవర్తిల్లిపర్వ
వేశ సిరిపలిళిగే- రక్ష ఉపాయంరంరుగాక
దిర్తరే, అల్పశేయు కాలక్రమేణింద పర్తిచిగళిగే
కన్నుబాగిపాగుబేకెందు పర్తిచిగళిగే బా
కశీంరర వాదదుదరశ్రేయ పస్తావనువుదు. కా
ర్యకార్యచోళిగే వస్తుతే వ్యాపకకారియాగి
ప్రత్యక్షసిరే కాగియుగాయిందల బంరంర్తిబోధ
కరవన్నుపర్వేశసిరిపిదరే అల్పశేయుఱిన్ను
దున్నాగి వ్యవర్థేయన్ను జొంపువచేంరుగు,
పర్తిచిగళ పర్యోజనవలు పశే మత్తు అదరిపు
చ్చుట్టు భద్రవడిసిల్పువుచేంరులూ ఒప్పదేయి
రకిస్తు-నరోన్ముఖు యిల్లవు ఇండ్యదేశళు
ఎన్న రాజర బంస్థంగతవాగియువల్లి బరంపుత్త
వృత్తియిందలే ఆర్థిక్వచేంరుం కాబువుశాల
దిందలూ పర్తిస్పర్ధవాగిమో యిరుంచే. అదరే
అవస్థిత్తిగే తుగ సంచేరంవుంటాగిదే? యావ
దాదను కలఖాదిగయుంటూనశాలదల్లాగిదో
లర్తిగే ఆపాయకరవాద ఖారరయవవంరస్థ
నల్లాగిరి. ఎవరగ్మేంటినవరు పరంపుత్తవాద
అధికారవన్ను పడేదరే అను అవరిగేవల్లదే
బోధవల్లదు. ఇంగ్లిష్‌మవరిగే అంటాగిరిత
శ్రీ పంథానవాయిదాద పరంపుత్తరేంరు పా
రస్పరనినవాద విశ్వాంర్యగళిగే వ్యాయ్యవాద
పంరర్తకతాగిరువదు మత్తు జాగీరుదారర్క-
వ్యం. వేళెంరేదే గవర్నమెంటినవరు స్వతాం
త్ర్య తెగ్గువుదిల్లవేంరు భావిసువుదిల్ల. ఇంగ్లిష్‌మవరిగే
శ్రీ పంథానవాయిదాద పరంపుత్తరేంరు పా
రస్పరనినవాద విశ్వాంర్యగళిగే వ్యాయ్యవాద
పంరర్తకతాగిరువదు మత్తు జాగీరుదారర్క-
వ్యం. వేళెంరేదే గవర్నమెంటినవరు స్వతాం
త్ర్య తెగ్గువుదిల్లవేంరు భావిసువుదిల్ల. ఇంగ్లిష్‌మవరిగే
శ్రీ పంథానవాయిదాద పరంపుత్తరేంరు పా
రస్పరనినవాద విశ్వాంర్యగళిగే వ్యాయ్యవాద
పంరర్తకతాగిరువదు మత్తు జాగీరుదారర్క-
వ్యం. వేళెంరేదే గవర్నమెంటినవరు స్వతాం
త్ర్య తెగ్గువుదిల్లవేంరు భావిసువుదిల్ల.

Occasional Notes.

స్వీకరిస్తిక్ విషయసంగ్రహ.

The Cashmere State —కాశ్మీరక్క ఇం
డియా రాజ్యవరవ కేమ్మ రాజ్యదళియగళన్నవ
ట్టుబడిమువకరర్ను వంశస్థాపద ప్రోదగళిల్లవం
ఇన్న పూరా కథవూ మహారాజరింద ఇంగ్లం
డిగుత్తిదే. ఫరదల్లిరువిద్ద కేలవర్ను ముం
దిబరిసుతదే.

The Afghan War Fund —అఫ్ఘాన్
స్తాన్ యుద్ధదల్లి గాయగొండవర్గళ్ళ సాహా
రక్కంళ్ళకొండవర కుటుంబదవరిగే ధన
సంపాదనెమాడువ కాగి యోజనెయల్పట్ట ధనవి
నియోగదవర కాగి యోజనెయల్పట్ట ధనవి
నియోగదవర కాగి ఇంగ్లండ్ దేశద మోస్ట్ ఎంనెంట్
ఎంగ్లిష్‌మెన్ పత్రికెగళు నమూనాగిరువం
తే వివరవన్ను ప్రకటిసిదెయు.

A ruling of the Madras High Court.
జవత్ కోర్టిన స్థీవరిసుతిరువ కర్నూలు
వ జడిల్ కళ్ళ వాళ్ళ మూలిమదవకర్యాని
యోజనేయల్లి అభిప్రాయకోరిదే ఆయా
ధికారిగళు జాబాదాకళూకవేందు మదరాస్
స్థీకోర్టుగె బెట్టిద్దరు నివంధనేయాగిరువం
తే కరిసియిబుళుదే.

Mr. C. A. Elliott.—మహారాష్ట్ర కోంకణ
దింద కాంగ్రెసింద మాజీమహారిళింపబడేరే కే
ళిద్దారిగే ఇంది వచ్చు కోలాపురదస్థిత్తిన్ను కుర
ఇంచు మదరాసిగే కొంపయిసిదరు. అవరు
ఆయుక్తారాగి స్వతాంత్రవుళ్ళ ఇంగ్లిష్‌మవరు కే
ళిద మోస్ట్ చాలెంజ్ రోలియాట్, పి. ఎస్. ఐ. ము
దరు, ఆస్థానరాజ్యద జిల్లేకాయ్యవాగి కాల
వర్ క్లూటర్ రోలియవరు కీరేళేంబళ్ళి-
నియోగిసల్పట్టరువుదకే అవరస్థానవన్ను నిలుసు
వుదు.

A meeting —కాల్ ఫర్. జి. మాహర
కాల్, వి. పి. ఎస్ ని ఎంకను కిరుచాల
కూల్ ఇవాకకాన్ఫరెంసియల్లి ఫరదరేశ్లో

ಸಹಿ ಆಯಿತು. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭಾಸದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಾದ ಸಿಂಗಿರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಸಭೆಯ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲಿನವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿದರು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಸಭೆಯು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು.

The U C S, Examination —ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನು ಹತ್ತೊಂಭತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಲೆಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಬೇಕಾದವರು ಮದರಾಸಿನ ಹೈಗ್ರೌಂಡ್ಸ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

The bandonment of the Chamberlain Entertainment —ಮದರಾಸಿನ ಅಮ್ಯೂಸ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಥಿಯೇಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ ನೆಪಿಯರ್ ಚೇಂಬರ್‌ಲೇನ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷಕರವಾಗಿರಲೆಂದು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ಆಟಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದವು ಅವರ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯದ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ನಿಂತುಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಅವರು ಬೇಗನೆ ಗುಣಹೊಂದಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಂತರಾಗಲೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ.

Offering of prayers for the recovery of Lord Ripon —ಮದರಾಸಿನ ಜೊಂಡಾ ಪೈ ಕಂಪಾನಿಯವರು ತಮಿಳಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರಿಗೆ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು ಕಮಿಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲವಂತೆ.

Knighthoods to the Guardian and his Ward.—ಮದರಾಸಿನ ಸಾಲಾರ್ ಜಂಗ್ ಎಸ್.ಐ ಮಂಡಿಯವರ ಹೊಸಕ ವಿಜಯದಶಮಿಯ ದಿವಸ ಅವರ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸನ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವಷ್ಟೆ.— ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಿರುದು ಬಾವಲಿಗಳು ಅವರ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸನ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವಷ್ಟೆ. ಈಗ ಅವರ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಿರುದು ಬಾವಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಿರುದು ಬಾವಲಿಗಳು ಹೀಗಿವೆ. ಅವರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೆ ಗಾರ್ಡಿಯನ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ

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ಈ ಮೆಣಸಿನಪುಡಿಯು ಕೆಂಪಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಖಾರವಾಗಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಮಿಠಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಕಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಪಲ್ಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಾರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅಡಿಗೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಕಿಮ್ಮತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ, ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಶುದ್ಧ, ಕೆಂಪಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವದು, ಖಾರವಾಗಿರುವದು, ಬಣ್ಣವಾಗಿರುವದು, ಕೆಂಪಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುವದು, ಕೆಂಪಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವದು, ಕೆಂಪಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಡಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಡಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಅಡಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ, ಅಡಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1881.

Mr. ROBERT KNIGHT'S APPEAL TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

In drawing attention to the subjoined appeal by Mr. Robert Knight, Proprietor and Editor of the *Indian Statesman*, published at Calcutta, and of the monthly magazine published in London, entitled the *London Statesman*, we would ask our readers and countrymen to peruse it with the closest consideration, and to respond heartily, liberally, and quickly to the request therein made. Mr. Knight has, through a series of years, extending over a period of his best and most vigorous days, given his time, his undoubted talents, and sincere enthusiasm, to the services of India, her people, and her princes and chiefs. It is to Mr. Knight that we owe the revelations made as to the secret policy and conduct of the Foreign Office in connection with the Government. The series of outspoken and honest articles which have appeared, from time to time, in the columns of both journals, have, without doubt, contributed to open the eyes of the public both in England and in India, to the arbitrary and high-handed policy of the Indian Foreign Office. Of course, it was not to be expected that so fearless a champion of the rights of the people of India would be allowed to go unassailed by those whom his trenchant advocacy brought to public exposure. The present attempt, therefore, to gag the free and fearless expression of opinion in the columns of the *London Statesman* is simply one which is made by those who have been smarting under the lash, which rarely any other Indian journalist can lay on so well as Mr. Knight. Now that, owing to his fearlessness and honesty of purpose, it is sought to crush him, it is to be sincerely hoped that the princes and people of India to whom Mr. Knight appeals will support him with a ready and liberal hand. We need hardly say that it is not so much the Amir-i-Kabir who is the prosecutor in the case of libel brought against Mr. Knight as that spirit of despotism which governs almost all the acts and the policy of the Government of India. The struggle is, in short, between arbitrary power, on the one hand, and undaunted honesty of purpose, on the other. The struggle is, of course, unequal, because of the abundance of the means possessed by the former; but this inequality can always be done away with by a free and independent exercise of its rights by discriminating public. We really hope and trust that, for their own sakes, the princes and people of India will heartily and liberally come forward to help Mr. Knight in his efforts to maintain their rights and privileges. The appeal is as follows:—

"NATIVE PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.—On the eve of my departure from this country to return to India I was served with a summons to attend the Bow-street Police Office to answer before the magistrate a criminal charge of libel brought against me by the Amir-i-Kabeer of Hyderabad, whom the Foreign Office under Lord Lytton appointed as Co-Regent of that State, in order to futter the action of the great minister, Sir Salar Jung, and completely check his efforts for the restoration of Berar. Simultaneously with this prosecution, letters have come home from official personages in India, urging that the *London Statesman* should not be permitted to continue such exposures of the conduct of the Indian Government, as have been made by it in the matter of abolition of the Salt Line, and the treatment of the Native Princes of Rajputana in connection therewith. It was a sure instinct that led my colleague Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn, and myself to determine to publish a London edition of the *Statesman* at the very doors of Parliament. The object we had in view has already been largely accomplished. And now this Wikeeool-Gomrah is put up to pursue as 'criminals' in the Law Courts of this country the men whom you know to have devoted their lives to the promotion of a pure and righteous government of India, in the interests of our own beloved country and of the vast dependency the rule of which the Divine Providence has confided to us as a trust.

The criminal prosecution which this man has entered against me, will, I hope, be made the occasion of shewing before her Majesty's Judges and before all England, the greatness of the cause in which we have enlisted.

The defence will be a very costly one, from the fact that the prosecutor does not appear in the case for examination, and from the great difficulty there will be in dragging from the recesses of the official bureaux the documentary evidence which establishes the accuracy as to fact, and the complete honesty of purpose of the article No. 8 in the *London Statesman* of October 1st, on the Restitution of Berar.

I appeal confidently to you therefore not to permit the *London Statesman* to be crushed, as these men are conspiring to crush it.

It is vital to your interests, vital to the interests of the British Crown, that we should complete our work of exposure, and you must sustain us in the work.

I ask you to contribute promptly to the formation of a *Statesman* Defence Fund. Let every one in the country, Prince and peasant alike shew his sense of the true character of this prosecution by subscribing to the fund.

I ask the native Princes of India to contribute generously towards the Fund, and the poorest of the people to send in their 'mite' towards it. Such an opportunity of so bringing home to the conscience of England the faults of our government of India under the late *regime*, that they shall be made impossible in the future, may never occur again, and I appeal to you in the interests of yourselves and your successors."

R. KNIGHT.

LONDON, December 31st, 1880.

We shall be glad to receive contributions in the Mysore Province, with the above object in view, for transmission to Calcutta, or, parties may send their subscriptions direct to Mr. Paul Knight, at the Office of the *Calcutta Statesman*.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

It would seem that the sojourn, at Bangalore, of His Highness the Maharaja, who was received with loyal enthusiasm, the other day, is to be prolonged to the end of the present month, after which His Highness will proceed to Mysore, to prepare for that great and all-important event in his life, his accession to the musnad, which will take place some day between the middle and the end of March ensuing. The object of the prince's prolonged stay, we understand, is two-fold. He is to take the opportunity of making himself acquainted personally with the working of the official machinery by which the British Government, as trustees for the State, through the means of the now defunct European Commission, conducted the affairs of the Province for him; and he is to be present at the deliberations of the civil and military officers appointed to discuss and settle what are to be the limits of the British Cantonment of Bangalore, which, as we pointed out, with regret, has been wholly and absolutely transferred to the British Government, in exchange for the town and fort of Seringapatam—a poor exchange indeed. It is gratifying to know, then, that His Highness has come, for this last time, to Bangalore, before his accession, not wholly bent on pleasure and amusement. It is, of course, a pity that what is now being attempted was not attempted some six months ago, that is to say, that the prince had not been earlier initiated into the procedure and routine of official work, in the various departments of the State service, so that he might have had ampler time to know, appreciate, and understand the difficulties which are sure to beset him when he comes—as he is so soon to come—to exercise the art of Civil Government for himself. On the principle of better late than never, however, as we have said, it is very gratifying to know that His Highness is more seriously engaged than he has hitherto been in acquiring a practical knowledge of the duties, responsibilities, and difficulties of the high office to which he will soon be called, and though the time is very limited, it is to be sincerely hoped that the prince will succeed in acquiring some substantial advantage in the steps he has now taken to acquaint himself with his sphere of duty. We are not in a position to state the precise method which has been adopted to give the prince just and comprehensive ideas of the working of the official machinery by which the State is and will be governed; but, we trust that, whatever the precise means may be, those departments of the State service have been selected which will best afford His Highness an insight into both the difficulties of his position and the steady application and patient study they need to overcome them. For instance, the revenues of the State should be of paramount interest and importance to the prince, especially, as these revenues, though now reviving, with every prospect of a continuous increase, have to meet the payment of a large debt, with accumulated interest, incurred in the shape of a loan from the British Government. The Revenue Department of the State, therefore we take it, should be made a special object of study by the prince, in the few days which yet remain before he becomes the sovereign, *de facto* as well as *de jure*, of his fair inheritance. From Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., and Mr. Rangacharlu, C. I. E., His Highness ought to have received competent instruction in this subject. In short, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Rangacharlu ought to have done for His Highness in this respect what Mr. Porter, his English tutor, has succeeded in doing with the English education of his royal pupil. Next to the revenues of the State, or rather, we might more appropriately say, on a par with them is the judicial administration. We need hardly point out that the character of that king is safe, and his revenues will be abundant, and his people contented and happy, who makes the pure administration of justice his first aim and end. We know how the administration of justice in India, especially in Native States like ours, is spoken of by the outside world. We know that in India, particularly in the realms of Native princes, it is said that justice is bought and sold, like any other commercial or vendible article in the market. It behoves, therefore, a young prince like our Maharaja to be careful that justice is administered with the strictest impartiality, and without the shadow of a suspicion, amongst his subjects. The prince would do well, in the short time he has at his disposal, to visit the civil and criminal courts of justice within the limits of the British Cantonment. Here are the Judicial Commissioner's Court, the Civil and Sessions Court of the Division, the Sub judge's Court, the Munsiff's Court, the two Cantonment Magistrates' and other magisterial courts. All these might be visited, while they are in full working order, with advantage, by His Highness who will thus have a practical idea of the procedure of the courts under the two codes which govern them. So far as theoretic instruction is concerned, we have Mr J D Sandford, the Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chettiar, the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, who could both give such explanations to His Highness as will convey to him a just idea of the essential importance that justice should be well and carefully weighed in the balance before it is administered.

The other object of His Highness' visit to Bangalore is, as we have said, that he might be present at the deliberations of those civil and military officers who have been appointed to consider the limits which are to be fixed for the British Cantonment of Bangalore. Here, we have no doubt, it is but fair that His Highness should be present, and, indeed, be allowed to take part in the discussions; but it is clear that the prince, inexperienced and docile as he is, is left single handed in the adjustment of these important matters. The Native officers, of course, to a man, will side with their European colleagues, and all things will be smoothly settled, while the best and most important portion of His Highness' territories is being taken away by the British Government. But we have in previous issues, written at length already on this part of the question of rendition, and it is useless to repeat our arguments over again. It is for the educated Native public of the Province to take action in the matter, by memorialising the Secretary of State on the subject.

THE INDIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

ఇండ్యా కరకర్ ఫారిన్ ఆఫీసు.

ఇండ్యా గవర్నమెంటిక్షాఫీ ఇలుపేచు అకర్తీకరయు జక్రవ్రోస్ట్రక్షర్ట్ ఆఫ్ ఇండ్యా అకరదరంతుగా కీమమున్ను చరిత్రాపిపిత్తజాగా ఫ్రిట్ఫీ ఫుఫ్రోపరాజా బుద్ధిగీస్తున్నవిషయమిక్కుత్తే. ఇగ ఆ ఠీళ్ళకోత్ "ఇండ్యా మిన్ర్ర్ పబ్లిక్ ఫీజిక్" "ఇండ్యా ప్లేట్-బ్యూరో" పరిశ్రీయు పోగ్రెస్ట్రి టు రాడమీ కాంట్రో స్నేట్ ఫ్రిండర పోర్ కీ కరల్పుట్టిపుడ మూనవట్ట పోళ్ళపేంయాన్ని తూరు పర్తపిపి చిలిపిత్తోన్నదే.—

"ఈ కొంగ్రెస్ ఇండ్యా పక్షకరాచ్ ఇన్సాన్ఫరం ఆఫ్ ఫీజిక్ ఫ్రాబ్లమ్ ఇండ్యా కరకర్ క్రమమన్ను ప్రిమిక్షపరక అకరాగ్రీ. కమిటీస్ట్రీ తుద్దమయిన్ను మలయిపుంటున్నీ. శ్రీ ఫరర్ ఫారీ ఆఫ్ ఇండ్యా మీం బుమ,ఇండ్యా శీఫ్ సెంట్రల్ ఎనిమిదిఫ్ ఇండ్యా, వకీఫ్ ఇండ్యా, అఫ్ ఇండ్యా ఇన్ ఇంగ్లండ్ మాగాయుడు ఫరం ఉన్నీ, అకర్ట్ ఫ్రిక్షర్ట్ ఫ్రిన్ ఫ్రిరిపంపిత్ ఇన్ఫ్లుయెన్స్ ప్రభీర్ట్ ఫ్రిన్ మీ యాయుకిపే. ఆంగ్లకరకార్యక్రమన్ను ఫూర్ణంగానాని మీరే ఆకాంక్షయు చూస్తున్నారాని మర్ము అవంత ఐక్య శ్రీమ ఐంటూనిం"కిఐ.

భ్రిటీషిపుగారు చొరు ఇండ్యా చేయులీద్యాన్ స్కీమిం పట్టికి కిలిపుత్తీనని —

"ఫారీన్ ఆఫీసువరకు కొ ఫ్రిక్-వ్యవహారమయ్ ప్రత్యా శీరపేక్షి ఫ్రిన్ధరీ మీరెం ద ఫ్రిమిగాజ్ఞాపికిం ఫిక్షపి ఫ్రిన్ ప్రజలిఖితిలిఫ్రిన్ అందరీ ఆఫుంక్షానవని ఫ్రిమ్రిమిఖరిఫ్రిరే ఒంఁంఁంవాన ప్రాత్ర్తవాని ఆకమ్ ఫ్రిమ్రిమిపిని ఎందక్ ఫ్రిన్ఫ్రిరిఫ్రిరుపిక ఒంఁ ఫ్రిఫ్రిపిలిఫ్రిమీలో ఎల్లిమ్మే మానవప్రపంచాఫ్ ఫీరుఁంలో పరిణమిస్తుంగాకు. ఫారీన్ ఆఫీసులో ముఖను రీమ్మ కొ ర్మ్యకమ్ము పరి ఇాని పరిపించుకరే మ్రిమ్రిఁంఁ ఫ్రిఁంఁ ఫ్రిఁంఁ ఫ

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

FIRST IN ARTS EXAMINATION —1880

ಶ್ರೀ ಗವರ್ನರ್ರವ ಇವರು ಕಂಸಿಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ರವರ ಸಲಹೆಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಆಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ:—

ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್.

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಹುಮಾನ—ಶ್ರೀ. ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್

ಸೆಕಂಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್.

ಚಿಂತಲ ವೀರಣ್ಣ ..	೩೦ರೂ
ಎಸ್ ಪಿ. ಆರ್. ಪಿಳ್ಳೈ	೩೦ರೂ
ಟಿ. ಎ ಸಿ.	೩೦ರೂ
ಎಸ್ ಕೆ. ಪಿಳ್ಳೈ.	೩೦ರೂ

ಥರ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್.

ಆರ್. ವಿ. ಅಪ್ಪಾಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯಂಗಾರ್—ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕಾಲೇಜ್

ಶಿವಕಲಿಮುತ್ತುಸ್ವಾಮಿ.	೩೦ರೂ

ಸೆಕಂಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್.

ಅಳಸಿಪ್ಪಕ ಅಯ್ಯಾಸುಬ್ಬಯ್ಯರ್	೩೦ರೂ
ಟಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ	೩೦ರೂ
ಎಂ ಶಿ [illegible]ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯಂಗಾರ್	೩೦ರೂ
ಟಿಎ. ವೆಂಕಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ	ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್.
ಎಸ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ	೩೦ರೂ
ಡಿ ಡಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ	೩೦ರೂ
ಎಸ್ ವೆಂಕಟರಾಮಿಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್	೩೦ರೂ
ಟಿಎಸ್ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ	೩೦ರೂ
ಎಸ್. ಸುಬ್ಬರಾಯ	ಪ್ರಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿ ಕಾಲೇಜ್.
ಡಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಸ್ವಾ.	ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್

Renewal of spoiled stamps.—ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಕೆ. ಕೆ ಕುಟ್ಟಿಅಂಡ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೋದ ಚಾಪ್ಯಾಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಆ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೋದವುಗಳನ್ನು, ಅಂಚೆಯಾಫೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಅವುಗಳ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವರು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಂಚೆಯಾಫೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಶಯ ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಆ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡುವರು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಬೇಕು. ಆ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅವು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

ಶ್ರೀಶಾಮಲಿಖಿತಸ್ವಿಸ್ವಭಾವಸೂತ್ರಕರ್ತೃಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಕಲಿಕಾಲಸರ್ವಜ್ಞರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಪ್ರಾಣೇಶಪ್ರಸಾದಪಾತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷಿಕ್ತ

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY 1881

MUNICIPAL PROSPECTS,

In two recent issues of this journal, we published articles on the municipal affairs of Bangalore Cantonment, with special reference to the changes in municipal administration which are to be introduced, and particularly that change by which the chief officer of the body corporate, the President, is to be the Cantonment Magistrate In discussing the subject, we alluded also to the Pettah Municipality, and the fear there was that that institution also would be modelled on the pattern of the sister institution in the Cantonment, by having a busy official placed at the head of its management We referred to the prompt action taken in the matter by the Cantonment Commissioners, in presenting a memorial to the Chief Commissioner, protesting against the appointment of an official president of the board, and praying that the present system of a non-official and independent president be retained, in the best interests of the public. In recording the fact of the presentation of this memorial, in our issue of the 31st ultimo, we said that there could be hardly any doubt that the Chief Commissioner would accede to the prayer of the memorialists, and we urged the Commissioners of the Pettah Municipality to follow so worthy an example of promptitude of action, there being little doubt, on our part, but that Mr Gordon would also cheer the hearts of the rate and tax-payers of the Pettah, with the hope that the present practice of a non-official president of the municipality would not be disturbed. We very much regret that all our hopes seem to have been defeated The deputation of the Commissioners of the Cantonment waited, indeed, on the Chief Commissioner, on the 31st ultimo, and presented their memorial, and instead of receiving the cheering response which we, rather confidently, we own, expected, we exceedingly regret that Mr. Gordon's reply was any thing but re-assuring and encouraging The Chief Commissioner's answer, as reported by our local English contemporaries, is to the effect that the memorial of the Cantonment Commissioners was rather late—for which, however, Mr Gordon did not blame them—that matters municipal, with regard to the Cantonment of Bangalore, had been already settled and arranged in communication with the Government of India, that is to say, that the retrograde step of appointing an official, like the Cantonment Magistrate, as President, had already been taken, and that officer would be relieved of the greater portion of his magisterial duties, in order to afford him time to look after municipal work. The only crumb of comfort—if comfort it can be called—was Mr. Gordon's assurance that every consideration would be given to the representation of the Commissioners, *should the Government of India see fit to re-open the question of the contemplated changes in the administration of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality* This last clause in the Chief Commissioner's reply, which we have taken the liberty of clothing in Italic type, in order to draw special attention to it, reminds us of the children's sarcastic doggrel about "If standing Stiff in a corner," when the result contemplated by the juvenile to whom the rhyme is applied, is supposed to follow, but which result, of course does not follow, as that troublesome "If" keeps constantly breaking out in fresh places, and pushing forward all sorts of contingencies, which militate against the realising of his wishes by the youngster satirised by his companions Indeed, the more we reflect upon this reply of the Chief Commissioner, the more does its hopeless discomfort appear In short, it seems to us that Mr Gordon could not have adopted a worse way of putting forth a denial to the prayer of the memorialists and making them abandon all hope The Chief Commissioner, no doubt, was moved by a natural desire to soften the disappointment of the first part of his reply, by adding the faint glimmer of hope contained in the last sentence We do not think, however, that the deputation of commissioners were deceived, for, here, truly, "Hope tells a flattering tale," for, surely, if the Government of India has already decided as to what is to be the character of the future municipal administration of the Cantonment, and the Commissioners are rather late in their representations, though through no fault of their own, it follows that there can be little or no prospect of the question being re opened by the Supreme Government It it has been decided that the future municipal president is to be the Cantonment Magistrate, then, what prospect is there that so retrograde a movement will be cancelled, especially, when the time for its introduction is so near at hand as the beginning of the ensuing official year, when, as we understand, Dr J H Orr, the present President, will retire, as he has been asked to retire? To us it seems exceedingly hard lines—and in this remark we include also the Pettah Municipality, which is to be the exact counterpart of the Cantonment institution—we say, we think it exceedingly hard, that part of the funds contributed by the rates and tax payers should go to pay the salary of an official head of municipal affairs, whose entire time and services will not be *devoted to the interests of the public* It is all very well to say that the Cantonment Magistrate will be relieved of a great portion of magisterial work, in order to enable him to devote more time and attention to his duties as municipal president, but we all know what the result is of endeavouring to unite the discharge of two distinct offices in one man, for we hold, and all will agree with us, that the office of a magistrate and that of a municipal president are distinct and separate, and each requires that a man should devote all his time and energies to the discharge of the duties of each. The true principle of administration in a commonwealth appears to us to be, that there should be a separation and division of labour the duties of which are not identical, and as there can be no doubt that magisterial and municipal functions are not identical, the attempt to get one man to perform both, is neither correct in principle, nor wholesome in practice We trust that, after all, our municipal prospects are not altogether so overclouded, as we see, perhaps, too apprehensive that they are The Chief Commissioner will, no doubt, forward the memorial of the Cantonment Commissioners to the Government of India, for information, and if Mr Gordon will only accompany the document with a recommendation that the Government *would* do well to re open the question of municipal administration in Bangalore (Town and Cantonment) or at all events, to reconsider the arrangement about an official president for these bodies corporate, we think, we may entertain some hope that the universal public opinion on the subject will have secured a just and reasonable appreciation at the hands of a Government which professes to be guided in its actions and measures by such opinion—actions and measures which, it declares, it conceives and executes with no other object, but to secure the largest amount of public good May our anticipations be justified in the end!

Mr ROBERT KNIGHT'S CASE AND HIS APPEAL TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA

The subjoined editorial extracts from the columns of the *Indian Statesman* of the 5th instant, on the case of libel against Mr Knight, as Proprietor and Editor of the now fully journal, the *London Statesman*, and on Mr Knight's appeal for aid in defending the action, from the princes and people of India, will, we are sure, be read with very great attention and interest The extracts will speak for themselves, and the as full and complete justification in them for the political course which Mr Knight has adopted in the conduct of both his journals, but we cannot help drawing special attention to the remark that the "common official maxims" are "that to expose defects in our Government, with the object of getting them removed, is disloyalty, and that to divulge the misconduct of an official, is to undermine the fabric of an empire" We suspect that British Indian territory is not the only place in which such "maxims" are held and practised They are common even in Native States, and probably, are held more universally and practised more stringently there

With reference to Mr. Knight's appeal for aid, we grieve to say that, as yet, no sort of movement in the shape of a response has been made in this Province, while measures have already been taken with that object in view, in many parts of the Madras Presidency The more shame to our countrymen here Such indifference, arising from fear and to curry favour, we can understand in the members of the official services, but what are the educated and independent Mysoreans doing, that they have not yet thought it fit to take measures to answer Mr Knight's noble and manly appeal? In such cases, it were well done, were it done quickly, and he gives twice who gives in time The following are the extracts —

The postponement of Mr Knight's case will be of the greatest advantage to the defence. Very important materials for the defence are we believe now on the way from India to England and the delay will, we may hope, give time for them to arrive and receive the careful attention of counsel before the case can be brought on It is perfectly true we learn, that the Ameer Kabeer repented when it was too late and telegraphed instructions to his agent in London to stay proceedings. By the time, we imagine there are others besides the Nawab, who bitterly regret that action has been taken for whatever may be the result as regards Mr Knight it is pretty certain that some very unpleasant revelations will be made as to the doings of Native affairs and it is to be feared that some British officials may not be happy when the case is over, any more than the Ameer Kabeer himself It is possible that the case may prove of the very highest service to the British Government in this country by compelling enquiry into the nature and habits of the Non Foreign Office and the political service Next to the confirmation of the measures for our rule the character of our relations with the Native Courts is perhaps the most important question affecting the future of our Indian Empire And if this case should lead to the exposure of abuses or defects in the way of reform Mr Knight will consider his own trouble in the matter richly rewarded

With reference to the plea which Mr Knight has spilled self-assurance in the defence of his case the *Pioneer* has the following remarks —

Such an attempt to throw the blame of the alleged libel on the Native Press is the cheapest piece of pleasantry we have met with for a long time. Of course the Native Press is not perfectly free from blame in the matter of libel, but it is surely supposed to bear a reasonable share of its own responsibility. Otherwise the reality would be a small word to apply to conduct which is at present arousing the indignation which the press feeling of all loyal and decent people against British subjects who abuse the confidence of Native Princes for personal purposes. We do not pretend to say that the *Pioneer* is perfectly entitled to express its opinion on a matter which has been prominently brought before the public, but to say the least, we rather welcome the *Pioneer's* opinion which is always helpful to a good cause But the paragraph we have quoted is worthy of closer examination than we have time to bestow upon it It is only necessary however to point out that it is based upon the common fiction which seeks to expose defects in our Government with the object of getting them removed is disloyalty and that to divulge the misconduct of an official is to undermine the fabric of an empire Is the *Pioneer* quite sure that it is not itself guilty of calumny when it accuses Mr Knight of taking to stir up enmity among those to whom his appeal is addressed, hostility and resentment against the British authorities and slightly presumptuous in assuming that the objects of the so called calumnies are innocent? However that may be we are glad to learn that the 'British authorities" in England take a very different view of Mr Knight's services to India from that of the *Pioneer* and those whom it tries to represent We believe he has the expressed sympathy of several members of the Government, and those among the most powerful of them Such men as Mr Gladstone Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll and Mr Bright have shown that they regard him as a useful friend to our Government and not as an enemy, and his relations with the India Office are of the most cordial nature We have seen letters to him from an official of high standing in the India office, with reference to this very libel case, expressing the greatest surprise that such a prosecution had been instituted and the greatest interest and sympathy A like sympathy has been expressed even by men who have been distinguished in the Indian services One of the ablest of former Residents at Hyde

rabad—we do not know why we should conceal the name of Sir George Yule—has, we believe, volunteered to give evidence for the defence. We should not have mentioned these matters—we feel indeed that there is a certain appearance of impropriety in so doing—had it not been that the remarks of the *Pioneer* are maliciously intended to frighten people in this country from expressing sympathy with Mr Knight, creating the opinion that to do so will be to mar the cheerfulness of the Government. The value of his services is being warmly acknowledged at home, and the time is not distant when it will be felt here."

THE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA

ಇಂಡ್ಯನ್ ಕೇಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಅತಿಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದು

(ಸಿಲಾಕಡ್ಡಿ ಶೇಷಗಿರಿ.)

ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ವಾರಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪುರಿಯವರ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಓದುಗರು ಬಲ್ಲರು. ಇದಂಗ್ಲಿ ಅಮ್ಮಗಿಬಜ್ಜಾರ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳೇ ಪ್ರೋಫೆಸರ್ ವಾದ ಮೇ. ಎಲಿಫಿನ್‌ಸ್ಟನ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿ ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕಿರಣ್ಯವು ಇಂಡ್ಯನ್ ದೇಶೀಯರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಲ್ಲವೆ ಉಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಸಂಶಯಪಡಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಳು ಹಯಿಸಿದವು ಉಳ್ಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದವು. ಚೀನಿಯರು, ಮೊಗಲ್ಯರಾಜರು, ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರರು, ಪರ್ಷಿಯರು, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷವರು, ಈ ಮೇರೆ ಪಿಛಿಯ್ಯಿಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರಾಭವಪಡಿಸಿದವರಾದರೂ, ಪರಂತು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಮುದಾಯಮಾತ್ರ ಸೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಬಾಳಿಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷವರು ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಮುದಾಯವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷವರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷವರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರುವುದು. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಕುಚಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಜಾತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಕುಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಮತಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಪಂಗಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಘ

మొదలుకొని, అనుదినము ముసల్మానులు తోడుకొని వచ్చే, అనుదినము ముసల్మానులు తోడుకొని వచ్చే కుక్కలను కొట్టి చేయుటలో నీవు చూపుచున్న శ్రద్ధను కొంతైనా మా విషయములో చూపుటకు నీకు మనస్సు రాకపోయినది. ఇది మాకు మిక్కిలి ఆశ్చర్యకరముగా నున్నది. ఇంతటి ఘోరమైన అపరాధమును మేము చేసినట్లు నీవు ఎట్లు నిశ్చయించితివి? ఈ విషయమును గూర్చి మేము ఎంతమాత్రమును ఎరుగము. ఇట్టి అపరాధమును మేము చేసినట్లు నీకు ఎవరు చెప్పిరి? ఈ విషయమును గూర్చి నీవు మాతో ఏమియు చెప్పక పోవుటయు, మా పక్షమున ఏమియు విచారణ చేయక పోవుటయు మాకు మిక్కిలి ఆశ్చర్యముగా నున్నది

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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ಪ್ರತಿಸೋಮವಿಧಪ್ರತಿಪ್ರತ್ಯುಪಕಾರಸೂರ್ಯಕರಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕಸಮಾಚಾರಪತ್ರಿಕಾದಾಪ್ರತಿಕರಣಾಜೀವಿಕೆಯೊಳಿರ್ಪ ಮೈಸೂರಾಂಧ್ರಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಸಭಾಸಮಸ್ತರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಮುದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಬೆಂ ಶಾಮಸುಂದರಪ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನೊಳಚ್ಚಾಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತಿರ್ಪುದು.

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ಸೂಚನೆ.

ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಇಕ್ಕಿಬಹುದಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿಳಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ.

ಟಿ. ಸಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಂಟೋನ್ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಪೂರ್ವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಟನ್ ಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದು.

ಸೂಚನೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಂಟೋನ್ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ —

ಕ್ಯಾಂಟೂನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಟ್ರಷರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಸ್ಥರೂ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ —

ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಶಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಇಂಡಿಯ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಶರ್ತವು ತಾವು ಎಂದಿನಂತೆ ಟ್ರಷರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರದವರ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನವರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಆಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸ

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 21st FEBRUARY 1881.

THE MYSORE RENDITION—BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

The rendition of the Mysore State is but another illustration, amongst hundreds which the history of India records, of the territorial greed by which the British nation and the British Government have been influenced, not only during the days when the Honourable Company of East India Merchants became conquerors, laying down the pen for the sword, but also, in these modern days, when the Honourable Company has become extinct and the Government of India has come directly under the British Crown. Of recent years, when the old struggles for territory have long ceased, the British Government has declared that its policy shall henceforth be to respect the integrity and independence of the native princes and chiefs, and to abandon altogether the policy of annexation, of which Lord Dalhousie was the unscrupulous, though able, exponent, a quarter of a century ago, and Mr. W. M. Thoburn, of the Madras Civil Service, author of a pamphlet entitled. "India Solvent," is at present the feeble echo. This new and more enlightened policy, there can be no doubt, the British Government has endeavoured to carry out in all honesty, but yet, there are instances in which, it seems to us, a return to the old love of acquiring, by fair means or foul, the possessions, or part of the possessions, of native princes and chiefs, is manifested, even by those who have the control of the Government of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. We suppose that this sort of desire to possess a neighbour's estate is ingrained in the British constitution, and is hard to be quite eradicated, even by scores of Queen's proclamations, which profess to respect the integrity and independence of the native princes and chiefs. It is considerable consolation, however, to know that, in the end, the modern policy of justice and truth prevails over the old policy of unscrupulous aggression—the policy, as we may call it, of Rob. Roy Macgregor. Nevertheless, it is good, now and again, to call attention to the fact, that the Dalhousian hydra of annexation does occasionally raise its head and does show its possession of some lingering embers of vitality. This is especially the case at the present moment, when the Province of Mysore is about to be restored to the prince acknowledged by the British Government as the lawful successor to His Highness the late old Maharaja. In an article, which appeared in these columns, in the early part of last month, we pointed out the great injustice which was being done to the young Maharaja, who is so soon to be installed on the *guddee*, by the British Government taking away the whole of Bangalore Cantonment, the best portion of the whole Province of Mysore, and giving in exchange the dilapidated old fort and broken-down old town of Seringapatam. We drew a contrast between Bangalore and Seringapatam, and conclusively proved how far superior the former was, in every respect, to the latter, and we not unjustly thought that the most equitable arrangement would be, that Seringapatam should be sold to the Maharaja's Government, if the British Government did not want it, and that the latter should rent the Cantonment of Bangalore from the former, as, doubtless, they will continue to require it as a permanent location for the best part of the European troops of the Southern Presidency. Since the appearance of that article, we are glad to observe that the utterly inequitable measure of the British Government, in seeking to appropriate the whole of the Cantonment of Bangalore in exchange for Seringapatam, has attracted the special attention of the friends and advisers of the young prince here. They seem reasonably determined that, so long as the British Government has resolved to have the best, the most healthy, the most advantageous, portion of the Mysore Province, it shall not have everything; that His Highness the Maharaja shall have at least some portion of it, in addition to the Pettah of Bangalore, which, as a matter of course, naturally forms a portion of Mysore territory proper. The Maharaja's counsellors, having determined upon not yielding the whole of the extent of territory comprised in the British Cantonment of Bangalore, are also naturally contending that the whole of the municipal and the excise revenues should not be handed over to the British Government, as represented by the Government of Madras. This last is but a corollary to the first resolve. In short, there is now pending between the British Government and the authorities of Mysore, representing His Highness the Maharaja, what, in the future history of this Native State, will, probably, be known as the Bangalore Cantonment boundary and revenue dispute The bone of contention is this The Madras Government wants the whole of the Cantonment, as it now stands, together with the whole of the municipal and excise revenue to be handed over to its jurisdiction.. The Mysore authorities, acting on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja, on the other hand, contend that certain portions of what now includes, or what it is sought to include in, the Cantonment, together with the proper amount of municipal and excise revenue, should be given up to the Native Government of the State. The Counsellors of His Highness notably point out that all that portion of the locality known as the High Ground, including the Maharaja's palace and the Race Course, and converging towards the Pettah, by way of the Silledar Lines and the Central Jail, should be transferred as a portion of the State territory. It is this point which the Madras Government disputes, and to enquire into which the Right Honorable W. P. Adam, the Governor, paid a flying visit to Bangalore, the other day. What the result of that hasty investigation has been has not transpired. We hope, for the sake of British justice and British sense of honor, this concession at least will be made to the very moderate demands of the Maharaja's Government. It would be simply a shame, the determined work of the strong against the weak, should the British Government insist, for the paltry exchange of Seringapatam, that the whole of the best, most fair, and most important portion of the Province should be given up, together with all the municipal and excise revenue, amounting to five and a half lacs of rupees, *per annum*. There can be no question as to generosity or magnanimity on the part of the British Government, just now, as a local English contemporary tried to make out in a recent article on the subject—an article one of the most illogical and ill-set forth we have seen for a long while. A promise is a promise, and a covenant is a covenant, which should be fulfilled to the very letter, when the time comes for its fulfilment. No private or vested interests should be allowed to interfere with the due discharge of an obligation voluntarily undertaken by the British Government, while it was quite free to choose its own course in the matter,—was free, in short, to reject or concede the prayer of the late Maharaja to acknowledge the present prince as his adopted son and successor. The English contemporary, to whom we refer, argues that, because a large number of the European population of Bangalore were induced to become residents, on the understanding that it would become British territory, therefore, that consideration should take precedence of all others, and deprive the Mysore prince of the best and fairest portion of his estate! With equal show of reason, it may be argued that, because a number of natives from a Native State, had been induced to settle down on British ground, on the understanding that that portion should become native territory, therefore, that land ought to be handed over to the nearest native prince! This style of arguing is not only illogical, but, on reflection, it will be found as selfish as the conduct of Ahab King of Israel, who coveted his neighbour Naboth's pleasant vineyard in Jezreel, simply because it was pleasant and desirable to have. Similarly, our contemporary disregards the fact that the whole Province of Mysore has been recognised by the British Government to be the rightful paternal inheritance of His Highness the young Maharaja, and, therefore, our contemporary would counsel the British Government to take away the fairest portion of it, and hand it, thus mutilated, to its rightful owner, for whom the British Government have been trustees.

OUR PHYSICIANS AND OUR SCINCE OF MEDICINE.

No II

వ్యాసకర్తయొక్క వ్యక్తిత్వాక్షేపము మరియు.

(గతసంచిక తరువాత.)

మొదటయితమ్ము యొక్క వ్యక్తిత్వ ప్రస్తావన చేయుట యొక్కయావశ్యకత ఏ మాత్రమును లేదు. ఆ వ్యక్తి యొక్క వ్యక్తిత్వమును గురించి ఎవరికిని ఏ విధమయిన సంశయ

మ్మా, ఆప జాతర్థంగళ్లి ప్రవృత్తర సుబుద్ధంబగ కర్ణళ కృతిగళన్నూ, ఆ ఆనూ-రోంగళ్ళి- కళ్ళ-శ్నేతవు, శ్వేదవ, శమవ, విరేతవు, నస్య, అంజపగళెంబు మట్ట-గ్ళగళన్నూ, అల్లుగరిగే బోఁ-న్యాదోం-గ్య కొళ్ళిగళన్నూ, శాతిల, ఆవ్యా, ముంతగ్రిగళింబు వరిత్యాహారిగ్రా క్రమవ నూన్నూ, ఇప్పుడూళ్ళవే అల్లవే. ధన, ప్రీతి, స్నేహ, ధర్మ, శీతల, ఆశ్చర్యాశ్చర్య, ఆంద రిగే శవవ్ అళ్యాప) గళింబ శ్బ్దగళ బళ్ళి బోఁఆవ వ్యుత్పవనన్నూ, ఆయా పళ్ళిరణ దల్లి వమగ్రిసిగా వివరిసుత్తే. పాఁజోఁణ ఋగ్వేంధళ్ళిల్లవాన్నూ, రుమగే జీంఆద శీ లవన్నాగలి, ఋగ్వాన గిరిద పండితరిగనేకరు పూర్వ శాంవద్లిరువుదిల్లి. ఇవరుగళు తుగిసిద రంతే వి రాశ్రిసి రాగిరుత్తిద్దరే యింది-గా-ప్ర కాశిసలారరు. ఆవాగిల్లి చేళశాలవదల్లిరువమ్ముగూ ర్వ కాశవుంపవల జనోపనాశారంబ్రాఁ-ర్వేద-రిద్దూ ధ్వనిబోఁజనాగ్రహణగాణియూ, రేమ్మ రాజ్యా ఁబొరు రేమ్మందలూ, రేమ్మ పూర్వపు ంమతిం నలూ, ఆనేకవృత్తి, గాశ్రిమ, సర్వమూన్యా, వేళ శన ఘనుగ్యానాధికరేమూఁశ, బిరశాల వరి శోఁమిరేగాణియూ, వంశ వరంపరేయింద శ్రైద్యశాస్త్ర) పర్టిణరాగిణియూ, శేమదమూ ది మనుంబయుక్త శాంగియూ, పాపభీతి రాగి యూ, సుశీల రాగిణియూ, పరుగు రాగిణియూ యిర్వ చోడ్డ శ్రేర్ణగళన్ను ఆదరిసుత్త, అవరిసుక శకేతీయింద శాస్త్రోక్తకర్మగళన్నూ మాఁత్రా, భస్మ, పిండారం, ధృతి, శ్రేణాగళిగళన్ను నూ తిసియూ, చికిత్సేయాఁప యుమొం ద్రూర్వగళం ధగళల్లి ంంగ్రింంనాగిద్ద భాగవన్ను ఏవగసి ఆ తివిప్రారవాగి నింబనెంగిద్ద భాగవన్ను ప్రతీ భవానుసందు ంంగ్రహిసిద్దుంశ్రేగ సంగళగళన్ను మాఁతిపియూ, తీరా శోఁవకారా శీళ్ళ-ేషం రమ్మ ఆంతిమనేయు శ్రేర్ణశాశీ శిల్లిసుబిద్దరు ఆవివ్యావధళగ శే ఎగసు భూణా శక్తియు శ్రీగాగి ఆంతిమసంబిరగ భంగిరణాఁవ శాదాద ళవరు ఆసుసిరిశ్రేర్ణగల్లి అద్యాపి ఖాణబరు లివే, ఆదరే ఎశ్రీ-ఎంనాదెయా క్తిన్ని ఇంగ్లిష్ వైద్యశాస్త్ర బుంటాగిసువ (ప్రచారక్ర్రియగళూ, శ్రేర్ణశాస్త్రగళూ, విద్యార్థిగళిగే ఆ ఏర్ప్ణాంంరిసువవశాశ్రీ- కల్పసల్పట్టిరువ పంబుభాగ గళూ, పూర్వ జీంగాంఆరభర కాలదల్లి ఏ ఓ ల్పవుర్దిస్తవేంబదశ్రీ- ధాశ్రీశేగళు అప్రతురి గళాగిపే. పరంతు ఱీంరూ-శ్రేర్ణగళు తుకాల శీ-ంత ఖకర్మశీర్యుస్థితియిల్లిర్పుదిందు ధారాళ రేగాగి శ్రేళబరుపు ముఖ్యనాగి ఏమగే ఆ శ్రేర్ణగళిగంటు-మాడువంశ వేషనంకరే. విలక్షణ జనవరువయ సూఁతవ రాజ్యాదిగళిందలూ, విలక్షణ వి ద్యాసాఁళ-ంబిదింరలూ, ఏవణగళ స్వభావవ మరిజ్ఞానవన్నూ, రిమ్మగ్నిగణ సుసాంశవన్నూ వ్యక్తిగ తిసిశేంగ్యవదరిందూ- చోఁషాంశవన్నుశ్రీ ఖనవడదూ- స్వతవిన వ్యిశ్రిత్యంటాగ శ్రేళవ్తే, ఖాగిల్లదే స్వనుణాంశగళు కార్యాళ్ళ శాగియూ, న్యశోఁషాంశగళు అశ్యాశ్యా గళాగియూ రాణిసిపదవు. ఇదశ్రీ- కారణ ంద ఏదాసిసువల్లి కాలమతిసియాన్నువేవే, ఇ నగళ బుద్ధిచోఁమవేందు శ్రేళబఱుదే, నమ్మ శ్రేర్యరుళు అసాధారణవేంబు మతియువేవే. స్వీరణీయయగళన్ను ట్రశ్రోఁత్సాహ పడిస ళ అభిరుచియుళ్ళ ప్రశ్నగరు యిల్లవే ధారాళి రివంధసిసిశేంవర మాతుగళన్ను కాళు అసు కాశవుపవేశ్రీంబు నమ్మబుద్ధి విశాలవాగిరు రకాగిరే. ఇశ్రీన్నంబుపకారా-నమ్మ పూర్వ శాగరు శ్రేర్యశాశ్రీ ముంకాశ్రళుగళన్ను ఆ ఓవకాలశ్రీ- కళ్ళంశ్రీ (వ్రచారపడిసిర్దరేళ

జోరకు తుగిసికర్నట విశ్రేఁషవాగి స్థాపిసరి రలిల్లివేంళిరూ, వ్రేర్యరిగరూ శ్రేర్యశ్రీరూ- ధ ప్రస్తావ్యావకశ్రీ లుంబుసూశ్రబ్దపడికరిల్లవేంర లూ, ఆశయిల్లర ఆవశ్యకశ్రీ ధాన కాలదల్లి ల్పుంబాదరశ్రీ-, తుగిసికాలకటకద పర్యశ్రోఁ ఱు, పరజంశ్రీ, పరపంతునే, పరధన పరకళ త్రకురణ, కూటసాక్ష్య, అవశ్య, ప్యావి ఁ-ోశ్రీ, కు రాచార, మహ్రోఁఁదాన, ముక్త పాన, కృత్రమ్నత్వ ముంతాద ఆబుధ ఖా వకర్మగళన్ను ఖావర్య ధంశీయాన్నీఁ శోఁశి మ స్వస్థందశాగి ప్రవర్తిసుతిరలు అవరి గూ, ఆవర పుర్వోభా్ర తాదిగళిగూ కాశాధి కుబ్యాధిగళుంటాగువవేంరలూ, అవగుబల్ల యుంగళాగియూ, వంరశ్రీఁజీవ రాగియూ శోఁ సుత్తారేంరలూ, నమ్మ శ్రేర్యరిశా రాది పూర్వ గళింధగళు వ్వవ్టనాగి రిసుసిరేయాగి యిగి నవర శోఁంగళ ప్రాబల్యశ్రీ- ఆవర పాప శ్రేర్యశ్రీ కారణంశ్రేంరియూ, నమ్మ పూర్వ రాజరు శ్రేమ్మశ్రీమ్మ రాజ్యగళిల్లి ధర్మపరిపా లన మాడుత, పర్రజేగళిల్ల స్వధర్మగళిల్లి వరశ్ర శాగిరువరంశ్రీ-కట్టశ్రేగూఁ-ట్టిద్దరిందరే ఆగినవరిగే పూఁజశ్రేర్యగళోం, ఆధ్యగళింద పంధవి ంశ్రీ-ళ్ళ-శోఁగళూ యిల్లవే యూఁవరాఁజ్ఞవ ఆ శోఁం రృధిశాశ్రీశాగిద్దరింద వ్రేర్యశాశ్రీ ముంతాదవుగళిగే తుగిసిప్తుఁవశ్యశ్రీ ఆ ఖాందల్లి లుంబూశర కారణందర కాఖాతిర్ళ్- శాగి సంధ్యవసిద శోఁఁాదిగళ పరిహార శ్రీ- శ్రీశావ యీ సూఁ ప్రసగళన్ను శోంర్రీ యిల్లవే మాతియిద్దశ్రేంరిలూ, శేంవను శ్రద్ధా ఱజను హేరుత్తాశే. ఆవరే పాపగళు శోఁగ ళిసి కారణగళింద ఆంశవు తుఖాంద జన నవ, శ్రక్రిపి ఇ-ఇ్రిమ్ వ్వేలఱుయ్యలుర్ళ్ళవర పి యాపశ్రీగే సుళ రాగం నిల్లువదల్లవాగి ఆనను ఆనుం న బుకను కష్టవాగిబరిచే. ఇను ఖ్యా శాదకూఁంయిరలి, నమ్మపూర్వపుర్రశ్రీలోఁశగళన్ను తుకాలద్లి అనశ్యశ్రీ- బంధిసువశ్రకాశ్రీవవన్ను జనశ్యశ్రీ అనాదరవన్ను తింరిసి, నమ్మ శా స్త్రీవశ్రీ దుఁజారిశ్రీరేశ్రీంద ముక్తకంశ్రేయాగి శోఁదిసుశ్రీ శంబుబ్రుంబిసుతిరిఁశోఁబుంశ్రీ, నమ్మ శేఁభవి ఖరశరిధ్వ్రయింద కర్ణశ్రీనలుం విభుత ముంబరియలిబ్రియశ్రీ యిరువదరింద ఫ ర్యశ్రీ తుంబశ్రీవన్ను ళ్లిగ్రీ విల్లివదేశ్రీంయిరు.

THE RECENT DACOITY.

శకపేంద్రాపాంరశ్రీవల్లి తాఁ-శ్రీద్రీవ దకాంరతియిన్న కుంరు.

శివమొగ్గాపాంరశ్రీంళ్రీ నశ్రీవ రజుల ని యా దశోఁవశ్రీయన్ను కురిశ్రీ గతవారద్లి యీ లిరివదేగాఁవాగ్యు అల్లిన వార్తెమారా వ కాఁళు ఖాలాంశశ్రీమదిం వమగే కంపిద్ద రింద ప్రశ్రీతిసిరిశ్రీ- అనుకూంవసశ్రీవే శోఁ యిరు. వరంయే ఆయాంశాలదల్లి ప్రాప్తగళా నువవిమతుఖగళన్ను వ్యక్తపడిసువను నమళ శ్రీ-ళ్యవాఁదంద ఆపంరియన్ను హొన్నిసి పాంిరు చోఁదనే యాశశ్రీళశ్రీఁశిసువేళు.

"యూఁజేమజహూర్ ఖానే కారిఁభవద్లి వ కరకొన్నూశ్రీంద తిప్పిశ్రీట్టరే గుఁంంరుయిం రశాల్ శోఁఁసురిరువల్లి ంుంపిధూఁటిరో రిశ్రీ మూంూర్ ఁఒంంరిదుఁళ్ళ ంంరుళ్ళర నుంపు ఆదరసోఁశివిద్దు ఆదరఱుప్తవారిఁళ్ళ శోఁఁసుశ్రీదద్ద ఖార్శిపాంయగళ్ళిరే ంిబ్బవ న్ను శోంరుంుఖారి మక్తోంబ్బంరిగే పూరాఁజ ఖంయొంది యిశ్రీరంశ్రీ శేంరుఁజట్టిగే మాయవ తిసిద్దవ్లే కమ్మశ్రీళ్ళదన్ను కంయుశోంఖరేం మ కంశ్రీపల్లట్ట పీఖారిపురరశకొంబూరు పేఁ పేక్రాకారరు మూఁజరన్ను వేఁజ కశ్రీశోంయం ముఖారిశోఁదరంశ్రీ. ఆక్కళ్రీంశ్రీ ఖాన్లూరు ఖాఁగళ్లిగుణూ, గాగుంంళ్రీగ శోంరగూ, న్యాపిపి వ్రశ్రీగశ్రీళ్ల కమ్మ ప్రాంతిధరనరిశ్రీ ముంబే బోఁవ ఆపాయుంటూనుశ బోఁఎం ఱుళ్రీరి కశ్రీశోఁరిఁజే. ఆ శ్రేశవద్లి ఇనుశ తిసిశ్రీ ళాఁళ్ళార్ యిరుఖాఁ శోఁఖట్టిద్దన్న శాపు శేంరిద్దిల్లవు ఆగ ఇశ్రీంయ ఖాగి వ్యఖాయిఁు. శివమొగ్గాశ్రీట్టిగ్రీం చేల్యుఖవ మ్మిఖుపరిరశ్రీ ళ్కర్యరపర్తియఁశ్రీ కాఖాళు ఖాఁశ్రీ శోఁగియిరుత్తారే"ంబు వ్రశ్నిశ్రీ

ఈశ్రీ వివత్తుఖుఁళ్రీకాలద పోరలు విశిఁష్టనకర ంంరిం ఆ రాజ్యశ్రీం లుంబుగి ఆదరచేసీఁంరిద నీలశోంశిద్ద నేన్నుంయి న్ను శ్రీవిఁన్నుళ్ల రాంకారరుం ఆవర వశ్రీశ్రీం యూ అనుభవినలేఁశాద ఖురాలక్షి మ్రీఁళూ రు చేశ్రీదరశ్రీఁంరి అన్నుశ్రీఁళ్రీఖరశ్రీఁ అంరి నుంపుశ్రీరి శోంరుంుకిప్పిన్రిట్ట పిప్పిన్రిదా శివను క్తా శోఁంరి ధర్మపరిపాళన పర్రశ్రీ ధరశ్రీంరి ఫిశ్రీ-ఁ, జనరిగి భయవన్ను కుట్టిసిరిరు వన్ను, పొరాగాం వంంరిఁజీంరు ఁోఁశ్రీంరూ ఆవరి అపాయుశ్రీంరు ఫిశ్రీ ళ్ళ ంంరిం ంంరిం ంంరిం

ಚಾರ್ಲೊಂಬು ಶಾಖದೊಳು ಮಾಜೇ ಮಿಕಗೂರ್ ಒನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನವರಿಗೆ ಇಂದು ಪ್ರಿಲಂಬಮಾಜೆ ಸೇರಿ ಮೆ. ರಾಬರ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಸ್ಟೀವೆನ್ಸನ್ ಆಂಡ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಆಜಾಲಾ ಲಸಗಳ್ಳಿ ಇಂಡ್ಯಬೇರೇಯರ ವಿವರಣೆಯೊಳು ಮಾಷಿದ ಅನುಜ್ಞಾಪತ್ರ ಪಡಾಯಿಸಗಮ್ಮ ಮುರಿ ಆಪರವರ ಕಿಸುಬರಿಳಿಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿ ಕಿಸು ವಿವರ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವಂಸಿಸಿದ ಕಿಸುಬಾಯ ಪತ್ರ ರೀಯಾಪತಿಗೆ ಇಂಡಾ ಎಂಟುತಿಂಗಲಾದಲ್ಲಿ ದೈವ್ಯವ ಜಾಗಾಯಾಮುದು ಇಂಡ್ಯಬೇರೇಯರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಜೆಂಡೆಯಾ ಚಿಟಗೆಳ್ಳಿ ಆವರವರಕ್ಷತ್ರಾಧ್ಯಪಾಗ ಪಂದಾ ಮಾಷಕೆಳ್ಳಂದೆಂಡೆಯಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯಂ ಪಲ್ಲಟ್ಟರೆಲ್ಲ ಜಿ ಆವರವಮಾಳಿ ವೆರಮಾಡ್‌ನವೆಯಿಪಡಕಳ್ಳಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ಕಮ್ಮಿಟಿಯಂ ಜೋಪಾಡಾಯಿಂದು.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ಜಿಲ್ಲೇಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಬ್ಲಾಶಿಕ್ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತಗಳು

Summer vacation —ಮಾಜೇಮಹಾರ್ ಗಳನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಮೆಟ್ಟಾಯಿ ಸೆಷನ್ ಜಜೀಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಂಚಿಯಿಸಿಯಿಂದ ಕಿರಿಯಿಬಗುವವರೆಗಿನಂದರೆ —

"ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಿರಿಯವಪಿಸುವರೆಗಿನಂದರೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಮ್ಮಿಷ್ಟರವರು ಶಾಂಗ್‌ಮಾನಿಗೆ ಗಳನಂತೆ ಆಸಿ ವಿ ಕವಂಬರ್ ಸಿನೇ ಮಟ್ಟಾಂ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಆಸ್ಪಿಷಾರ್ ತಾಲೀಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಗಳನಂನೇ ಆಸಿವಿ ಪರ್ಯಂತ ತಾ ಸೇ ತಾರೀಖಿಗು ಲಾಸಾಯಿರು ಮೇ ೩೧ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನವರೆಗೆ (ಅಭಯಾಪಿಸಿಸಿಯೋಸೇರಿ) ಕೆಂಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ರಜಾದಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ, ಗಳನಂನೇ ಆಸಿವಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಗಳನೇ ಮಟ್ಟಾಂ ೦ ಲಾಸಾಯಿರು ಮೇ ೩೧ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನವರೆಗೆ (ಅಭಯಾಪಿಸಿಸಿಯೋಸೇರಿ) ಕೆಂಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ರಜಾದಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ, ಗಳನಂನೇ ಆಸಿವಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಗಳನೇ ಮಟ್ಟಾಂ ೦ ಲಾಸಾಯಿರು ಮೇ ೩೧ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನವರೆಗೆ (ಅಭಯಾಪಿಸಿಸಿಯೋಸೇರಿ) ಮೆಟ್ಟಾಂ ಪೇಳಿದ ಕಮಾಂ ಪಿಸಿಲ್ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾ ಕ್ಟುಲ್ಲಾಕಳ್ಳು ಎಂಬಮು.

The Maharaja's Departure — ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೇ ಇಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾಲವಾಗಿ ಅಮೂರ್ಲ್ಲಿ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸುವದು ಧರಿಯಾಪ್ತೆ, ತಿಳ ವಿಳೆಪತ್ರಾಧಿಪತ್ಯೇಕಮಜೋಕ್ಸವಕಾಲ ಪರಿಪಾಲಿಸುವ ಅರುವರಿಂದ ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಮ್ಮು ಸೇ ಚಿಕ್ಕೇಲಾಗಿ ಶಾಗಿ ತಾನೇತಾರೀಖಿನವರೆಗೆ ಇಪ್ಪುಂದ ವಿಜಯಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು—ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

The Maharaja's Installation — ಒಬ್ಬ ಶಾಮಿಯಾದಾರನು ತಾಲೆಕೆ ಬಂದ ಪಂಚಿಯಮ್ಮು ಸಮಗೆ ಜರೆದು ಧರಣೆಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಕೇಳೆಂದು ಕೊಂಡುತ್ತಾನಾ ಸಿ ಆಕಸ ಅಜೀವಿಕೆಯಂತೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡುವೆವು —

"ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದಮ್ಮು ನೋಡಿ ಆನಂದಪಡಕ ತೊಂಬತ್ತಿಸಿ ಜಾಹಕಗುಂದಿ ಕಡೆಗಳುಬ್ಬಪಡಕೆಂದು ಕಿಯಿಷ್ಟೇನೆ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ವಿವಾಹ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಇದು ಪ್ರಿಲಂಬ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಾದದರಿಂದಲೂ, ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕಿಂ ಎಕ್ಕ ಹಿಸಿ ಅಮೂಲಂದಿ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರುವಪಡಕೆ

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

ಪ್ರತಿಸಾಮವಿಧವಶ್ಚೈವೃಷ್ಣಕಸಂಗ್ರಹಾರ್ಥಂ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರತಿಕಾಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾಖ್ಯಾಂ ಪ್ರಥಿಕಾಮಕಲೋಕಲೋಚನಾಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಯಿಷ್ಯಾಮಿ ॥ ಮೃಸಾಂಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಮವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

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ಸಂಪುಟ. ೮] ಕಿಂಕರೂರು—ಪರ ಧಾತುನಿಸೇ ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಿಟ್ಟಿಸಿತಿ ಪಾಡೇ ಶಾರದೆ ಸೋಮವಾರ. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೮.

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ಇದರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಆಂಶವೇನೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಂದಾನು ಕರಿಯರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕೆಲವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಶಯವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಶಯವಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

೧ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಕರಿಯರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಿಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದು.

೨ ಕೆಲವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಬರೆದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು.

೩ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಬರೆದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು.

೪ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಬರೆದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು.

ಇದರಿಂದ ಕರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು.

ಇದರಿಂದ ಕರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು.

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

LIFE!

SNELLEKSZ'S

PHOSPHO FERRODINE PILLS

ಜೀವಾಮೃತಂ.

ಸ್ನೆಲಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮೊಂಬಾಸಾದ ಕೆಮಿಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿಮ್ಮಟ್ಟ ಶೇಷಲ ಬಾಸಾಲ ಪುಷ್ಟಿಕರವಾದ, ಧೈರ್ಯಕರಿ ಬಾಲಪತ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಶಂಕ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಕ್ಯಾಲಿಕಾಪಾದ ಫಾಸ್ಫೊರಿಕ್ ಮಿಂಚ ಸಾರ್ಥಕಾಂದ ಬಾಲಪ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಶೇಷಲ ನಿರಕ್ಷಯವಾಗಿರುವ, ಧಂಬಾಸಿ ಸ್ಥಿರಿಯಾಂ ಯುಕ್ತ ಫಾಸ್ಫೊರಿಕೊಡ್ಡಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮಿಶ್ರಿಯೇ ಮಾ ತೇಲು

ಇದರಮಿಂದ ದಮ್ಮಿಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಒರುಷ್ಟಿ ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆ ಕ್ರೀಯಾಶ್ರಿಯಾ, ಮಲ್ಲಿಮಧ್ಯ ಕೀಳಾ ವಿಷಯ ಸಿಲ್ಲಾಕ್ಸ್ ಮೆಂಬಾಕರ್‌ಗಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಆ ಕ್ರೀಯಾಶ್ರಿಯಾ ಕರಿಯಾಂದಿಂದಲೂ ಬಹಿ ಮೆಂಬಾಕ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಮಿಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾರಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೇಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಬರೆಯಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ತಂತಿವರ್ತಮಾನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಃ

(From the Madras Mail)

EUROPE

CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS

ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಂಟಿನೊಪಿಲ್, ೨೮ ಜನವರಿ — ಗ್ರೀಕ್ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮೊದಲು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸಲಹೆಯು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಫು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೆವೆಜಾ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಂಟಿನೊಪಿಲ್, ೨೮ ಜನವರಿ —ಗ್ರೀಕ್ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ೧೫ ದಿನಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ಗ್ರೀಕ್ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಂಟಿನೊಪಿಲ್‌ಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಗ್ರೀಕ್ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

THEFT OF GUNPOWDER.

ಲಂಡನ್, ೩೦ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ —ಕಾರ್ಕ್ ಬಂದರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಟೀಮರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಮದ್ದು ಗುಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.

FRANCE AND GREECE

ಲಂಡನ್, ೨೮ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ.—ಗ್ರೀಕ್ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಂಟಿನೊಪಿಲ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ENGLAND AND GREECE.

ಗ್ರೀಕ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಂಟಿನೊಪಿಲ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಂಟಿನೊಪಿಲ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

THE KANDAHAR DEBATE.

ಕಂದಾಹಾರಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಬೀಕನ್‌ಫೀಲ್ಡ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ

ACCIDENT TO MR. GLADSTONE.

ಮಿ. ಗ್ಲಾಡ್‌ಸ್ಟನ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಪಘಾತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಅವರ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಾಗಿದೆಯಾದರೂ, ಅವರು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಅಪಾಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.

PENSIONS TO AFGHANS.

ಲಂಡನ್, ೨೮ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ —ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಬಾಕಿಂಗ್‌ಹ್ಯಾಮ್‌ರವರು ಒಂದು ಕರ್ಜಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ೪೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಪೆನ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

ರಷ್ಯಾದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಚೀನಾ ದೇಶದವರಿಗೂ ನಡೆದ ಕಡಿತಾವಾತುಗಳು ನಿಶ್ಚಿಯವಾದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಸೈಬೀರಿಯಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಚೀನಾ ದೇಶದವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಚೀನಾ ದೇಶದವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE CABUL CORRESPONDENCE

ಲಂಡನ್, ೧೮ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ—ಕಾಬೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂದು ಬಂದ ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ವಿವರಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ.

ಕಾಬೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈನ್ಯಗಳು ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಸೈನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಸಹಕಾರವಿತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನವೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಪಾಯವೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಪಾಯವೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಪಾಯವೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS.

ಅಮೀರನವರ ಧೂರ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಯಿತೆಂಬುದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವೂ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವೂ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಕಾಬೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೀರನವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is particularly requested that parties changing their residence will make us acquainted with the circumstance so as to prevent complaints of non-delivery of their papers.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY 1881.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S INSTALLATION.

As a representative and exponent of native public opinion in this Province, we should deem ourselves very much wanting in our duty and strangely deficient in public spirit, if we failed to note and comment on the great and unique event which is fast approaching, and which will be an accomplished fact within hardly two weeks hence. We need hardly say that we refer to the installation, in Mysore town, of His Highness Chamrajendra Wodiar, as Maharaja of the Mysore State, which eagerly looked for event is to take place on the 17th March ensuing. At such a time, we do not wish, and, indeed, it would be entirely out of place, to express the natural regret we feel, in common with thousands of our countrymen, that this Native State is not to be restored to the young prince in all its entirety, as the British Government, which has been acting as trustees, these many years, was bound to do, but that the chief portions of the best and most important region of the Province, namely, Bangalore Cantonment, should be retained by the British Government, in exchange for the ruined old fort and town of Seringapatam. We have already had our say on this topic, in previous issues of this journal, and it is a source of considerable consolation to know that the *whole* of Bangalore Cantonment is not to be handed over to the Madras Government. As we at first feared would be the case. According to the local *Spectator*, we learn that, although but very few bungalows on the High Ground will be left out of the new Cantonment limits, yet sufficient space of ground has been left to shew that the British Government, in response to the remonstrance of the Mysore authorities, is anxious that there should be an amicable and equitable adjustment of the undoubted claims of the Maharaja in this matter of the rendition of his State to native rule. It would seem that the line of demarcation on the west of the present Cantonment will include the Race Course, the Rifle Butts, all the houses in the vicinity of the latter, and those adjacent to the Jail. On the other hand, the Silledar Lines, the Central Jail, the Central College, Government House, Cubbon Park and the Lal-Bagh will be without the new limits, the only doubt being the new Museum building, which is located in the grounds of Cubbon Park—about which, we are surprised that there should be any doubt at all, seeing that the building standing as it does, in the purlieus of the Cubbon Park, might be most appropriately included in the transfer now made of that locality and its buildings to the Maharaja. However, as we have said, it is not our intention to discuss the question of territorial arrangements just now. What we are very sincerely gratified to note is the enthusiastic loyalty which has been evoked, everywhere in the remotest corner of the Province, by the approaching accession to his Government and the installation of the young Maharaja. All the chief towns, it should be noted, exclusive of the national capital—which, of course, is the "cynosure of all eyes"—have already begun to take measures and to make preparations for the suitable celebration of an event which is unique, as it is about to be accomplished under the most favourable auspices. At Hassan Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitaldroog, Tumkur, Kolar, and a hundred other large towns, and even in considerable hamlets or stations, both the official and non-official element among the public have heartily and unanimously united to further a movement in the success of which all are equally interested, and the local Government has not been slow to encourage and sustain this wholesome spirit of loyalty, by contributing funds with a liberal hand, considering the present straitened condition of the revenues of the country. Should we be in a position to do so, when the time arrives, we shall endeavour, of course, to give reports of the installation ceremony and public rejoicings from Mysore and the various centres of attraction as they come round. In the meanwhile, it may not be out of place to present our readers with what has been done here in Bangalore, during the week, by the united efforts of officials and non-officials, and what it is proposed to do by way of addenda or supplement. On Saturday, the 19th instant, a meeting of the European and Native communities of Bangalore was held at the Division Cutcherry, Pettah, at 3-30 P. M., under the presidency of Mr. L Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District. At the meeting, it was announced that the Government had sanctioned a sum of five thousand rupees towards the expenses of the demonstration, and that it would be for the public to decide whether this amount would be enough, and, if not, what measures should be adopted to devise further means. After considerable discussion as to the shape which the demonstration should take, and the loss of a proposal that the demonstration should be something after the manner of a Lord Mayor's Show in London (unhappy thought!) the following resolution was proposed and carried—"That a public *fete* be held at the Cubbon Park, the programme to include triumphal arches, theatres nautches, illuminations, dancing booths, fireworks, &c" The following gentlemen were then nominated to serve on the committee of management:—Mr. Thumboo Chettiar as President; Messrs. T. T. Leonard, E. Pereira, Sr. Lee, R. P. Campbell, Sham Rao, Mahomed Salia, J. Pereira, Jr. Cameron, F. Goodall, W. Jennings, J. W. Hayes, Sr. Syed Nasirudin, Murry Gungiah, Srinivasa Iyengar, Ragunatha Rao, Srinivas Ragavachary, T. Barton, G. G. Brown, Sabapathy Modaliar, and Hemajee Rao, with power to add to their number. On the subject of feeding the poor on the occasion, the general sense of the meeting was that such charities as feeding the poor and giving away clothes, &., should be left to the benevolence of the heads of the several Native and European communities. The following committees were then formed. *Native Committee*—Mr. Sabapathy Modaliar as President; Rai Bahadurs Govindu Chetty, A. Narainsawmy Modaliar, Mullapah Chetty and Mr. Bansilal; Messrs, Thumboo Chettiar, Doddi Venkatramana Chetty, Arunachalum Modaliar, Srinivas Charry, Srinivas Iyengar, A. Raghunath Rao, Mahomed Salia, Sadasiva Modaliar, and others. *European Committee*:—Messrs. E. Sidney Smith, E. Pereira, J Pereira, G G. Brown, and J. W. Hayes, Sr. We are very glad to be able to record here, that Mr G. G. Brown, the well known proprietor of the Cubbon Hotel and an Abkarry contractor of the Province, undertook to feed the European orphans of Bangalore, on the auspicious occasion. The last proposition was moved by Mr. J. W. Hayes, Sr., seconded by Mr. J A. Lazar, and carried:—That with a view to render the festivities worthy of the occasion, the Cantonment and Pettah Municipalities be asked to contribute suitably. In connection with the above resolution, a meeting was held of the Cantonment and the Pettah Municipalities in the premises, Residency Road, on Thursday last, Dr. Orr presiding There was a very lively and prolonged discussion on the demi official letter of the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, inviting these corporate bodies to contribute suitably towards the *tamasha*, on the occasion of the Maharaja's installation. After much talk, and the most unaccountable opposition by Dr. Orr to the grant of money from municipal funds, both of the Cantonment and the Pettah Board, it was proposed by Mr Standish Lee, seconded by Captain Curley, supported by Mr. G. G. Brown, and unanimously carried,—That a sum of Rupees five thousand be contributed from the funded capital of the Cantonment Municipality towards the demonstration on the occasion of the Maharaja's installation. There was then a similar discussion as to the necessity for and the extent to which the Pettah Municipality should contribute towards the funds, and Dr. Orr, as before, most unaccountably opposed the sanction of any grant whatever out of the Pettah Municipal funds—the doctor, being reported by the *Spectator*, to have spoken in rather unbecoming terms, when alluding to the Maharaja and his installation—but the end of it all was, that the loyalty and good sense of the meeting prevailed, and the subjoined resolution was proposed by Mr. Srinivas Charry, seconded by Mr. Changalroy Modaliar, supported by Mr. Murry Gangiah, and unanimously carried:—That a sum of Rs. 3,000 be sanctioned from the funds of the Pettah Municipality, towards the demonstration. Thus, it will be seen that every step has been taken and all things are in course of preperation for the celebration, in Bangalore, of a great and eagerly expected national event, the accomplishment of which, we trust, will be of the happiest augury to the Province of Mysore and her people.

A Public Meeting was held on Friday evening, in the Deputy Commissioner's Court Room, to receive the reports of the committees appointed to make arrangements for the demonstrations in Bangalore on the occasion of the Maharaja's installation. Mr. L. Ricketts took the chair. The funds for the demonstrations have been allotted as follows:—For illuminations, pandals, &c., Rs. 2,200; Amusements, Rs. 900; Fireworks Rs. 1,600; Sports and Refreshments for schools, Rs. 600; Treat to European Orphans, Rs. 500, European Pensioners, Rs. 675; Native Poor—Pettah, Rs 1,200; Cantonment, Rs. 1,000; Shoolay, Rs. 225; Ulsoor, Rs 400; Temple Procession—Pettah, Rs. 600; Cantonment, Rs. 400; Mosques, Rs. 200. Mr. Lee read the Report of the Committee for the *Fete* at the Cubbon Park, detailing the arrangements made by them. The first day would be set apart for temple processions, feeding the native poor, illuminations, dancing and music for Europeans; on the second day there will be European theatricals, feeding of European poor, and Nautch for Natives; third day, theatricals again private and school sports winding up with fireworks It was resolved that copies of the reports be sent to the chairmen of the various Sub-Committees;—directing them to apply to the President, Mr. Ricketts, for any moneys they may require.

In the above distribution of the funds, we note the fact that, though a certain amount has been allotted for the benefit of the European pensioners of Bangalore, no similar allotment has been made for that of the Native civil and military pensioners. The "poor" of the Pettah and the Cantonment are, of course, mentioned, as those for who: provision has been made, but it would hardly be fair that the term "poor" should be made to include the Native pensioners of the Sircar. But the most noticeable and significant fact about these meetings for the purpose of making preparations for the installation of His Highness, is, that all the Native members of committee, with the exception of five, and *all* these belonging to the Cantonment, are either Government pensioners, Municipal Commissioners, or officials in active service. There is not a single independent, non-official representative from amongst the leading merchants, tradesmen, and men of respectability and large means of their own, in the Pettah. Not one of these classes of His Highness' loyal subjects, seems, indeed, to have been even invited to attend, much less to take part in, the preliminary meeting, and we do not find one of them as a member of the Native Committee. This is a serious omission, and, if it has been intentional, it is quite undeserved on the part of those who have been thus apparently slighted. It is a very poor reward of their loyalty that they who are amongst the richest of His Highness' subjects, and who are ready and willing to spend thousands to prove that loyalty, should be thus left out in the cold

OUR PHYSICIAN AND OUR SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.
No. III

ಶಮ್ಮಶ್ಶೈಕ್ಯಕಮ್ಮು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಾತ್ಮಕಮ್ಮುಮುಕ್ತಿಕು.

ಗತಶಾಕರಮ್ಲಿ ತುಮಿಲ ಮುಚೋಯು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವ ಸಂಗಡಿಕಗಮ್ಮು, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯು ತ್ತೀವ ಕುಶೋಲ ವಿಶಾರಮುಚೋನೆ ಅದಮ್ಮು ಅಲ್ಲಿಕೆ ವಿ ಪ್ತೈಪ್ತಿ. ಇನ್ನು ವಶೀಮೂನ ಸ್ಥಿರಿಯಮ್ಮು ವಿಶಾ ರಮು ಶ್ರೇವೆ.—

ಪ್ರಮ್ಯಾಕ ಶಾಸಿಕ್ಕೆಕಾಡ ಸಮ್ಮು ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕಾ ಅಡಾ, ಆಹಾರುಂಲಿಂದ ಅಡಾಪಿ ಆಹಾರಾಗಿ ಅಡಕಿ ತಿಲ್ಪುಮುಲಿದ್ದ ನಮ್ಮ ವೈದ್ಯಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಮು, ಈಕ ಶಾ ಮುಚೋಪ್ರಾಸಚೇಷ್ಟ ರಾಡಿನು. ಅಪಗುಲಿಂದ ಮಾ ಮಲ್ಲುಮುಲಿದ್ದ ಮಹಾಪಮಧಗಳ ಸಂಗಡಿಕಲು ಕಲಿ ಕಕಶ್ಶಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮೊಚಿವಲ್ಲುಮಕಟ್ಟಿ-ಪುಳಾದವು ಉಲಿದಪ ರಾಡಿಮಾ ಕಮ್ಮು ತಿಲುಂಡಿಕೆಯಾನ್ನು ಶೋಚಪಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಚಾರಿಂಚಿಕ್ತಾರೇನೋ, ಅಮಾ ಯುಚ್ಚಿಕೆ ಅಪೂರ್ವವಾದ ಒಂದು ಔಷಧರೋ ಗ ತಿಶಿಂದಮಾ, ವೈದ್ಯುಗ್ರಂಥ ತಿಶಿಂದಮಾ ಅದ ನ್ನು ಅಸ್ಯಾಗಿ ರಲಿವಚೇಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಯುದುಪ ದೂರಭ್ಯಾ ಪವು ನಿಮ್ಮುಗಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಧಮಮೂಲಚಾಗಲು ನಮ್ಮು ಔಷಧಗಳು, ತಿಕಿತ್ಸಾ ಶೈತಿಯಮು, ವೈದ್ಯಶ್ರ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಘಂ ಚಾಲಕ್ಕಿನುಡಾ ಪ್ರೀಣಗಳಾ ನುಕಲಂಕುವು ಒಚ್ಚಿಂ, ಪಂಡಿತೆಲು ಕಮ್ಮು ರಿಟಿಂಚಿ ರಿಶಿಯಮ್ಮು ಗೂರ್ಚಾಡಾ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಟ್ಟುವಅಶ್ಯಾ ವ ಮೊದಲಿಂದಲಾ ಪುಂ ಪಿಲ್ಲಲ್ಲೆ ತುವಿ ಸೇಪ್ರಾ ಪ್ತಾಯಿಶ್ರೇ ಂಂದು ತೀರಿಚಿನೆನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಪ್ರ ಪಂಡಿತಕಂಠಂಲಿಕೆ ತುಮುಟಂಗಾ ಮಾಲಿಲ್ಲಿವೆಂಕೆಲಾ, ಪರ್ವಜನೋಪಕಾರದವ್ಲುಶ್ರೇ ಅವಾಕಿಕೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯು ಕ್ಲೈಂಕಲಾ, ನೇಕಗುಣಿಕೆ, ಅನುಗುಣಿಂದ ಗಚಿಪ ಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮುಖಾಂಪಯ ವಶ್ಯಿಪಾದಕಸಿಖಾಗಧಂ ಘಗಳೇ ಕಕ್ಷ- ವಿಶಕ್ಷಣಮಾತೆ. ಆವಧರಿಂದ ಘಟಕೇ ಮಗಾಖ್ಯಾಪಲು ಯಾ ವಾಗಿ ಕೋ: ಮಾಶ್ಚೆ ಸಂಧಿವಿಪಿದಂಲೆ ಕಾಣುಚೆ ತುಗಲಾ ನಮ್ಮುಲೇ ಶಕ್ತಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಪ್ರಣಾಗಾ ಪಂಡಿತೆಲು ಸ್ವಂತಾ ನಿ ಮ್ಲಿನೆಂದು ಚೇಲಲ್ಲಂದೆವು. ಇದ್ದಾವాన్యా ಅವ ಕು ಗಾಲಾ ಸ್ಥಿಕಿಂದ ಕಮ್ಮು ಸಾಮಾರ್ಥ್ಯಮ್ಮು ಪ ರ್ವಜನೋಪಾಸಾ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಾನಿಮಿತ್ತಾಲಾರಜೆಯೂ, ಜಾತಿ ಮೂಡಿನಶಕ್ಕ- ಸಭ್ಯುಗಲು ಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿ ನುವಡ್ರಿಂದಲೂ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಾಂತಿಸೇಂ ಯಿರೀ ಕಾಮುಲು ಕಥಾವಿತ್ತೆ ಯಾ ರಾಗಲು ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಲು ಅಂತಾ ಪಂಡಿತೆಲನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿ ಅವಕಡಿಚಿಕೆನ್ನೆ ನುನ್ನು ಕೃಪ್ತಿಯೊಂದನೆ ಅಚೀಪ್ತಿಪಿಪಡಕೆ. ಯಿಕರ ನಿಂಲ ಮಂಡಿ ಆಸ್ಯಗಳಾಗ ಶೋಧಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾ ತಿಶಾಖಾನಿಕ್ಕಿ- ಅವಳ ಕ್ಷಕ್ಷಕಾಗಿಲಾತ್ತಿರೆಂಬದ ಶೆ- ಇಂಬು ವಿಶಕ್ಷಣಸಂಚಿಯಾಮೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಂತಾವಿಷಯ ಪಾತ್ರಸ್ಯಾಂಪದವಾಗಿ ಶೋಧಯು ಶೆಂಕಶೆಲ ವಿಷಾಪಮುತ್ತೆಲವೆ. ವೆವಂಡ ಘಟನ ಶಾ ಅವ ನమ్మ వైద్యగ్రంథాన్ని, ఔ ఔషధగళన్నూ, తి కిత్సాక్రమాళిగళన్నూ కూంపిమన సగసు నుని ఎంతో సూనగ రీతిలో ఆరంభిసిరుకాగా మాత్రమే శోధ కులు తమ పరిశోధనాఫలగళ శోధనసిద్ధాంతగళు పుతిరూపుగలిందె ఆవిష్కరిసిరువుదాగి మీరి పదుగు కనవ్ వస్తువు లను వీక్షణ చేసి

The Mysore installation.—ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಔತಣಕೂಟ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಂತರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಬಿರುದು ಸನ್ಮಾನಗಳ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಈಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾರೂಢರಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೆ ಖಡ್ಗವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಮಂತರಿಗೆ ಬಿರುದು ಸನ್ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಮೊದಲು ಸಾಮಂತರಿಗೆ ಬಿರುದು ಸನ್ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಖಡ್ಗವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ತಪ್ಪು. ಮೊದಲು ಖಡ್ಗವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿರುದು ಸನ್ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಸಾಮಂತರಿಗೆ ಬಿರುದು ಸನ್ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾರೂಢರಾಗಿ ಕೈಗ

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

ಪ್ರತಿಸೋಮವಾರಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಹಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದು.

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೧ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರ್ತಿಯರು ಯಾವ ತಕರೆಲಕ್ಷಮವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಹೊಂದಿರಬಹುದು? ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಅಂಕೆಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾಕಿ ಇದೆ ಅಂತ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಂಶಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಲಿಖಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವೆವು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಂದಾದಾರ್ತಿಯರು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಅಂಚೆಯ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಿಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನೋಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಕಳೆದುಹೋಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಬಾರದೆಂದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ

೨ ನೋಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ರವಾನಿಸಿಕ್ಕಿಸುವವರು ಅರ್ಧಾನೋಟನ್ನು ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಉಳಿದ ಅರ್ಧನೋಟನ್ನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀರಿಯಲ್ ನಂಬರು ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆ ನೋಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ನೋಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ

೩ ಲೇವಾದೇವಿಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಸ್ಥರಿಗೂ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಇತರರಿಗೂ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಯವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಅಂಥವರು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಬಿಡಲಾಗುವುದು

೪ ಕೆಲವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಹಾಳೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಹರಿದು ಚಿಂದಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೂಲೆಗಳು ಮಡಿಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದು ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಹರಿಯದಂತೆ ಮಡಿಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಂತೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದವರು

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ತಂತಿಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ

(From the Madras Mail)

AFRICA

THE TRANSVAAL WAR

ಲಂಡನ್ ೨೬ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ —ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜೆ ಸಿ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಯರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೀರಿಯಸ್ ಟಾಫ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ ಆಗಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ನೇಮಕವನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿಯೂ ಬಂಡಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಪ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ

ಲಂಡನ್ ೨೭ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ —ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ಅಗ್ನಿಭಯದಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦೦೦ ಪೌಂಡ್ ಸ್ಟರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಸುಟ್ಟುಹೋದವು

A TERRIBLE DEFEAT

SIX BRITISH COLONELS KILLED

ಲಂಡನ್ ೨೮ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ —ಸೌತ್ ಆಫ್ರಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಭಯಂಕರವಾದ ಸೋಲು ಆಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಜನರಲ್ ಸರ್ ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಕಾಮಿಯರ್ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾದಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು ೪೦ ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗ ಬೋಯರ್ ಜನರು ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಅವರ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದರು ಈ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ಜನ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಕರ್ನಲ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರುಗಳು ಸತ್ತರು ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ಸೈನಿಕರು ಸತ್ತರು ಅಥವಾ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು ಬೋಯರ್ ಜನರ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು ಅಥವಾ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಹೋಯಿತು ಬೋಯರ್ ಜನರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿ ಬಂದರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಬೋಯರ್ ಜನರು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾವನ್ನು ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦೦೦ ಜನ ಇದೆ ಬೋಯರ್ ಜನರ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಸುಮಾರು ೭೦೦೦ ಜನ ಇದೆ ಬೋಯರ್ ಜನರು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾದ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಕೋಟೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದು ಬೋಯರ್ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಅವರ ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸಿಬಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಜನರಲ್ ಸರ್ ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಕಾಮಿಯರ್ ಅವರು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಆಗ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಬೋಯರ್ ಜನರ ಕೋಟೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿತು ಆಗ ಬೋಯರ್ ಜನರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಿದರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಸೈನ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ಜನ ಕರ್ನಲ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರುಗಳು ಸತ್ತರು ಅಥವಾ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಸೈನ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು ಅಥವಾ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಹೋಯಿತು

The Mysore installation.—ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜೇಂದ್ರಒಡೆಯರವರು ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾರೂಢರಾಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕವಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿಗೆ ೨೫ನೇ ದಿವಸ. ಆ ಸಂಭ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಸಂತೋಷಪಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಚರಿಸಿದರು. ಅರಮನೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಹಳ ಚಪ್ಪರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಜನರು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಪಾಳೆಯಗಾರರು, ಅಮಲ್ದಾರರು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಸೇಠುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹುಕಾರರು ಇದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಊಟವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿದರು. ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ಸುಮಾರಿಗೆ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾರೂಢರಾಗಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡರು. ಆಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಸೇನಾಪತಿಗಳು, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು, ಪಾಳೆಯಗಾರರು, ಸೇಠುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹುಕಾರರು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದರು. ಆಗ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮನೋಹರವಾದ ಆಟಗಳು ನಡೆದವು. ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾರೂಢರಾಗಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕೋಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಚಾಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಬೀಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಕತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಝಳಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಕುದುರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕುದುರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಆನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಆನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಒಂಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಒಂಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಣ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿಸೋಮವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಶನಿವಾರ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದೊಳಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

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ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಬಾಕಿ.

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೪೫ ನೇ ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ ಐಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ ರೂ. ೧೦

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೪೬ ನೇ ಮುದ್ದಣ್ಣ ರೂ. ೧೦

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೪೭ ನೇ ಸಾರಂಗಪಾಣಿ ರೂ. ೧೦

ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಬಾಕಿ.

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೪೮ ನೇ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ ರೂ. ೧೦

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೪೯ ನೇ ಕೆಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ ಸೆಂಗಲ್ಟ ರೂ. ೧೦

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೫೦ ನೇ ಲೆಪ್ಪಣ್ಣಂಟ್ ಹಿಲ್ ರೂ. ೧೦

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೫೧ ನೇ ,, ,, ರೂ. ೧೦

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೫೨ ನೇ ,, ಡ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ರೂ. ೧೦

ಅಲ್ಮಾನಾಕರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದವರು.

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೫೩ ನೇ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ ಆಚಾರ್ ರೂ. ೧೦

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೫೪ ನೇ ,, ಪೆದ್ದಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಪಾಮಿಡಿ ರೂ. ೧೦

ಪೈಪ್ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಷುಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು.

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೫೫ ನೇ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ ಪ್ಯಾಸರ್ ರೂ. ೧೦

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೫೬ ನೇ ,, ಲೆಪ್ಪಣ್ಣಂಟ್ ಕ್ಯಿಟ್. ರೂ. ೧೦

ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೫೭ ನೇ ,, ,, ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್. ರೂ. ೧೦

ಪತ್ರೇಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದವರು.

೨೫ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ ಸೀತಾರಿಸಿದ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಕಾಗದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ತಂತಿಕಛೇರಿಯ ಸಾರಾಂಶ.

(From the Madras Mail)

AFRICA

THE TRANSVAAL WAR

ಲಂಡನ್, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೬ —ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಿಂದ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಟೆಲಿಗ್ರಾಮ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಬೋಯರ್‌ಗಳು ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಟಿಷರವರಿಗೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾದಾಟವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಧಿಯ ಕರಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಇರುವುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ವಾಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವು ಪ್ರಟಿಷ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಿರುವುದು. ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಟಿಷ್ ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟನು ಇರುವನು. ಅವನ ಸಲಹೆಯಂತೆ ಅದರ ಆಡಳಿತವು ನಡೆಯುವುದು. ಅದರ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಇರುವುದು. ಅದರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಪ್ರಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುವು. ಅದರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಟಿಷ್ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಇ

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 7TH MARCH 1881

THE EVACUATION OF KHANDAHAR

We are inclined to the belief that the Liberal Government in England will probably turn out a failure, after all the fair promises they gave, at the first, of adopting a course of foreign policy founded on reason, common sense, and an anxiety to preserve the immemorial prestige of the British nation, as a leader amongst nations all the world over, and we especially thought that the Gladstone Ministry would distinguish itself by the vigour, strength, and decision of its policy in the East, with particular reference to Afghanistan All such hopes, however, appear to be vain, and the British Government now seems to us to be getting into an awful prospective muddle in regard to Afghanistan generally, and Khandahar specially. It was bad enough to have raised Abdul Rahman, once *the well known protege of Russia*, to the Cabul *gadi* It was bad enough to have evacuated the whole country and to have left not a single memorial of the blood and treasure whicl the three successive Afghan campaigns cost. It was bad enough to have paid Abdul Rahman for doing the British Government the favour of accepting the Amirship and promising not to break out into hostilities All this was bad enough as forming the items of an Afghan policy on the part of the British Ministry, and that too a Ministry formed of the flower of the great Liberal party. But now a policy far worse in its inception and character is about to be adopted. In spite of the advice of the most sensible and well informed persons, in spite of the fact that Russia's treacherous designs towards Afghanistan and the British Empire in India have *been completely unmasked*, by the publication of the secret correspondence carried on between the Russian Government and the late Shere Ali, in spite of the evident intentions of Ayub Khan to invade Southern Afghanistan from Herat once more, the British Ministry has made up its mind to entirely evacuate and abandon the city and fortress of Khandahar, the only point of vantage, on the highway to India, against an enemy attempting to invade the country. Such high authorities as the great Central Asian traveller Vambery, Lord Napier of Magdalla, and the best informed Anglo-Indian and English journalists are unceasing in their warnings against the adoption of so suicidal a policy, and yet the Gladstone Government has quite made up its mind, as Lord Hartington has stated in his place in Parliament, to give up all connection with Afghanistan, by the end of the present month, by withdrawing all the troops from Khandahar Lord Napier of Magdalla has pointed out clearly and distinctly the moral effects of such a measure on the minds of the Afghans themselves and on the peoples and native princes of India His lordship has conclusively proved that the evacuation of Khandahar would be construed by the Afghanese, and especially by Ayub Khan and his followers, as a confession of defeat and repulse of the British forces on that disastrous day of Maiwand, when General Burrows blundered so frightfully, and General Primrose, instead of sallying out, shut himself up within the walls of Khandahar, and was there besieged by the triumphant Ayub Khan, till General Sir Frederick Roberts came from Cabul to the rescue, and sent Ayub and his followers flying back to Herat Lord Napier has pointed out not only the immense strategic importance of Khandahar as a boundary line against Afghan and Russian attempts on the frontiers of India, but he has also shewn the commercial advantages and the reign of peace to be secured to the people by the retention of the city It is also clear that the people of Southern Afghanistan themselves look with dismay at the contemplated departure of the British from amongst them Yet in the face of all these overwhelming facts and circumstances, the Liberal Cabinet has decided upon altogether giving up Khandahar and letting it open to Ayub khan The only objection advanced against the permanent occupation of the city is the large *annual cost* which would have to be incurred in so doing, but, as Lord Napier has pointed out very properly, the question of cost should not be allowed as a bar to the adoption of an imperial policy, and as its adoption is a question which involves not only *India, but the British empire* generally, his lordship suggests that the expense of retaining the place should be equally devided between England and India. At the very idea of such a suggestion, the Liberal organs stand aghast, and their columns are *enormously flooded with mean considerations* placed before the British tax payer India may be deprived of a large portion of her revenues, by the abolition of the import duty on cotton, in order to please Manchester, but England is not to be called upon to contribute a single anna towards the maintenance of an imperial policy in the East And now, as if to add to the sordid policy of the Liberal Government, negotiations (according to the latest telegrams) have been apparently opened with Ayub Khan, *the very man* who ought never to be allowed to come near Khandahar again Two emissaries sent by Ayub Khan, it would seem, from Herat have arrived at Khandahar, their object being understood to be to ascertain whether there is any prospect that the British Government will entertain overtures on Ayub's part. As we have pointed out, the past policy of the Liberal Government, with reference to Khandahar, and its contemplated evacuation of the place are bad enough, but how much worse will it be, should that Government now hand over the city to the very man who was successful over one British general outside its walls, and besieged another and placed him and the troops under him in imminent peril for weeks, till they were relieved by Sir Frederick Roberts? Such a proceeding will be simply looked upon as a confirmation, in the Afghan mind, of the opinion that Ayub gained a great victory over the British forces, and that the transfer of Khandahar to him is a reward of that triumph It is evident that, whether the British Government helps him or not, Ayub will attempt to get possession of Kandahar, as soon as the British forces have left it The telegram adds that the latest advices from Herat represent Ayub's tenure of that city and the adjacent districts as precarious, and that already one of his most powerful chiefs is in open rebellion against him There can hardly be a doubt, then, that, as soon as the British troops quit Khandahar, Ayub Khan will march thither, it with no other intention, at least with the purpose of causing a diversion to his followers far away from home, where matters, as stated, are not standing well with him Then will, as a matter of course, follow a conflict between Ayub Khan and Abdul Rahman, which will, without doubt, lead to tremendous complications, and if the Liberal Government continues its policy of non-intervention, the Russian Government will have unlimited opportunity of renewing its intrigues in Afghanistan, and this time with far larger chances of success

H H THE MAHARAJA'S INSTALLATION

ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ

ತಮಿಷೋದ್ಗಿನವಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೆಲವು ಅನುವರ್ತಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರಂಗಳು ಇನ್ನೇ ತಾವೇಕಾದ ಫಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಬಿಕ್ಕುರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳು ಇನ್ನಾಗಿರಮೋಳ್ಗೆ ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಯಿವೇಕಿರಂಗ ತಾನೇ ತಾವೇಕಾದ ವಿಕಸಿಸುವಂಕಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಾಗಿ ಕಿರಿಯಾ ಕಿರಿ. ಅಂತಾ ಅಮಾವಸ್ಯೆಯ ಪ್ರಿಯಮ್ಮನ ಸುರಿಯು ಕಾವು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದೇ ಕಾವಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ ಲು. ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಅದು ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ವಿಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದು ಮಯಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ವಾಯಿತು. ಯಾರಿಕ್ಕ, ಅವರೆ ಪ್ರಿಯಂಚಾವ ಘನರೀ ಮಹಾರಾಜ್ಞಿಕೆ ಮುಂದಾನ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನೆಯೂ ಆಗಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಸಂತೋಷವೂ ಆಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಅವರ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕವು ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಆಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ఆస్థిక్యాధికారియూ, విశేషతః ఇతర దేశ ప్రకరణియూ, వృద్ధిలిక్కర్ గ్రామ పుంటూరిజిల్లా కే. ఆదాస్యూ యింకా పరిచేసిన జాతిమత ముద్యాచేసిరిగూ, పెట్టిరిగూ, గొరవకూర, అను మతిసిరిగాడ అకర పురస్కారగళిందగూ, విమతప్రకటనగళిందగూ, ఉక్తకోర్టు లభి వృద్ధిసిరువుదాగియూ, పాలిసుతవనే ప్రశ్నకరం జనవేమ్మకొత్తారే. ఇదే రాజ్యధార విశ్వాసిగ రాద అరపరిగే మతమధుర్మవాగిసుతవరిగే మ స్థే యిస్మింయుతంశవన్ను మాడిసువెల్లి. స్వీయరుగూ, వంచిపరంపరాగతరూ, పరిచేసగళన్ను మక్కళింతే భావిసుత అవరిమ శ కాస్పల్యవుళ్ళ ధార్మిక రాద నరతియం అ ఉక్తమగాగిసుకొత్తారే. పరిచేసగళింద కేవ గే అనివేదాద పరిణామగళాగుత్తవే ఎంబుదర్ని మాత్ర అవరిగే విశ్వస్యవృద్ధిసన్ను కృపయు సిరువుదరింద శాంతిక రంగి యిద్దవ రన్ను మోసగలాపిసిరుంకు రిక్త రాగువవర కిం తే పామాన్యవృత్తి పుక్తమవేంకు యిలే పడేఁయాయిరు. భూగర్భ మూల్యచేయున్ను అను సరిసి పరిచేసగళన్ను కారవియిద పర్యుగళిల్లి చేయోగలుబింగారవద ఆసే రమగ్యాత్మళ్ళిం దు సుముసే పుచాసిసనకారియవుదు విశేషవే వన్నవేపు ఆన్ను చేక్షమర్యాదేయన్ను ఆవరి నువ ప్రభుగళంతూగా మరతుమోదర విష యుగళు స్పగణిసి బరవేలబరువవు, ఎల్లరూ యున్నాగిమోద రచేయువవు. ముఖ్యవాగి కకార్ గొవకియింద బిరిమవ అవ్యకంత్రి రాద లుబ్యోగగళ్లగళు, సరకార్ లాభక్కే ఆరూఢ రుగి స్వతంత్రి రాదవ్యవిచరిగళ్ళి అవ శ్యవన్ను ఆపాదిసువవరిందవే అనుకేడకవేలో గళు అవరవరిగే స్వభావవిసిద్ధవాద గొరవ కూడ పురపాగారాగి రేగూ యోనూ రతేయుల్లరు.

న్యాయ యిత్రిసువదగింద తుసమయవల్లి యాపనిస్థానగ బెంగ్లూరిగే ఆగి గళ్లగర ఆ గురవణ రవరిగే తుసంస్థానదల్లి ఇరాంవి. క్రాంవ స్యేగళిందలూ పో పిల్లవుద వెర్వను సుపేక్షరవగళు, విద్యాంసరుం పర్యిముఖరాదద్రా ఱుగుణు, భూశేషగారులుతియింద కాలధాని నే ఇరియిసి, అవరవర మూలానుణవాగి లుగర్షసిసువను శేషల ప్రోత్సాహవాద కేలవ గాగిసుత్తే. ఇను తీక్ష్ణ లదల్లి వ్యర్థవేయు కేలవరిగే కోరబరుతు, ఖాలాంశదల్లి యి వరింద మఱారాదంతే నిరతిశయప్రయోజన గలిసువదేంకు యూరాజ్యద శ్రేయసిం కక్తరెల్ల పృథక్ రాద కొర్పర్యవుళ్ళంగారిరుత్తా రే ప్రకృత సందర్భదల్లి నమగే అనుమోదాద వస్తు ఇట్టిసిక్కర్ ఒందంశ యిదేయేనంద రే, కేవల నగిసిసియిరువ గణాగాతవర రపట్టాభిషేకవేంబు. తుగన్నిరంద్రవ

స్టేజ్ సెక్రెటరీ గారవకాలం ఎంత అసంబద్ధకరమో అనవసరం అక్షరాలనే వివరించనక్కరలేదు. అవన్నీ రద్దుచేసుకుని మొదట్లో ఏకాభిప్రాయంతో ఉన్నట్లే ఉండడం మంచిది. అప్పుడు ఏ రీతిని చూసినా అదే అన్నిటికంటే ఉత్తమమైన పద్ధతి అని అందరూ ఒప్పుకుంటారు. ఇంక ఈ విషయంలో ఎక్కువ వ్రాయడం అనవసరం అనుకుంటాము.

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For the first insertion per line	0	2	0
For the second and each following insertion	0	1	0
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Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged accordingly

All letters and communications and remittances to the KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA should be addressed to

THE SUBBARAYACHARYAR

Proper

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid

NOTICE TO SUBSCIBERS

ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಿರಿಯಮನವ ಆಂಡಿಸಿಕೆ ನೆಮ್ಮ ಇಂದಿನಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಕೇವಲ ಕೊಡುಪೆಗೆ ಮೇಗಡಿಕೆ ಆಗಿ —

೧ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಕೆಲಸಮಯಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಜಲಾಸರ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆ ಪಡಮಡಿ ಆದಿಂದ್ಯಂತಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಿಟ್ಟಿರಿ ಆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಯಾರಿ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೂ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಹಣವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಕೇಳಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಸಹ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚನೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

೨ ನೋಟಿಸು ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಥವಾ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಕಾಗದಿನಿಟ್ಟು ಅರಿಕೆ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಬರೆಯಿಯಿದಿರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಾಸಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯ ಕೆಲವಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

೩ ಕೆಲವಿನ ಅಜಮಾಸಿಗೂ ಮೀರಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಬರೆದಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಚಂದಾ ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಭಾವಿಸಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ೧೪ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೧೮೮೧ ನೇ ಸಂ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಿರಿಯಮನವ ಆಂಡಿಸಿಕೆ ನೆಮ್ಮ ಇಂದಿನಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಕೇವಲ ಕೊಡುಪೆಗೆ ಮೇಗಡಿಕೆ ಆಗಿ —

೧ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಕೆಲಸಮಯಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಜಲಾಸರ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆ ಪಡಮಡಿ ಆದಿಂದ್ಯಂತಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಿಟ್ಟಿರಿ ಆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಯಾರಿ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೂ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಹಣವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಕೇಳಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಸಹ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚನೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

೨ ನೋಟಿಸು ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಥವಾ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಕಾಗದಿನಿಟ್ಟು ಅರಿಕೆ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಬರೆಯಿಯಿದಿರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಾಸಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯ ಕೆಲವಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

೩ ಕೆಲವಿನ ಅಜಮಾಸಿಗೂ ಮೀರಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಬರೆದಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಚಂದಾ ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಭಾವಿಸಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ೧೪ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೧೮೮೧ ನೇ ಸಂ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ತಂತಿಸ್ಕೃತಿಸಂಪ್ರಗಹ

(From the Madras Mail)

— OF —

AFRICA

THE BOERS PROPOSING TO PEACE.

ಲಂಡನ್, ೪ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ — ಪ್ರೆಟೋರಿಯಾ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ಥಳದ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸೇನಾಧಿಪತಿಯಾದ ಸರ್ ಗಾಡ್ನಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿವೆ.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE TRANSVAAL

ಲಂಡನ್, ೪ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ — ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ವಾಲ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರಿಯಾದ ಮಳೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಕೇಪ್‌ಟೌನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಜನರಲ್ ಕ್ರೋಮರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಂತಿ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

AN EIGHTDAYS' ARMISTICE

ಫ್ರೆ ಯಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ ಗಾಡ್ನಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ಸಂಧಿಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಸರ್ ಗಾಡ್ನಿಯವರು ಎಂಟು ದಿವಸಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಯುದ್ಧವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BOERS

ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಜೇಮ್ಸನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿ॥ ಶ್ವಾರ್ಟ್ಜ್ ಇವರು ಬೋಯರ್‌ಗಳ ಸಂಗಡ ಸಂಧಿಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತುಕತೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಸಫಲವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೋಯರ್‌ಗಳು ಸಂಧಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ ಗಾಡ್ನಿಯವರು ತಂತಿ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

THE GOLD COAST

ಕೋಂಗ್‌ಕೋಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷೋಭೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗಲಭೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ತಂತಿ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಅವರು ಹೌಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

DISLOYAL AND TOTAL BOERS

ಲಂಡನ್, ೧೦ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ — ಬೋಯರ್ ನಿಷ್ಠರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವರಿಂದ ಪತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆದರಿಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವಂತೆ ಮೊದಲು ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತದ ಬೋಯರ್‌ಗಳು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾಟ್ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

A PROMOTION OF PEACE.

ಜೋಹಾನ್ಸ್‌ಬರ್ಗ್‌ನಿಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಶಾಂತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತುಕತೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾಟ್ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

THE ARMISTICE IN TRANSVAAL.

ಪ್ರಿಟೋರಿಯಾದ ಬಳಿ ಜಾನ್ಸನ್‌ರವರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸರ್ ಗಾಡ್ನಿಯವರ ನಡುವೆ ಯುದ್ಧವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಯಾವ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾಟ್ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

EUROPE

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY

ಲಂಡನ್, ೭ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ.—ಸರ್ ಗಾರ್ನೆಟ್ ವೂಲ್ಸೆಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ವೈದ್ಯರು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION

ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ಲಾಡ್‌ಸ್ಟೋನ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಆಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಫ್ಘಾನರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಅಮೀರ್ ಸಹ ಈ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂತೋಷ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಂದಹಾರ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಅಮೀರ್ ಸಹ ಸಂತೋಷ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಯಾವ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾಟ್ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರಿ. ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಹೇಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಲಂಡನ್ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಈ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದು ಇನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

INFERENCE OF THE PORTE

ಟರ್ಕಿ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಗ್ರೀಸ್ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಧಾನದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತುಕತೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾಟ್ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

ಲಂಡನ್, ೮ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ — ಕಂದಹಾರ್ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಭೇದವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮತ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾಟ್ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE

ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆದಾಯವು ಸುಮಾರು ೨೧೮೦೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಇದು ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ೩೩ ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾಗದಿಕೆ ಆದ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಅವ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಕಳೆದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ವರುಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION

ಲಂಡನ್, ೧೦ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ — ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿ॥ ಗ್ಲಾಡ್‌ಸ್ಟೋನ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕಂದಹಾರ್ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ASIA

AYUB KHAN'S ENVOY.

ಲಂಡನ್, ೯ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ — ಅಯೂಬ್ ಖಾನ್‌ರವರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಮೀರ್ ಮುನ್ಷಿ ಅವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 14TH MARCH 1881

COMING CHANGES

It is curious that although the time for the installation is so very near at hand, and the new order of things may be expected to begin by the end of the present month, yet the Government has not informed an expectant public of the programme of events which are to celebrate the inauguration of His Highness the Maharaja's reign. It is, in our opinion, an unmeaning policy which seeks to keep things close and in the dark, and to take the public by surprise, as it were Nothing is gained by secrecy and reticence, whilst every advantage is to be won by the Government taking the public into its confidence and informing it of all essential particulars regarding any great and special event of public and general interest. Now, there is not the slightest doubt, that the fast approaching accession of the young Maharaja and the changes it will bring with it are topics, of very deep and universal interest to the people of the Province, whose hearts would rejoice to have authentic information on the subject, yet *the Government has not afforded* us any thing on which we can rely. Here and there, little items of intelligence have oozed out about the approaching royal installation and the changes which will result from the unique event We have had small scraps about fireworks, illuminations, and tamashas which are to signalise the day fixed for the installation, in Mysore town, Bangalore, and elsewhere, and we have been told of a few of the official changes that may be expected to take place For instance, it has come to be known, that the Cantonment of Bangalore, as a portion of the Madras Presidency, under the Madras Government, is to have Colonel R. A. Cole, late Inam Superintendent, now on leave, as the civil and sessions Judge; that Mr. Thumboo Chettiar is to continue in his position as the civil and sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division; and that Colonel T. G Clarke, at present sessions judge of the Nagar Division, having refused to go as Superintendent of Coorg, Colonel Hill, Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, will be sent to Coorg on his return from leave. The above is all the information which we have regarding the installation of His Highness the Maharaja and the impending official changes which that event is to bring about, and even for these meagre crumbs, we are not indebted to the Government, but they have oozed out in that unaccountable fashion against which even the most secretive of Governments is powerless There is one question, however, in connection with the impending official changes and the approaching installation, about which there ought never to have been any doubt at all, or any reticence whatever shewn by the Government. That question, we need hardly say, refers to the most important office of Dewan to His Highness Seeing how important and essential the office is, there should have been no delay about appointing an incumbent to it and announcing the fact to the public of the Province In all the arrangements which are to be made for the installation ceremonies, there must be some experienced and popular native officer, understanding the etiquette and ceremonials suitable to such an auspicious occasion, knowing well how, when, and whom to invite, so that there shall be no cause of offence given to any one, and that the accession of the Maharaja be not made a source of strife and discussion. As far as it is known, the appointment of Dewan has not been made as yet, though it was one which should have been made long ago, on account of this very fast approaching ceremonial, as well as on account of the official changes which are impending In this matter, there can be no question as to the person on whom the office is to be conferred The only question is, why the office has not been long ago created, in order that the holder of it may discharge his duties in connection with the installation of His Highness, and the arrangements necessary for the inauguration of the Native Government; and the other consideration is that the person so nominated should possess all those qualifications which we have mentioned above As the matter at present stands, the arrangements for the installation will, probably, be made by the Chief Commissioner, but we may venture to doubt Mr Gordon's fitness for the position he would occupy In our opinion, a European officer, however long he may have resided in this country, is hardly qualified to take upon himself the discharge of duties which can only be performed efficiently and satisfactorily by a pure native of the country An English gentleman cannot be expected to possess that intimate knowledge of native forms, ceremonies, and etiquette, which is the natural inheritance of a Native of this Province We were in expectation that an earlier appointment to the Dewanship of this State would have tested the capacity of the nominee, and proved whether he would have rendered himself welcome to the people or not, but now, the public has no such opportunity afforded it of forming an opinion, and we are afraid that an appointment of the kind, if made at the eleventh hour, would be exposed to the weakness of unpopularity inasmuch as there would be almost insurmountable difficulty in replacing him by and by, should he prove to be unfitted for his high office, some time after the Maharaja has assumed the Government. But even at this almost last moment, if the arrangements for the installation are made through a Native, officially announced as Dewan to His Highness, there is some hope that the event will be satisfactorily accomplished to some extent

THE CLOSING OF THE CIVIL COURTS

This day, Monday the 14th instant, all the civil courts of the Mysore Province, as elsewhere in India, both in British as in native territory, on or about the same date, will be closed for a two months' vacation, and will not reopen till about the middle of May next, thus throwing out of gear the whole of the civil judicial work of the country, and heaping up tremendous arrears of cases, when the judges once more resume their functions The very statement of the fact shews the monstrous inconvenience and annoyance and delay and expense of the practice That civil judicial work should cease altogether, throughout the land, for the whole space of two months, is simply one of those anomalies of the system of the British Government which are striking by their very singularity and uniqueness, and for the existence of which there is no accounting, except on the hypothesis that the British Government, like any other administration in the world, has its numerous weaknesses, and this one amongst the number, that it thinks it necessary for the due administering of civil justice that the machinery of civil law and procedure should be almost wholly suspended during the space of two whole months in the year We use the terms "almost wholly suspended" advisedly, because, we believe, that in some parts of the country, during the vacation, the sheristadar or registrar of the higher courts, or a judge of a Court of Small Causes, where there is more than one judge, is present in court, two or three times a week, at certain fixed hours during the vacation, to receive and register plaints, applications for processes and other applications, so that parties may not be altogether incommoded by so preposterous and unnecessary a practice as the cessation, for two months, of the functions of the judges Practical experience of years has, however, shewn, that even this concession, made apparently in the interests of the long suffering public, especially the commercial and trading classes, does not quite meet the utter inconvenience, expense, and delay to which suitors in the civil courts, who happen to be plaintiffs, are subjected during a period of two months It is all very well to receive and register plaints and miscellaneous applications, but the executive department of a civil court is entirely closed—that section of it especially, which has the execution of decrees entrusted to it, executions either against the persons or property of defaulting defendants, for no warrant against body or goods can be carried into effect, without the signature of the judge to the otherwise dreaded document, and as the judge is not expected to discharge his functions during the two months' recess, is not, indeed, expected to remain at the station, during that period, the hardship of the practice will be at once apparent. And even the concession of filing plaints, during the vacation, is of no avail, for impecunious defendants, who have even been served with summonses, have plenty of time and opportunity to make good their escape out of the jurisdiction of the court, and thus to defraud their creditors, at all events, to cause them a most unpleasant amount of vexation, delay, and expense, very frequently ending in almost utter loss In short, this vacation of two months is a period of *jubilation to the indebted and impecunious*, and of very great disappointment and discouragement and loss to those who have money due to them, and which, perhaps, they cannot afford *to lose The vacation of two months* is also a period of loss of practice to the members of the legal profession, and loss of practice means curtailment of income, but, of course, this last *consideration may not be taken as* having any great weight as it applies only to a particular section of the public, but still, it is worth mention as one amongst the minor evils of this system of closing the civil courts for two months The leading consideration in this matter is, of course, the mercantile and trading classes and the great body of the general public It is *on account of these, we think*, that the practice of a two months' recess of the civil courts should be abandoned We can see no reason whatever for the system since the rules of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which apply to this Province, make provision for the granting of privilege leave to the members of the judicial branch, civil as well as criminal from the highest to the lowest officer, and the concession might be availed of every year for a month, or, by cumulation, for three months, at the end of three years. We would commend the subject to the attention of the highest judicial authority in the country, the Judicial Commissioner It is in his power to do away with a system which was bad in its inception, and is bad in practice, and is productive of a very large amount of vexation and pecuniary loss to the great body of the public

THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN MYSORE

[illegible]

ఆహారంలోనికాని ఆకాశాన్ని కాలువకిలిపు. ఆకలింపు ఆకాశ్యకతలన్నిటికి పనుల్లేకుండాని ఉదాహరణ వ్యయంకలు, నేలకోడ్లు, రాజ్యపు బిరుసులేదులూ కోలు ప్రైవేటరేకి ఆంశాన్ని చేకస్థాన కార్యకలు అది సులభకాని శక్తివంతిపల్లవరిళ్ళ- పొధ్యకళాపనిసుకోవి. ఆకరి సుబంధకరణమ్ను ఆకాధపతికరణమ్ను ఉంకు యిప్పుడ్డేగ్ర మనుగే కుట్టరే యిరుకవ కోలు-పర్యంర చింతిమ శ్రేంచి. కోలాదల్లి కొ శ్రీకర విజిరామప్పి-ఆకరేంబు స్వాధ మఖగ్ర కృంయి కోవలసిందిచిళ్ళి- ధర్మ పరిపాలంత ఆవద అరపురుజాన్యాగే మఖ్యకారణకోల ఆశేషో కోరవనేయు మఖుళ్ళి ధర్మధోధకర రాజియూ, ధర్మక్రోధకకారియూ, యిరువ ప్రకుపేపిదవను కారణకాగిసుకొవారే.

ఆర్య ఆయాయస్థానక్కు తమ్మకర్మమ్ప పరకర్మమ్ను నేలకొరిసగిక్కూ- అవుకళమ్ముల్లూ స్వకాలు గత్తిమర బండ-హూ- యిదే ముఖ్యాద్దేశ్యవెంబు అంక పర్యవనవిధకవాగి చేయుట్టి, తుళుంటరిగి విషయాన్ని తుతిగే ఆపకవర అధికార మేల్వి చాపగిళిరిసింశ్, ఆయా మత్తుఖ్యరాద సుంగాల్లు, ఆవర శ్రీకే ఫిగణ చధికారిపు, యిపయగళి స్వాపింశ్రీక్ష్ కోళ్- జేష్టాద పలువిళియంటూదరిందలూ, రియ్యము పోలిసి నతళు పగ్రసుగళి ఫియాపద రిగే కపమేయాందరిందాలూ, ఒజాతీయరిగే మతాంధపతిగళ మోంగ్రీంను చింతే యిల్లరే మోరపడుంబాలూ, సుంపత్తగళ ఆపరిశుద్ధవ రిన్నేల్లి ఎత్తిపుటవేపు. ఇత్యాదంరదల్లి,—

మతాంధపతిగళు కుంయిళ్ళశిరిగళాదక కళ్ళ-క్లేంను కోరిపించలూ ఆగాయవిబంధనేగే మూలపరం సొన్లు పతాపిసికూ, యూగాకేగే శిరిపల్లవుప అంగవిపా తేంకే యాంతవిం క్ర పూ, పిప్పుబుద్ధి కోంపనకిల్లరు. కోంపంక గే, పుంఖాంధ- తుయ్యక్తగళల్లి అగ్యంరిగళ న్ను కోంకాంరు పత్రికార కోంరిపిపరూం, కాంబేంగే ఆనభక్యరిగళింద అగించాగ్రీ అపు సిరిగే పంధవపుపర ఆపపణకియమ్ను ఆపచే శాంధగళింద వాంపి రశ్మిపరమూ మిళ్ళుపర్ప యోంపనగళిగా ఆయ్య మతాధిపత్యిళ్ళి- బర కేళ్ళ-పరం పిరిందం రాగిగూ, విపర్ణ మరాపియూ, విర్ణ్ణ్ణరిగాయూ, యిన్నుదేయిం తుంబ సుంపరి ఆపద్దేశగళ్లూ,పర్వకిగళ వర్షయోంప పరిపాంపగళుం యాం ళ్ళాగిం లభిసువపు. అంతాను సుంగళు పర్వాపూ తూజాజాం రాసుంపు, ఆ ద్ధ రాజ సంపొంగళి శ్రీన్యేస్వర్యాల్లూ,పర్యక్ష్మ కవ్వు క్షిగూ, కుట్టువదరిం, ఆట్టుకర్తరి ఆవకళిల్లి సుంగ్వపరులారదు,ఇల్లవర్తరి పోంప సరిణుళ్ళిం బుంపు, పరంతు రిశ్చిత్వాయి స్థిర ఖిపత్తిపరిగళు ఆంతాగుపద ధర్మపోంపకళ్- పరి ఖార మంబళ్ళిపాంపదరు. ఇ యుశ్చర్యదల్లి వి శేష వివరణ అపేక్షిసికాంపరే తుపిపరిపుపే పు. పోంపరల్లి పాపిఁంపుగళ: పంపకారిగళిగే రాపుళోంగిధాని పోంపుగళు స్వాధ్యాపక గళ్ళాంయూ, కాంరిపిగాపకళ్ళాంయూ, కాంరి పరిపత్తిపుప కార్యగళ్ళ స్వయాపాపనుపుగళ్ళాంయూ, అట్టుంరపే. అపుకళింద దీర్ఘకాల ఖ్యట్టకారి అపరు కాపాంది అళ్యర్థగళిగే రిపుత్తారే. ఆళ్యధ్యా పోంపకాంయ్ర్ రీతుమ్ను నకిపుర చేపుకారణ తుటుంబభరణగళన్ను స్థిరస్థితిపిలర్ క్రకాసిత్తారే, అపుకరింద అ ళ్యర్థగళు అనివార్యగళాగిపోగుపరే.

తరాపై పాంపుజిపేముంద ఆపగళ ప్ర ధాన పపకార్యపరం తోంది పోంప అపుళ్ళ కాగాయూ, సుగ అల్పకాగియూ యిద్దే. ఇంతి పోంపుగు పంపకారియ్లిన ప్రాస్యుగుణగాన పంపకాగిర్లిపే. పోంపుంజకర్యవన్ను పంపారి పాంపస్థ బపుగళన్నాగి ఖ్యాగే పీర ళిపుపంరంరే, యారి, పరపి అంశకాగా ఆ ఖార విరళ్ళ కాగ్రాపాంరందుపుంత్ర పీర్లపే యి రణాంరేళ్ళి మత్తు ఆపుపిస్ట్-శకళు పాధ్యస్థర పక్రిక్తకాగి కుర్యాంత్రీమ విస్తరిసూ, ఆ కుటుంబపిమత లంపట రావ పంపారిగిరిసూ యింరంగూ పాంత్యలుటుంబాలారవు. ఆపకరిం ద మతాంధపరిగళు అవశ్య పపాధ్యపిగళోగిర పీర్లాయింపి, ధర్మ ఒదాగి సంపీ ళాపిగళిం

NEWSLETTER.

వృత్తాంతపత్రిక.

కోలారు, మార్చి 10.—తుమకూరు కొత్తపట్టు మున్సబు వి. ఎం. కృష్ణయ్యంగారు, బి. ఎల్ కి. యా వారి పెద్దబావ అనగా లింగయ్యంగారి కుమారుడైన అబ్బాస్ తీసుకున్న పరీక్షలో కమ్మిషనరుగారి వద్ద మున్సబుగిరీకి కొత్తవారిలో ప్రథమస్థానం వచ్చిందని తెలిసి మిక్కిలి సంతోషించినారు. మిగిలిన వృత్తాంతాలు తరువాత వ్రాయబడును.

బెంగళూరు కాపురస్థులు, ఆనరరీ మెజస్ట్రేటులు, మునిసిపల్ కమిషనర్లు అయిన రావుబహదూరు ఎం. వెంకటకృష్ణయ్యగారు, రావుబహదూరు ఎం. వెంకటరత్నంనాయుడుగారు, రావుసాహెబు ఎం. వెంకటరంగయ్యగారు, రావుసాహెబు ఎం. వెంకటనరసింహయ్యగారు, రావుసాహెబ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಮ್ಮೆಯುಧವಿಷ್ಯುಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕವಾಧಿಸಾಪ್ತಿಸ್ಥರ ಪಾಣಿಜೀಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕಾಃ ವ್ಯಗ್ರಾಂಶಮಿತಿಕಾವಾ ದೆನಿಜೀತಮುದ್ರಣಾಧಿಪತ್ಯಸ್ಥಿ ಜಂ ಕಾಪುರಿ ಕ್ರೋಸಿ ಕಾಯಾಕಿಸುಂಸಾಸಿಂಕಂಯಿಸಿಕಂ

Vol VIII.] BANGALORE—MONDAY 21st MARCH 1881 [No 11.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂದನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ಸಾವಿರದ ಎಂಟುನೂರ ಎಂಭತ್ತೊಂದು [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೧.

ಸೂಚನೆ.

ಲೆಂಡಿಯೂರು ಹಿಂದೂಲಿಬ್ರರಿಗೆ (ವಿಸಿಲೆಟಿ)
ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಬಿಕ್ಕಿಪೇಟೆ
ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ

ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಡಿಕೆ ಬರ್ತಿಯಾಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಪತ್ರಗಳು ಮೀಜಲು ಖಾತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಲದ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ್ಯಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಗವರ್ನರ್‌ಜನರಿಯವರಿಂದ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸಂಗಾಟ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಗಡ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದೇನಂದರೆ ಸದರಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಲದ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಜೆಸ್ಸಿ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಇನ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಅವರ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಂತೆ
ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಪ್ರೈಸ್, ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ.

ಸಿಮ್ಲಾ, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೧೦ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು, ೧೮೮೧.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ತಂತಿಸಮಾಚಾರ.

(Extracts Weekly Mail)

EUROPE

ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

ಸೇಂಟ್‌ಪೀಟರ್ಸ್‌ಬರ್ಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟರ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ — ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯವರು ಆಪತ್ಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಕೇಳಿ ಬಹಳ ಗಾಬರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೆವು ಆದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮರಣಹೊಂದಿದರೆಂಬ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖವಾಯಿತು. ಅವರ ಪ್ರಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮೊದಲು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಮರಣಹೊಂದಿದರೆಂಬ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖವಾಯಿತು. ಅವರು ಮರಣಹೊಂದಿದ ಸಮಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಜನರು ಅಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಮರಣದಿಂದ ಅವರ ಮಗನಾದ ಹೊಸ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವನ್ನು ಏರಿದ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಬಂದಿವ

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 21st MARCH 1881

THE CANTONMENT MUNICIPALITY AND THE MAHARAJA

It cannot be said that the members of the Cantonment Municipal Commission have done the right thing by the public they represent, or are supposed to represent, in putting off to June or July next, congratulations to His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of his installation, when every other large town and station in the Province, as well as the European planters of Mysore and the neighbouring province of Coorg, have prepared or are actively getting ready address es of congratulation to His Highness, to be presented to him on the 25th instant, the day fixed for the installation, the most appropriate day we should say for the presentation of such addresses The Cantonment Municipal Commissioners, however, have come to the conclusion that the most appropriate time for them, for the presentation of a loyal address would be in June or July next, after His Highness has actually ascended the musnud and comes here on his annual visit a reigning prince We confess we fail to see the force of such an argument for the postponement of an act which, as Shakespeare has it, "'twere well done, were it done quickly." Nevertheless, it is a real fact that the Cantonment Commissioners, or, rather seven of them who could be got together, met in solemn conclave, on Friday week, and, after a very brief discussion, came to the singular determination we have recorded The affair happened in this wise It would seem that the Municipal Commissioners of the Pettah having resolved upon their address, and, indeed, having it ready for signature, invited their brother Commissioners of the Cantonment to sign the address and to join them in the deputation which is to present it to His Highness On this Dr Orr, President both of the Cantonment and the Pettah Board, called an emergent meeting of his colleagues in the former, at which, as it happened, only seven members turned up, namely, three Europeans, including Dr Orr, and four natives We think the singularity of the resolution calls for a public record of the names of these seven wise men of the East They are, Dr. Orr, President, Messrs T. T. Leonard and R. P Campbell, and Messrs A R. Sabapathy Modaliar, V Sadasiva Modaliar, Abdul Hussain Sahib and V. Vasudeva Modaliar. Dr. Orr, it would appear, laid the Pettah Commissioners' address on the table and left it to his colleagues to decide whether they would or would not sign it, and whether they would or would not join in a deputation for the presentation of the address, whereupon Mr Leonard said that he thought it would be better if they presented a separate address on behalf of the Cantonment Board, and, as there was hardly sufficient time to take the necessary steps and make proper arrangements, he suggested that, perhaps, it would be advisable to wait till His Highness paid his first visit to Bangalore, after assuming the Government of the Province, when advantage might be taken by the Cantonment Board to adopt measures for offering a fit and proper address Dr Orr agreed with Mr Leonard and added, that, as there would some public ceremonies and demonstrations carried out in Bangalore, on the occasion of the Maharajas first visit in June or July next, it would be a proper and fitting time for the Cantonment Board to wait on His Highness. Mr Campbell was of this opinion also, and said that he thought the matter should be deferred The report (which we take from the local *Spectator*) does not record the opinion of the four native members of the meeting, nor does it say that they said any thing on the subject, but we presume they concurred with their European colleagues The resolution arrived at *nem con*, was that after a full discussion at the next ordinary meeting, the sanction of the Board should be asked to carry out measures for the adoption of a congratulatory address to the Maharaja and to present it on His Highness next visit to this city Such is the curious resolution to which the Cantonment Municipal Commissioners have come, on a subject over which all Mysore may be said to be agog The most curious part of it is that these same Commissioners have voted Rs 5 000 out of their funds to be spent in public festivities and rejoicings, on the 25th instant and that Dr Orr, as President of the Pettah Board, will be at the head of the deputation which goes to Mysore to present His Highness with the Pettah address It seems to us that the Cantonment Commissioners were rather taken aback at the loyal invitation of their fellow commissioners of the Pettah, when it was *they* who should have taken the initiative in getting up a municipal address to His Highness, and just as they invited the Pettah Commissioners to take part in the proceedings on the subject of the money *grant* for the festivities of the 25th, they should have also asked the Pettah members to join them in the matter of the congratulatory address. But the Cantonment Commissioners appear to have forgotten all about the address to His Highness, and now consider it rather *infra dig* that they should be reminded of them remissness by the Pettah Commissioners and asked to join the latter in an act which *they* should have been the first to initiate The excuse for declining to join the Pettah Commissioners, is as lame as the original forgetfulness to get up an address in time to His Highness To say that there is no time now to get up a suitable address and to make all the necessary arrangements, may be true enough, but it is a confession of an omission to discharge a public duty at the right moment, on the part of the Cantonment Board, of which they should we think, be rather ashamed Fancy sixteen European and native civic officers, swayed by loyal feelings to do honour to the ruler of the State, cooking up, as it were, those feelings for almost four months, and then after the lapse of that period, pouring them out for the edification of His Highness The picture borders too closely on the ludicrous to fail to raise a smile on the lips of those who may hear or read of the story This putting off of congratulations is an incident *sui generis* in the history of loyal and congratulatory addresses, in this or any other part of India and the Municipal Commissioners of the Cantonment of Bangalore can hardly be congratulated on the fact that they have, by their own action, made themselves the heroes of such an incident, which will no doubt be long remembered in the Province

PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

It seems to be the destiny of the English Liberal party, in spite of the fact that as far as India is concerned it is the latter and the two parties in the British Isles, to assume and exercise the authority of Government—we say it seems to be the destiny of the Liberal party to come into power with a great flourish of trumpets and with a large majority in the House of Commons to support its principles, and then to suffer a sudden and rapid collapse, thereby tying the limits of its victory well within that of the Conservative party but for a short while It has been so in the years gone by In the early part of 1874 Mr Gladstone came into office as Prime Minister with what seemed a solid majority at his back but before that year was well out, he was displaced, and his great rival Lord Beaconsfield came in and remained in power for six years up to April last when the Liberal party, with Mr Gladstone as its chief, gained a tremendous victory over the Conservatives, and the Liberal majority seemed almost unassailable Hardly eleven months have passed away and the terms of the Liberal Government seems owing to its very foundation The danger has arisen from that vexed question, the retention or the evacuation of Khandahar and the whole of Southern Afghanistan It is not necessary here to discuss the question, it is sufficient to state that the Gladstone Government has decided upon evacuating the fortress and quitting the country altogether In opposition to this policy, the Conservatives have strenuously exerted themselves, both in and out of Parliament, to rouse the public opinion of the country, and the result has been that the party for the retention of Khandahar has gained much strength, in the course of the past few months, many military judges, Lord Napier of Magdala amongst the number, having joined the ranks of the anti-evacuation agitators, while the advocates in the English Press have also increased, though the great Liberal organs of public opinion are constant and thorough enough in the support of the evacuation policy and the Gladstone Government The Government, however, has suffered its first Parliamentary defeat on the question The defeat took place in the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Lytton, Ex Viceroy of India, in favour of the retention of Khandahar Lord Cranbrook (late Secretary of State for India) attacked the policy of the Liberal Government, and strongly urged the production of the opinion of the Indian Government on the Khandahar question The Duke of Argyll said that the policy of Government was not founded upon Russian promises or implied conditions to the Afghans, but on the hope that the Afghans would be induced to place confidence in England's disinterested conduct Lord Beaconsfield acted the Government policy, but nevertheless, he said, he did not believe that Khandahar was the key of India India, he said, was the key of India, the vigour of Parliament, the skill and resources of Englishmen, the union of a determined people, these were the keys of India Lord Granville spoke in defence of the Government policy, and asserted that the Marquis of Ripon was in favour of the abandonment of Khandahar The House of Lords eventually carried the motion against the Government by 165 against 70 votes It will be seen, from the above that the motion to Liberal party has suffered a very substantial defeat, on a very important question, one of the sequestrums which the very life of the Gladstone Government depends, but a defeat in the House of Lords does not as a matter of course necessarily oust the Government from power It is such a defeat in the House of Commons that will expel the Gladstone Ministry from office, and place the Liberal party once more in the useless position of opposition Such a defeat seems not to stand to the Liberals Mr Stanhope (late Under Secretary of State for India) has given notice in the House of Commons, of a similar motion on the Khandahar question to that of Lord Lytton, and Mr Gladstone has distinctly fixed the momentous debate for Thursday next the 24th instant The debate, we are afraid will settle the fate of the Gladstone Government, and India will, most probably again have the autocratic and imperious Lord Beaconsfield and the Conservatives to rule her changeful destinies, perhaps, for another six years

THE REVENUE ARREARS OF DHARWAR

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಕಂದಾಯದ ಬಾಕಿ

ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ

ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಯಿಬಡುಕರಿಗೆ ಮೂ ಕುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುತ್ತವೆ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಾಕಿ ಕಂದಾಯದ ಸಂಗತಿಯು ಒಂದು ಅದರ ಬಾಕಿ ಕಂದಾಯವು ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು ಬಾಕಿಯು ಸುಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆ ಸುಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಾಕಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು ಅರ್ಧ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆ ಸುಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಾಕಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು ಅರ್ಧ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆ ಸುಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಾಕಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು ಅರ್ಧ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆ ಸುಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಾಕಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು ಅರ್ಧ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆ ಸುಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಾಕಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು ಅರ್ಧ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆ ಸುಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಾಕಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು ಅರ್ಧ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆ ಸುಸ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಾಕಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು ಅರ್ಧ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ

ట్ట తుచేశాం. అవమానకళింపు అతిలుఱ్ఱ పంక్తియతిరికి వెళ్ళవాడద్దూ. నింక్ష-వరం కాదామోతరగాన కోర్టుతన్నుమాధరిపిద్దూ, వెర్వదుప ఎతిరోధాద అంశాళిదరిరంక అ ఫుటకీన్నుతూర వన్నపిపరగాళ్ళు అమువడుంక్ట్రి శారుతకే. స్థిర మస్థిరిమిమ్ము వన్నాకిరి లిందుప బీఫ్‌ంమ్మివపరవళు, ధాను శుశ్వ ర కంచాణాంశాన్ను వజాంగాఁవరక్క ద్దేంకు ఇంకు బుబంధిసిందిశిను. ఒకవ రంద వెన్వ వ్యచేసిరిగా, తుదుంకు చిందా అమతాచా పంతోంపూ, ఆళువళు రిన్నుల్లి శోంధి ద కార్యల్యాగిరి ... కమ్మ యోఁగాక్షేమ క ప్రాంశు వచిపేఁఅక్క రే యిళుగలిగా వికేశ మహాద కృష్ణశేగా, పుళ్ళిక రాందు అను ఒదొస్వాల్బుంద్రిసంది ... కనుశోగరంద ఒం దొరంపు రియంద ఆపంతో ముల్లి బరిల్పట్టుక వరగ్రామోదినవర మిళ్ళింగ్వేనెవు ఖంచర్ చానియాం పనిరుపంపాని ... నెనెల్లిన్వ పడిలేంఁ ... కయమ్మ ల్లిరాఁమోఁగాలు, శ్రీగిర వేశాల అశిశ్ర కాశేమోఁహాద బుతిగిలిశోం ఫ్రార్ శ్రీ శ్రేశం వంనస్వమోంపకిణ ముంగంది పర్వాస్వవ్రా ఇంరింజాసి ఙ్ఞర్తత్తాగాఁమోఁ గిను. కళుచుమంగ పాలుం డి వంగ్ర్ది నాచేర్లో పి పాలకారగాశిమోఁగరగు ఇంరిం మిమ్మంనాపిన్ర్‌ంమీ మనివన్నట్టాన్ను ముమ్మ గాంతి ఖారి, ఎంబాలాంచే ఆ న్ను పర్వవరి లుక్కందు రిళి శేంఁ ... ఎనాఁమేంటినవరి న్రైమెంచే బుంయాం ఒ వెంగాపిరిం, ఆంఁగ ఆది ఖానిగరు రంమోఁగార్ణంతుగాంమోఁనరశీం దుంబరదే శ్రీశ్రీ, విడలుంచే ఆదిగంబరిం చేశ్రైమునిర్దారే.

రాంబ్రద ఇంరాస్థిరిణాల్లి పరంరు స్వ రాంజర అన్నంళ్ళు పర్వచరగా, ముమోఁరప్తిన వమ్మ ... ఖాగాంగాదరి వంమమరకియ బస్కీ ఒంచరంచన్ను శ్రుంచడినిన వన్న పొ తుంవన్ను తుమ్మిగోళ్ళు యోఁంది శ్రీ.—వేళ చేశడ ఖడశ్రీరర యింన ఖాశ్రీ రన్ను తు స్థగాని వేశాదే ఖాంచుగ్గర్ది, చిల్రిమ్మిన పెంచరి సోంనీ ఆ ఖంచ మిర్ వంగాం రరాగాంచాగి లబ్ధాగా ఇనిప్పుట్టి రంచిళం గళ్ళ స్వళ్ళువన్ను యోఁ కలాడపళోఁ, రం ఏం మంరే బిరిమువ మాగళాబిల్లరే యిందిన పరకే రశాంచిఁమంరిందిళిగళిమాటలక పెన్నరో కరిణన్నిసి నేలేయిందిరే నష్టచోశ్రీంచుంటాళ్ళ ఖానిరువమ మర్తే జీవిందన ఆవశరతగర్ను వై రిమిన్ను పూర్వాద అరి మంతాన్వాన్నిరిళిరంద ద యిరా రాజ్యాల్లు విభిన్న సుచాంతాగా, స్థే రిగయోఁకే వంచాలాంచే ఉరిదిన్నిక్రింగాంయిద ఆంరేఖాశీఁగళక్ర పిల్లి సోంఁడిఁమాఁ, పర్వీంగా మోఁగాఁరూం, భ క్తి విశ్వాన క్ష్మ్రుల్లిరిక రికిరూ, ఖాన్నిసిద్ధిబ్రాంవరుగుంఁగాంరోం, తుగలూ పర్వాజీంరగ అంగు స్తోంశ్రీంరూం, ఆవిధంల్లి భ క్తిశ్రీం, ఆంరేయింద విశ్వాన మ్రూం, ఆరీరవాద శ్రీక్తిశ్రీంగా శ్రీమత్తామ రాంఖోంగ్ ఒకే యిర్ ఖంఖాంగవరు పాంశ్రీ ఖానంఖాల్లిదే, తుంగ్యాంశ్రీ ఉగ్రశోం ర్ర ఖంంరి శోంఁ ... కరంఖానివను రాజ్యాగ శోం ముంశ్రీ- వర్తిచేగర ముక్తిస్థిరిణాలవ ముఖ్యంగా రణల్లి మ్యేఁంగాం పగ్గం రద శ్రీర్వర్తస్థిరిణాల్లి ఖాను శుంశీరపడిపిక్రవ్రి.మాంగు. ఆ ఖాయిందమ్ము వివమరణంగా ఙ్ఞాగాశే పాధ్యగళాదాచేంరుం నావు శలిశిమవడశ్రీ- అవకాశవుంటు ఇవ రిగే మంచూర్ యిప్పర్తు వంచుగళ్ళ శాలవ ళ్లి విశ్రీంద అధికారిగళు వడిపిద అరిశ్యాయం ఖగళింద అదమఖాఖాపియన్ను ఆప్తరింద యి మ్మనోంశే లిద్దికొళ్ళిఅర్థరే తుంవ్రీద శ్రీశ్ర రర్వస్థిరి ఖంఖ రోంశిపరక్క ఖ్రాంగంరకు, చేళ రగ కుట్టుంరిగిఁంగ ఖాంనీర శోంరిందగళ్ళి శాశేఖాంశళ్ళుట్టు పారఖాంరనేఁమాడిందుల్లి అతంగళు ఆశాశ్రీందం వన్నధారశీయోంశే బిల యిందంరీంయోం అధికారియు ఎనిమక్తారే మళ లంఖా గ్వవ్య రాశీంఁ ఒంమశోంఁయు డియు అదర మంగరట్టు శ్రీగర రక్షనన్నుజి రిమోం తోంరశే ఖంశ్రీంరు లిరియుక్తక్క-న్తు. బోశే శేశల జీంపకరణవాద వ్యిన్యమూంలవ న్ను ఆరిశీంఁయోం వ్రిజిగశ్రీస్థిరియుఁఖ్రాద్దేంరు ఎరిఁ ... రగవరశ్రీం శోంశ్రీళుంచడు. ఇజ్ఞవిధశే కుట్టుంచరిఁంశి ఖయం ఒంఁదుఖరశీణ్యుప జీవ్రి నియా మశ్రీంనా శంరిమవడల్లురి శేనగవస్థిరి శీ ఫలవాంశే లవాఁమీ ఆరశ్యాం వెంరోల్లూ, ప లాసీంచు అవావశ్యక్తశీవంరూం, ఉగ్రశోం ర్ర వ్రిజిగశ్రీళిగూ, మఖాకాంఖరిగ్యూ, ఫలాంశే ంశ్రీంశ్రీరు శ్రీంఁంరశీంరోల్లూ, ఫలాంశేంఖు శోంఁమీ-రర విమ ర్తుగశ్రీంశేల్లూ, ఖంరిం రా స్యిగ్ సుభిక్ష కారణగశ్రీంరంఁూ, ఖంరిందుప స్థి రి నోంరుగశ్రీంఁరుంరూ, ఒ కావాఁమాఖరి శ్రీం ఆ కాంచశ్రీయిద్ది వ్రిజిరీం వశ్రీమ్లిరు తుకారణ గళిందలీం ఆంఖవే తుకారాళ్ళు ంరరి స్వంత మఖాగాంఁరిశీ ంయిర వ్రిజిశ్రీస్థిరిణాల్లి వే నరంఖందల్లి, పోర్వస్థిరిఖాశీయిద్ద సుభిస్థిరిగిరు ల్లి శ్రీమ,వ్రిశ్రీత సుఖాగారవను ఖంఖుబ్లిం ఇవన ... రిస్థివయిం ... ఖాగాఁగ యిరిశీం తుకారాళ్ళ ఆనుస్యు స్ఫురర్ర శ్రీంమ వినా-ఖంల్పుట్టుగ వీగుం, సుఖాంకార వ్రిశ్వాంవాశ్ర ఙ్ఞా బివిఁంవ్ర, రుశ్రీమ్రు ంఖరిం, ఖవాన వర్షంచరవగిరా ఉంఁంరాంచు ఇం ద్రాన్నిన్ను ళ్ళ క్రియంచిశ్రీంరుంఁడు ప్రాంఖరిశీ ముఖంమ్ము ఉంఁంబుంరంత రెంవు వంగోం శ్రీంగీ వాదప్ర ంఖల్కాన్నుళ్ళు, ర్రీ- ఖ్యశా రంగరవను ఆశ్రీంరా వ్యంరి వజ్రంఖారంధ్రిపిన ఖాలవ్లిల్లి ప్రాంప్ర వాయిఁు వరంరు, చ్యేవాఁమూంఖంవరిలు గ్రోశోం ర్తర ఈ రంఖ్యాల ంంర్రిగ్ ంఖ్రిశీగ్ పొవు శ్ర్ నరంరూం, వ్రిజారంఁరశీంయింగంళ్ళూం, మ ఖాగాఁమాస్ట్రీ ఆంగరశోంళు శ్రీళ్ళ శ్యాంగ రంరూం, ఖ్యాంఖ రోం రీ. దివాంఖరొయ్యెంరళు ళ్ళుగళిందలూం, రాజ్యశ్రీ ప్రాంవ్యమెంళ్లిధ్రం, ఖిజ్యాశ్రీళ్ళిఖ వాజ్యాఖ్యాభిశ్చిద్ధియుం, వ్రిజిమి శిగి ఆమివఖిరువమాశాంత మళ ఫంశ్రీంఁ,మశ్ర యోం ఉంఁటూంచాంఁంగశ్రీం- కాను ఫంశ్రీం జీవిఁంఁనీను, ంరింయి, ఆంశ్రీం ఖ్రీమ్మఁఁమ ఖాగా ంంగ ఖాంయాకాశ్రీంంద్ర ఒచేయిరవరు అ ళ్ళుంఖవాఖ ఈ ఆరాంఁాట రాజ్యాధిపర్యంఖమ్ము నివిమవ తుంభమువాగ్గిని ఆమిర్వల్పువ శా వాహిన ఉత్సవశ్రీంరీ, ఖఖివాంద శ్రీర్వర బ్రివిఁంఖవిఁంశ్రీంఁమాఁ ఖ్రాంరుంఁ ... కనుశోం ర్తర రాజ్యాశ్రీం- శ్రీ మళ్ళ రివాశిగుం యిమిరిచే అరివ్యయ కువళ్ళి యాంఖగంరిన పాలనారాంశి అరమ్ము రీంరిశ లాంచీం పివిల్ బ్యిల్ వెల్లికల్పట్టవరమ్ము వి డిమవరశీం రరిలూ శ్యేవిశ ళ్ళారణంద పం భువిపిద మస్థిరియింద ఫలాంరనఁంవంశీం పలూరచే శాం రాన శ్రీర్వర ంళ్ళేంరాయి ద ఖాంశిగళ్ళను మూళ్ళుంశి రశ్రీమరకు వన్న ళీ ధనుఁఖాన్యాఖాంగాంగూం, వ్రిజోంఁవకారి యుంరిగూం యిరిశీ.

Occasional Notes
స్థేమిర్రిక విషయాన్యాపు

The Vernacular Press Act.—శ్రీశ్ర ఖాశాశ్యశ్చాంర పశ్రిశీళగళ కానూనన్ను రద్దుమాడుపంశే లార్డ్-శ్రీవ్రిఁణాంకమ్రుఁ ఫీశ్రీయోరువరాగి ఒంరాశీంరు కల, శ్రా పశ్రిశీళ రిరిఁుళశ్రీ. సకర్నర్ జనరల్లుళు, కి ల్ల-శ్రీంయింద పిన్నీయంకవ సింలాఁపరే మోర యిశ్రీంరుకశ్రీ.

A hail storm.—నూంజీ మఖకూర్ ఎనీ ఁుంరాంఖవన్లు శళ్ళు-శ్రీశే చేరిద శీలవు వ్రిసేశళ్ళోశ్రీ. అనేల్లుగళోఁడని విళ నాగి బిఁపిగంరీయుం, అదరచేఁయింద స్థళిద వర్ంఖంరూ, పర్యస్థిరిపల్లి అనేఁక ఖాన్రుష్ట గొం బంరా శ్రీవ్రిఁుంచూ నష్టవూం పుంఖాంఁంశీ యుం ఒల్ల-స్థైం ంమ్మరంఖాంర్ పశ్రిశీళిరిఁుళశ్రీ. The marriage of the Rajah of Vhalkot నూనేఁమఖకూర్ రశినేరఁుఖాంరిఁఖాన్లి అళల్ తోం బి గుఖరవర్ర శ్రీ వివాంఁోశ్యన రీశ్రీరం రే ఒంరాసీంరుం నేంటిక్ వ్యశ్రైంరశ్రీంరశ్రీ బి రింగళ్ళ రఖువు ంంఁేంగఁ్ ఖాంనా రాఖంబిశీ రీంఁుంరిఁుంశీ ంరిఁుంరిఁుంశీ ఖాశీ ఖాంశీంఁుంరన్న శ రుంబిశీంఁుంరిన్ను ఁుంరిఁుంశీ శ్రీంరిఁుంశీ ంరిఁుంశీ ఖాంశీంఁుంరిన్ను

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 21st MARCH 1881

THE CANTONMENT MUNICIPALITY AND THE MAHARAJA.

It cannot be said that the members of the Cantonment Municipal Commission have done the right thing by the public they represent, or are supposed to represent, in putting off to June or July next, congratulations to His Highness the Maharaja, on the occasion of his installation, when every other large town and station in the Province, as well as the European planters of Mysore and the neighbouring province of Coorg, have prepared or are actively getting ready addresses of congratulation to His Highness, to be presented to him on the 25th instant, the day fixed for the installation, the most appropriate day we should say for the presentation of such addresses The Cantonment Municipal Commissioners, however, have come to the conclusion that the most appropriate time for them, for the presentation of a loyal address, would be *in June or July next, after* His Highness has actually ascended the *musnud* and comes here on his annual visit a reigning prince. We confess we fail to see the force of such an argument for the postponement of an act which, as Shakespear has it, "'twere well done, were it done quickly." Nevertheless, it is a real fact that the Cantonment Commissioners, or, rather seven of them who could be got together, met in solemn conclave, on Friday week, and, after a very brief discussion, came to the singular determination we have recorded. The affair happened in this wise. It would seem that the Municipal Commissioners of the Pettah having resolved upon their address, and, indeed, having it ready for signature, *invited their brother* Commissioners of the Cantonment to sign the address and to join them in the deputation which is to present it to His Highness On this, Dr. Orr, President both of the Cantonment and the Pettah Board, called an emergent meeting of his colleagues in the former, at which, as it happened, only seven members turned up, namely, three Europeans, including Dr Orr, and four natives. We think the singularity of the resolution calls for a public record of the names of these seven wise men of the East. They are, Dr. Orr, President, Messrs. T. T. Leonard and R. P. Campbell, and Messrs. A. R. Sabapathy Modaliar, V. Sadasiva Modaliar, Abdul Hussain Sahib and V. Vasudeva Modaliar. Dr. Orr, it would appear, laid the Pettah Commissioners' address on the table and left it to his colleagues to decide whether they would or would not sign it, and whether they would or would not join in a deputation for the presentation of the address, whereupon Mr. Leonard said that he thought it would be better if they presented a separate address on behalf of the Cantonment Board, and, as there was hardly sufficient time to take the necessary steps and make proper arrangements, he suggested that, perhaps, it would be advisable to wait till His Highness paid his first visit to Bangalore, after assuming the Government of the Province, when advantage might be taken by the Cantonment Board to adopt measures for offering a fit and proper address Dr. Orr agreed with Mr. Leonard and added, that, as there would some public ceremonies and demonstrations carried out in Bangalore, on the occasion of the Maharaja's first visit, in June or July next, it would be a proper and fitting time for the Cantonment Board to wait on His Highness. Mr Campbell was of this opinion also, and said that he thought the matter should be deferred. The report (which we take from the local *Spectator*) does not record the opinion of the four native members of the meeting, nor does it say that they said any thing on the subject, but we presume they concurred with their European colleagues. The resolution arrived at, *nem-con*, was, that after a full discussion at the next ordinary meeting, the sanction of the Board should be asked to carry out measures for the adoption of a congratulatory address to the Maharaja, and to present it on His Highness' next visit to this city. Such is the curious resolution to which the Cantonment Municipal Commissioners have come, on a subject over which all Mysore may be said to be agog. The most curious part of it is, that those same Commissioners have voted Rs. 5,000 out of their funds to be spent in public festivities and rejoicings, on the 25th instant and that Dr. Orr, as President of the Pettah Board, will be at the head of the deputation which goes to Mysore to present His Highness with the Pettah address. It seems to us that the Cantonment Commissioners were rather taken aback at the loyal invitation of their fellow commissioners of the Pettah, when it is *they* who should have taken the initiative in getting up a municipal address to His Highness, and just as they invited the Pettah Commissioners to take part in the proceedings on the subject of the money grant for the festivities of the 25th, they should have also asked the Pettah members to join them in the matter of the congratulatory address. But the Cantonment Commissioners appear to have forgotten all about the address to His Highness, and now consider it rather *infra dig* that they should be reminded of their remissness by the Pettah Commissioners and asked to join the latter in an act which *they* should have been the first to initiate. The excuse for declining to join the Pettah Commissioners, is as bad as the original forgetfulness to get up an address in time to His Highness. To say that there is no time now to get up a suitable address and to make all the necessary arrangements, may be true enough, but it is a confession of an omission to discharge a public duty at the right moment, on the part of the Cantonment Board, of which they should we think, be rather ashamed Fancy sixteen European and native civic officers, swayed by loyal feelings to do honour to the ruler of the State, corking up, as it were, those feelings for almost four months, and then, after the lapse of that period, pouring them out for the edification of His Highness. The picture borders too closely on the ludicrous to fail to raise a smile on the lips of those who may hear or read of the story. This putting off of congratulations is an incident *sui generis* in the history of loyal and congratulatory addresses, in this or any other part of India, and the Municipal Commissioners of the Cantonment of Bangalore can hardly be congratulated on the fact that they have, by their own action, made themselves the heroes of such an incident, which will, no doubt, be long remembered in the Province,

PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

It seems to be the destiny of the English Liberal party, in spite of the fact that, as far as India is concerned, it is the better of the two parties in the British Isles, to assume and exercise the authority of Government—we say, it seems to be the destiny of the Liberal party to come into power with a great flourish of trumpets and with a large majority in the House of Commons to support its principles, and then to suffer a sudden and rapid collapse, after enjoying the fruits of its victory over its rival, the Conservative party, but for a short while It has been so in the years gone by. In the early part of 1874, Mr Gladstone came into office as Prime Minister, with what seemed a solid majority at his back, but before that year was well out, he was displaced, and his great rival Lord Beaconsfield came in and remained in power for six years, up to April last, when the Liberal party, with Mr Gladstone as its chief, gained a tremendous victory over the Conservatives, and the Liberal majority seemed almost unassailable Hardly eleven months have passed away, and the tenure of the Liberal Government seems tottering to its very foundation. The danger has arisen from that vexed question, the retention or the evacuation of Khandahar and the whole of Southern Afghanistan. It is not necessary here to discuss the question; it is sufficient to state that the Gladstone Government has decided upon evacuating the fortress and quitting the country altogether. In opposition to this policy, the Conservatives have strenuously exerted themselves, both in and out of Parliament, to rouse the public opinion of the country, and the result has been that the party for the retention of Khandahar has gained much strength, in the course of the past few months, many military judges, Lord Napier of Magdalla amongst the number, having joined the ranks of the anti-evacuation agitators, while the advocates in the English Press have also increased, though the great Liberal organs of public opinion are constant and thorough enough in the support of the evacuation policy and the Gladstone Government. The Government, however, has suffered its first Parliamentary defeat on the question The defeat took place in the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Lytton, Ex-Viceroy of India, in favour of the retention of Khandahar. Lord Cranbrook (late Secretary of State for India) attacked the policy of the Liberal Government, and strongly urged the production of the opinion of the Indian Government on the Khandahar question. The Duke of Argyll said that the policy of Government was not founded upon Russian promises or implicit confidence in the Afghans, but on the hope that the Afghans would be induced to place confidence in England's disinterested conduct. Lord Beaconsfield attacked the Government policy, but nevertheless, he said, he did not believe that Khandahar was the key of India. London, he said, was the key of India, the vigour of Parliament, the skill and resources of Englishmen, the action of a determined people, these were the keys of India. Lord Granville spoke in defence of the Government policy, and asserted that the Marquis of Ripon was in favour of the abandonment of Khandahar. The House of Lords eventually carried the motion against the Government by 165 against 76 votes It will be seen, from the above, that the unfortunate Liberal party has suffered a very substantial defeat, on a very important question, one of those questions on which the very life of the Gladstone Government depends, but a defeat in the House of Lords does not, as our readers may know, necessarily oust the Government from power It is such a defeat in the House of Commons that will compel the Gladstone Ministry to resign, and place the Liberal party once more in the useless position of opposition. Such a list of defeat seems not far distant to the Liberals. Mr Stanhope (late Under Secretary of State for India) has given notice in the House of Commons, of a similar motion on the Khandahar question to that of Lord Lytton, and Mr Gladstone has definitely fixed the momentous debate for Thursday next the 24th instant The debate, we are afraid, will settle the fate of the Gladstone Government, and India will, most probably, again have the autocratic and imperious Lord Beaconsfield and the Conservatives to rule her changeful destinies, perhaps, for another six years

THE REVENUE ARREARS OF DHATU AND ISWARA.

[illegible]

ష్టు తుచేశగా బహుజనసమ్మతుల బహుబలసంఘం స్థాయికరిగే సవ్వడాదద్దూ, మిశ్రమం కా దామోదరతరనాద శ్రీయుతన్ను మధుపిడ్డూ, పర్వతవ ఏపరిగణాద అంశమ్మొదరిందర అ ల్పుశ్శన్ను తుంతే నన్న విచరణాల్లి అవుపయోగిస్తు ళ్ళారియలే. శ్రీకర కుస్థితియన్ను తుచ్చాగిది రిందువ బీద్ధిమ్మియవరం, ధారు తుశ్వర కందాణాగళన్ను బజాసూడకర్తృ-ద్దేండు సుంకు బంధనేమాడికరు. బహుక రాజ వెన్వ వ్రతిమేళిగిం, తుయుత్తు-చిందవ అమితాదాద వంశోపవు, ఆతుపరు తుచ్చుల్లి శ్రీంరుధిద కార్యాల్యారియు, కుచ్చు దొంగతనేయవ శ్రీయు మిద్దుగళిగాగి బిశేష కూడద కృతజ్ఞతేయా, పుత్రిపరావను అమ ఒడ్డొబ్బజధికారియు నుంగుశ్రీంచరిందు ఒం చొంబుబ్బియాద ఆతంకేయన్ను బరల్పట్టుక పరకాటిబెరిసిదరు మిశ్రొన్యాద్దేవు ఖండిక వాగియూ ఘనరుబవాగిను నీంవేళ్ళ స్వ్యా డబేళంబ బయంపబ్బిల్లదేయోలాయి, శ్రీకర శేవల అశిక్షణశేయొదాద బాకీబయిశ్రీంద స్థుర్ర శ్రీకర వాఁపిస్యయోగ్రహణ ముంతాద పర్వస్వస్థిత్వా అంరంజాగి శుద్ధాత్మ కాశియోద దను వేలబుమంది పాలమాతి సంగ్రంర్ద గాఁవేదిగా పాలుహారకాశియోదరు ఇంతాద నిమ్మ-సుంతవ్వ్రిశ్రీయి పడిసల్పట్టార్యా శిమ్మాన బాంతి భాకీద వమాలాగబే అగత్తు సర్వవ్రి గాత్మనిగా నిశి శేంరుయు నవరత్నమేంటివర స్థానంగే బరియాబుదరకేంగా, ఆవ రు అధి శాంతిగళు అనేంగాశ్రీంతణమోదమికశేంగ డలారదే శ్రీకర, విచలాగబే అధికంగాయిరా శిక్షాకుటిద్దారే.

రాజ్యద ఇంరాశ్రీస్థితియన్ను పరంతు వ్యవ ంజర అధిపత్యవ్వు పత్యవకళ్ళు మత్తేంతిస్సుం పడుయుత్తు ా ణాగా జరవర పంసుంతియ బశ్యే ఒందంశవన్ను త్రుప్తుపడిసువ నన్న బా ణవన్ను తుదుంబేతు. యేందందే,—మేం శేకండ బహుశ్రీకర ఙంన భాకీంశ్రీన్ను తు స్థానాగి సోఁబే కాయుకర్గళచే, జీద్రిశ్రీమ్మిన నరవరి సోఁంగనేయ బయం మిం యాఁవ రణంబుదాగి అవ్యాథా నివేదన్ను సంరిధి శ్రీళ్ళు వ్యక్తుగళిన్ను మొ గటబిసిశేంళు ం మి ముందే బీటువ మాగ్-బిల్లవే యిదున బరిశే శ్రీకాంపల్లముంకాదవుగళిమిందలే సిద్ధి గతికస్పిసి నేశేయిపిసరే నష్టశ్రోళాయిదులాళ బాగిసరవరు మత్తు ఙంనవ ఆడ్రశ్రీతిగళన్ను స్థి శ్రీమయన్ను పూర్వద ఆరిమశాస్వామిగళవరం ర యా రాజ్యద బిట్టిద సుబదాగా, శ్రీకర శ్రోతే వంగాలాబే లుంరిదస్వకంరాయద ఉపేఁభాతిగళనేల్ల మోఁసిఁయండి, వ్రశ్రీర స్తోత్రమూ, వత్తి విశ్వాస కృతజ్ఞ తాపగ రిందూ, ఖ్యాశీర్వ్రి తిదవరుసరిరాజాకరశేం, ఉగలూ వ్రశ్రీగళ అంగా స్తోత్రగళూ, అవిధిర్ళ్ళ శ్రీతేగం, అశ్రీరియాద బశ్యా ఎ ళ్ళూ, ఆశేరశాద కృతజ్ఞశ్రీతేగం మ్రీమద్దాను రాజేంద్ర ఒశ్రీయర్ బుటుంబదవరిందా హార్ద్ర రాసాయకర్మల్లి, తుంబాద్యశ్రీ, ఆచాయకర్మ చితుణల్లూ ఖ్యాశీ పాశ్చర్యళాశాదెందు శాత్రు శంరిమండదశ్రీ అవశ్యవుంటు తుమ తరిశే మురూర్ బుబ్బుక్కు శరుబగళ శాంబద ల్లి బిశ్రీషద అధికారిగళు నడిపిద అతిర్యయా బగళిందవ అమమాణాణాయన్ను శ్రీప్తదింద యు మ్మనశ్రీశే కిర్తిశేంళ్ళిరద్దరే తు రాష్ట్రీక శ్రీ కరస్థితి బహుశ్ శ్రీంతరకర్మ్ద్ధాగుతు, శ్రీ కరద ముట్టుంబశ్రీణుం భజనే శ్రీంరిగళల్లి ంగారిశాఖల్లుట్టు పారభాషణేమాడిసువల్లి అవుతుల్లి అకాశదింద వర్షధారశ్రీంశేకరే బిద్ద యింరంశ్రీంశే అధికారిగళు ఎబిసుక్తారే మళ లా ఆంశా వర్తిశ్యరాశ్రీయ ఒందుశ్రీంబుగుర కీయు అదర మూగళస్టు శ్రీకర రక్షణన్నుతీ రిశ్రీంద శ్రీంరిగళకర్మ్-స్టూ. జీరే శ్రీకల జీంపకరాద దర్శిక్యమూలక న్ను అరశ్రీంద్రీంద వ్రశ్రీచిశ్రీస్థితియుంరాద్దీంద ఎ రాగారదవరిగే శ్రీంశ్రీత్తువడు. ఇన్నుపిద్దరే కుట్టుబలియంత బబ్బూ ఒందువరిణాస్టు శ్రీశ్రీత్తి గాయి మశ్రీంతూ శ్రీంరిమపబల్లలు శ్రీశ్రీదస్థితి శ్రీ ఫలానే బవాబుమే అవశ్యశ్రీంరిరుం, ఫ లానేయు అనావశ్యశ్రీంరిరుం, ఉక్తశ్రీంర క్తీర వ్రశ్రీచిగళిగుం, మఱాకాబిగుం, ఫలానే ఆంశగళు శ్రీ-మిరగశ్రీంరిరుం, ఫలానేయవు మేమే-శ్రీర బిమి క్తీంశ్రీంరిరుం, ఇంరిద్దు రా జ్యద సఖిత్ర కారణశ్రీంరిరుం, ఇంరిద్దుదు స్థి శ్రీ నోఁబుగళిశ్రీంరిరుం, ఒబాబాగుబదిశ్రీ అధి కారిగళబుద్ధి వ్రశ్రీరిశ్రీ ఫలిస్తిదు. ఈ కారణ గళిందలే అల్లవే తు రాజ్యవు బరది స్వంర్ద మఱాన రంబుగళే గలుబ వ్రశ్రీశ్రీత్యశ్రీయిద్దే ఇ ద్దరిందిల్లి, చిశ్రీవ్రశ్రీపిరివాగియిద్ద సుఖస్థితియి ల్ల రకేమ, వ్రశ్రీశ్రీత్తి నుఱాగాదవరిందా అసుపస్థి, ఇరవు హొగ్రిబదయుస్థు-రాగాగి యివరిశ్రీం తు రాజ్యద అభివృద్ధిగే సల్లుకశ్రీంశ్రీంకు బిన్న ముశ్రీంల్లట్టుమే శ్రీయు, మఱాకాబ దర్శివ్యనాశ భూం, బియినవుం, కప్పుంయ క్రిశ్రీంద శాపా పశ్రీంరంబరుగళూ ఉంటాగువు శ్రీంశ్రీన్నిం ల్ల క్రిమపతిసిశ్రీంశ్రీంకు వ్రబగళిగే సుఖవన్ను లుంటుమాడి కాబ్రి పంరేం ప్రిబీ-శాదవ్ర బలశాగ్యవ్రు, మ్రీమన్మహా రాజరవరు అధికా శ్యవం వతిబలారంభిసిద శాలదల్లి ప్రాప్త వాయిరు తరంరు, వ్రైవానుహ్యావాదరే లు క్తశ్రీంర్తర తు రాజ్యద మంత్రిగళ పామ శ్రీ-ర్యదిందలూ, వ్రశ్రీజారంజకశ్రీంయిందలూ, మ రాగాగాల్లి ఆంరశ్రీకళ్ళార భక్తుశ్రీవ్యాగ శ్రీంరిం, బాబ్రిబాణిసి, దయాసాపశ్రీవ్యాదిగళు ఇన్నుగళిందలూ. రాజ్యశ్రీ-ధర్మవిమృద్ధిగూ, విద్యాశ్రీవృద్ధి వాణిజ్యాభివృద్ధిగళిన్నుంరిద్ధియూ, వ్రశ్రీజె శ్రీ అనుబంధశ్రీవరూ భాషా ముఖ సంశ్రీంశ్రీమ రూ లుంటూచాశ్రీంరిందశ్రీ. శాను సంచీ జీవలాశ్రీను. సరంరు, తుగశ్రీ మ్రీమ్మ కూ రాజ బామాణాశ్రీంద్రీ ఒశ్రీయర్గరరు అ శ్రీంపవాక తు రణాంట రాజ్యాధిపత్యశ్రీన్ను వజిమిశ్ర శుభ్రవమయాన్ని ఆరంభిల్పుమవ శా వాబిధ లుస్కరగళింశ్రీ, బహుకాద శ్రీకర బియినిశ్రీంశ్రీంకునేమాతి సంశ్రీంశ్రీమన్నుంటు మాడువదు యుక్తవాగియూ, క్షేమ్యవాగి రూ యుంగువదు. తువమయంగల్లి ఇదు అపా ర్థవశ్రీంరు భాటవల్పుతలారశ్రీంరిరుం సంబుశ్రీన నే, బీంబయు

తు రాష్ట్రీర్యవ్రు క్షేమ్రీసుహర్ద్రా-ద్దాగియూ, అవశ్య వడిసల్పుతకర్మ-ద్దాగియూ, మఱాకా బరవర శ్రీాద ప్రాశ్చ్యవ్రుగళిగే అమరాపవ్రమా గియూ, ఉక్తశ్రీంర క్తీర రాజ్యశ్రీం నే మత్ర గిబాగియూ యిరుశ్రీ. ఆరిద్యయ కుబర్తి యాణిగళిందు పాలనారదాగి అదన్ను రీంసి బారదే పిబిల్ బ్యుల్ల్ పల్లబల్పట్టవరన్ను వి శిమకనశ్రీం-బంరియూ శ్రీేవిశ్ర శ్థానణింద వం శ్థపిసిద కుస్థితియింద నశ్రీకారద ఙనవంశీం బబారదే శాదా శాద శ్రీకర కుబ్రీంబాయి ర శ్థాశ్రీంరిశ్రీన్ను మూర్ఛమాడి రశీమకరు తప్తు శ్రీ ధర్మబార్యకారియూ, వర్తిశ్రీంబకారి యూనియూ యిరుశ్రీ.

Occasional Notes.
స్వీయవర్తిశ్రీ వమయాశ్చావళి

The Vernacular Press Act.—శ్రీశ్రీ భాశ్చాత్యశ్థాంర పత్రిశ్రీకళ శాసనవన్ను ర క్షణాసాయవంశ్రీ లార్డ్-రిప్పర్ణాతకరు ప్రమ ఖ్రీంపియురకారా ఒంరాశ్రీంయు శల్ప క్తి పత్రిశ్రీ తిరిసుశ్రీ, గవర్నర్ జనరల్లవరు, శ శ్రీ-శ్రీయింద నిన్నేయదివ సింబాసిగే జీర ఉశ్రీంరాంశ్రీ తిరిసువరుశ్రీ.

A hail storm.—మూఁశ్రీ మశ్రీకూర్ ఇనేం శాంరిఁవన్ను శ్రీల్ప-శ్రీ్రీ సేరిద శీలవు వ్రశ్రీశ్రీళగళిగే, ఆనేల్లుగశ్రీంరిసి, బిరు శారి బిరిపిదంశ్రీయూ, అదరచశ్రీయింద స్థళద వశ్రీ-శ్రీంగూ, వరస్థళద్రల్లి అనేక శాశ్రీమస్థం శ్రీంగళు బబుళ్ శ్రీమవూ నష్టవూ వుంటాశ్రీంరి యూ కలు-శ్రీ్రీ సమృతబబాద్ వ్రశ్రీశ్రీకరిసిరువశ్రీ.

The marriage of the Rajah of Akalkot మూఁశ్రీమబళూర్ ధనిసేనిఁకారిఁశ్రీంరవర్ల అశ్రీ శ్రీంరి గుణవరవ్రిగే వివాహోత్సవ శ్రీరిం ంరి ఒంరాసొంకు నేటికశ్రీత్తాంరపత్రిశ్రీకే రిసిరిశ్రీదే.శ్రీదళు శ్రీంశ్రీళశ్రీంశ్రీ బాఁయరిగే మోఁశ్రీశ్రీళగావి, శ్రీ.

Mr W A Porter.—మద్రా రాష్ట్రీం శాస్త్ర పత్రిశ్రీయు మ్యేసూరు బాశ్రీంబాఁ రాయ రిసిమశ్రీాన్నేసరంశ్రీ.—మ్యేసూరిను ఘం స్థానద ధ్రర అంశ్రీగశ్రీంరిసి ముఖ్య శాఁవర వ విద్యాసురంశ్రీగళాద మీ! శ్రీంరిబర్గ్ బాఁవ శ్ర, విద్యాభ్యాసద ఖ్రణదా శ్రీ్రీ శ్రీ్రీష్ట రాశ్రీమో కరరాశ్రీల్పువశ్రీంరిరుం, మొన్ని రాశ్రీను మూరరిగే విద్యాభ్యాసమాడిపురిరువ మీ! మూఁశ్రీ యింబవరు మీ!శ్రీంరిబర్గ్ బాఁవర మొశ్రీంరిగళిగే శ్రీంరాద పశురిశ్రీంరిశ్రీన్ను పరబ రాయిమూడిశ్రీ-ఆల్బిబాం రంరిం యిరువరు, ఇశాశ్రీంరిమాడిద్దారెందుతిరిసువశ్రీంరి

The State Railway.—శ్రీయిల్ బాశ్రీంరిగం యివవరెబిగం శ్రీంరిళ్ళాంరద శ్రీన్న పట్టదవరి పిగే బిశ్రీల్పుపురిం శ్రీస్తే, తుగరస్తే్రయు మంత్ర దవరపిగే పూర్వ్రీపియురవరరం, తుబిగమిం లు వర్తిబాంశ్థర బాశ్రీంరిగళు తంర్యుశ్థళ బిల్పుపువ్రెంరు తిరిసుబుశ్థళ్రీ.

Price current.—వర్ ధరాపాఁ ఇవు మూఁశ్ర బాంశ్రీంమర్కుం చొబాంరాద వరిగే తిరిసుబుంద బాజార్ ధరశ్థళ బ్యాపారస్థరిబాగి తుళిశ్రీంరి తిరిల్పుపుశ్రీ.

పంరి గళ్ళ్ కూలు

ఇళుపుకాళి.	౧౧—౯—౦
శీరకకాళి.	౨౦—౦—౦
శంగుశ్రీళ్ళ.	౨౦—౯—౦
బళ్ళశ్రీళ్ళ	౧౩—౯—౦
బాగరకా	౧౩—౦—౦

వస్తా గళ్ళ్-రూపాయి.

ఇళుపు ధన్నిళ్ళ్	౯—౪—౦
పాదాగల ధన్నిళ్ళ్	౪—౯—౦
శంరిళుపుళ్ళ్	౬—౪—౦
శంరిళుబుబుళ్ళ్	౪—౧౬—౦
బళ్ళుబుబుళ్ళ్	౩—౦—౦
ఉద్ది	౩—౦—౦
శిరిగ	౪—౦—౦
శోంది	౯—౪—౦
కడ్లి	౩—౦—౦

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.
ఒళదేశ మత్తు కాస్థాళ్-దాళ్ వృత్తాంరగళు.

Post horses.—వట్టారిషేశళ్ళ్ మ్యేసూరిగే శోఁబేశళ్ళ్-కర పోళ్ళాశ్యాశ్థళ్ళాం ంరి ష్ట్రంరింద మ్యేసూరుంరకరిగూ యిశ్థల్పట్టుంద టిపాళ్ శాఖెయవరిగే శేళాద పశురేశళన్ను పరబ రాయిమూడిశ్రీ-ఆల్బిబాం రంరిం యిశ్థరు, ఇళాశ్రీంరిమాడిద్దారెందుతిరిసువశ్రీంరి

The State Railway.—శ్రీయిల్ బాశ్రీంబాఁ యివవరెబిగం శ్రీంరిళ్ళాంరద శ్రీన్న పట్టదవరి పిగే బిశ్రీల్పుపురిం శ్రీస్తే, తుగరస్తే్రయు మంత్ర దవరపిగే పూర్వ్రీపియురవరరం, తుబిగమిం లు వర్తిబాంశ్థర బాశ్రీంరిగళు తంర్యుశ్థళ బిల్పుపువ్రెంరు తిరిసుబుశ్థళ్రీ.

Price current.—వర్ ధరాపాఁ ఇవు మూఁశ్ర బాంశ్రీంమర్కుం చొబాంరాద వరిగే తిరిసుబుంద బాజార్ ధరశ్థళ బ్యాపారస్థరిబాగి తుళిశ్రీంరి తిరిల్పుపుశ్రీ.

పంరి గళ్ళ్ కూలు

ఇళుపుకాళి.	౧౧—౯—౦
శీరకకాళి.	౨౦—౦—౦
శంగుశ్రీళ్ళ.	౨౦—౯—౦
బళ్ళశ్రీళ్ళ	౧౩—౯—౦
బాగరకా	౧౩—౦—౦

వస్తా గళ్ళ్-రూపాయి.

ఇళుపు ధన్నిళ్ళ్	౯—౪—౦
పాదాగల ధన్నిళ్ళ్	౪—౯—౦
శంరిళుపుళ్ళ్	౬—౪—౦
శంరిళుబుబుళ్ళ్	౪—౧౬—౦
బళ్ళుబుబుళ్ళ్	౩—౦—౦
ఉద్ది	౩—౦—౦
శిరిగ	౪—౦—౦
శోంది	౯—౪—౦
కడ్లి	౩—౦—౦

An address to the Governor.—మహారాజ కళాశాలకి ఇన్నిక యూరోపీయ ఆఫీసరులచేతనూ విద్యార్థులచేతనూ ఏకవాక్యముగా ఆనందమును వెలిబుచ్చుటకు ఏర్పాటు చేయబడినది.

Invitations to the Installation.—ప్రస్తుతమిక్కడ జరుగబోయేదర్బారుకి ఆహ్వానించుటకై ఆనేకమంది శ్రేష్ఠులకు, ఉద్యోగస్థులకు ఇంవిటేషను కార్డులు పంపబడినవి. ఇట్టివారిలో ఎక్కువమంది ఈ దినమున బెంగుళూరు చేరుకొన్నారు. ఇంకా అనేకులు రావలసియున్నారు.

The Chief Commissioner.—చీఫ్ కమిషనరుగారు మీ సాధారణ దినచర్యలను ఈ దినమునుండి మరల ప్రారంభించినారు. వీరు ఇంకను ఒకటి రెండు దినములలో ఊటకమండుకు వెళ్ళుదురు.

Acknowledgment.—మిస్సూరు స్టేట్సాండర్డ్ పత్రిక ఆఫీసు వారు ప్రస్తుతం ఆఫీసులో ఆకస్మికంగా కలిగిన నష్టములను గురించి సానుభూతిని తెలిపినందుకు మిస్సూరు ఆఫీసువారికి మనఃపూర్వకమైన వందనములు.

A promotion.—డిప్టీ కమిషనరు హెడ్ క్లర్కు శ్రీమాన్ మీ. వైద్యనాథ అయ్యరుగారికి 75 రూపాయల జీతముగల సూపరింటెండెంటు ఆఫీసులో ఒక ఉద్యోగము ఇవ్వబడినది. ఇతను కొంతకాలమునుండి ఆఫీసులో చేయుచున్న ఉద్యోగములన్నిటిలోను ఎంతో సమర్థతతో పనిచేసినందున ఈ పదవి ఇతనికి లభించినది. ఇతని స్థానమును ఆఫీసు సూపరింటెండెంటు ఆఫీసులో ఒక ఉద్యోగమునందుండిన శ్రీమాన్ మీ. వెంకటరామయ్యంగారు పొందినారు.

The Installation.—శ్రీమాన్ మహారాజా ఆనరబల్ మిస్టరీజీ.సీ.యస్.ఐ. గారికి ఇన్నిక్కొన్నిరోజులలో కలుగబోవు ఇన్వెస్టిచరు అనబడు పట్టాభిషేకోత్సవమునకై ఏర్పాటులు చేయుటకు ఒక ఆఫీసరును నియమించినారని ఇదివరకే వ్రాసియుంటిమి. ఆ ఆఫీసరుగారు ఇప్పటికి ఇక్కడ చాలా పనులు చేసియున్నారు. ఇంకా చాలా పనులు చేయవలసియున్నవి. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఎంతో ఆడంబరముగా ఉండునట్లు ఏర్పాటులు చేయుటకు ఆయన ప్రయత్నించుచున్నారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు.

The Resident's Office.—ఈ ఆఫీసర్ల ప్రస్తుత ఇన్వెస్టిచరు ఉత్సవమునకు ఆఫీసరుగారు ఆఫీసు ఇంతకు ముందు ఎక్కడ ఉండెనో అక్కడనే ఉండుటకు ఏర్పాటులు చేసియున్నారు. ఈ ఆఫీసు ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న స్థలమునకు ఎదురుగా ఉన్నది. ఈ ఆఫీసు ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న స్థలమునకు ఎదురుగా ఉన్నది. ఈ ఆఫీసు ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న స్థలమునకు ఎదురుగా ఉన్నది.

The Governor's arrival.—మహారాజా కళాశాల కొత్త ఆవరణలో ఇంగ్లీషు మరియు దేశీయ విద్యార్థులు ఎంతో ఉత్సాహముతో ఉన్నారు. ఈ ఉత్సాహమును ఇంకను వృద్ధిపరచుటకు ఈ ఉత్సవము ఎంతో సహాయకారిగా ఉండగలదు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు.

Transfers.—చిక్కబళ్ళాపుర సబ్ రిజిస్ట్రారు మీ. ఎన్. వెంకటస్వామ్యంగారిని, కిలసీపట్టణం సబ్ రిజిస్ట్రారు మీ. వి. సీతారామాచారిని మాండ్యం సబ్ రిజిస్ట్రారుగానూ, మాండ్యం హుద్దారు గంనేరి కాశీరంగా పూర్ణాన్యాధికారిని ఆళసీపట్టణంలో రిజిస్ట్రారుగానూ నియమించినారు. ఈ ఆఫీసరులందరూ ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు.

Capture of Dacoits.—అర్కల్గూడు తాలూకా దరిసిగే జిందే, ఆనేకులు కాఫ్రాకు మరుంక ఐదుగురుపై జరిగిన దోపిడీ సమయమున పట్టుకొనబడిన ఇరువురు దొంగలను ఈ దినమున ఆర్కల్గూడు మేజస్ట్రేటు ముందు విచారణ చేయగా, వారు నేరమును ఒప్పుకొనినందున వారిని సెషన్సు కోర్టువారికి అప్పగించినారు.

Acknowledgment.—మిస్సూరు స్టేట్సాండర్డ్ పత్రిక ఆఫీసు వారు ప్రస్తుతం ఆఫీసులో ఆకస్మికంగా కలిగిన నష్టములను గురించి సానుభూతిని తెలిపినందుకు మిస్సూరు ఆఫీసువారికి మనఃపూర్వకమైన వందనములు.

A promotion.—డిప్టీ కమిషనరు హెడ్ క్లర్కు శ్రీమాన్ మీ. వైద్యనాథ అయ్యరుగారికి 75 రూపాయల జీతముగల సూపరింటెండెంటు ఆఫీసులో ఒక ఉద్యోగము ఇవ్వబడినది. ఇతను కొంతకాలమునుండి ఆఫీసులో చేయుచున్న ఉద్యోగములన్నిటిలోను ఎంతో సమర్థతతో పనిచేసినందున ఈ పదవి ఇతనికి లభించినది. ఇతని స్థానమును ఆఫీసు సూపరింటెండెంటు ఆఫీసులో ఒక ఉద్యోగమునందుండిన శ్రీమాన్ మీ. వెంకటరామయ్యంగారు పొందినారు.

The Installation.—శ్రీమాన్ మహారాజా ఆనరబల్ మిస్టరీజీ.సీ.యస్.ఐ. గారికి ఇన్నిక్కొన్నిరోజులలో కలుగబోవు ఇన్వెస్టిచరు అనబడు పట్టాభిషేకోత్సవమునకై ఏర్పాటులు చేయుటకు ఒక ఆఫీసరును నియమించినారని ఇదివరకే వ్రాసియుంటిమి. ఆ ఆఫీసరుగారు ఇప్పటికి ఇక్కడ చాలా పనులు చేసియున్నారు. ఇంకా చాలా పనులు చేయవలసియున్నవి. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ప్రయత్నించుచున్నారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు.

The Resident's Office.—ఈ ఆఫీసర్ల ప్రస్తుత ఇన్వెస్టిచరు ఉత్సవమునకు ఆఫీసరుగారు ఆఫీసు ఇంతకు ముందు ఎక్కడ ఉండెనో అక్కడనే ఉండుటకు ఏర్పాటులు చేసియున్నారు. ఈ ఆఫీసు ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న స్థలమునకు ఎదురుగా ఉన్నది. ఈ ఆఫీసు ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న స్థలమునకు ఎదురుగా ఉన్నది. ఈ ఆఫీసు ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న స్థలమునకు ఎదురుగా ఉన్నది.

The Governor's arrival.—మహారాజా కళాశాల కొత్త ఆవరణలో ఇంగ్లీషు మరియు దేశీయ విద్యార్థులు ఎంతో ఉత్సాహముతో ఉన్నారు. ఈ ఉత్సాహమును ఇంకను వృద్ధిపరచుటకు ఈ ఉత్సవము ఎంతో సహాయకారిగా ఉండగలదు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు.

NEWSLETTER

వృత్తాంతపత్రిక.

కుమటహళ్ళి, గజేంద్ర కూపం గ్రామం —ఈ ప్రభు మహారాజు శ్రీమాన్ వీరేంద్ర ఒడియర్ బహదూర్ తన పుట్టిన దినమును పురస్కరించుకొని ఫిబ్రవరి 28 వ తారీకున ఈ గ్రామమునకు వచ్చి అక్కడ ఒక వారము దినములు ఉండి మరల మైసూరుకు వెళ్ళిపోయినారు. ఈ ప్రభు మహారాజు ఈ గ్రామమునకు వచ్చి అక్కడ ఒక వారము దినములు ఉండి మరల మైసూరుకు వెళ్ళిపోయినారు. ఈ ప్రభు మహారాజు ఈ గ్రామమునకు వచ్చి అక్కడ ఒక వారము దినములు ఉండి మరల మైసూరుకు వెళ్ళిపోయినారు.

Transfers.—ఈ క్రింది రాజ్యములో ఉద్యోగస్థులకి స్థానచలనములు కలిగినవి. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు.

Capture of Dacoits.—ఈ క్రింది రాజ్యములో ఉద్యోగస్థులకి స్థానచలనములు కలిగినవి. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు.

Acknowledgment.—మిస్సూరు స్టేట్సాండర్డ్ పత్రిక ఆఫీసు వారు ప్రస్తుతం ఆఫీసులో ఆకస్మికంగా కలిగిన నష్టములను గురించి సానుభూతిని తెలిపినందుకు మిస్సూరు ఆఫీసువారికి మనఃపూర్వకమైన వందనములు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు.

A promotion.—డిప్టీ కమిషనరు హెడ్ క్లర్కు శ్రీమాన్ మీ. వైద్యనాథ అయ్యరుగారికి 75 రూపాయల జీతముగల సూపరింటెండెంటు ఆఫీసులో ఒక ఉద్యోగము ఇవ్వబడినది. ఇతను కొంతకాలమునుండి ఆఫీసులో చేయుచున్న ఉద్యోగములన్నిటిలోను ఎంతో సమర్థతతో పనిచేసినందున ఈ పదవి ఇతనికి లభించినది. ఇతని స్థానమును ఆఫీసు సూపరింటెండెంటు ఆఫీసులో ఒక ఉద్యోగమునందుండిన శ్రీమాన్ మీ. వెంకటరామయ్యంగారు పొందినారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున తమ తమ ఉద్యోగములలో చేరినారు.

The Installation.—శ్రీమాన్ మహారాజా ఆనరబల్ మిస్టరీజీ.సీ.యస్.ఐ. గారికి ఇన్నిక్కొన్నిరోజులలో కలుగబోవు ఇన్వెస్టిచరు అనబడు పట్టాభిషేకోత్సవమునకై ఏర్పాటులు చేయుటకు ఒక ఆఫీసరును నియమించినారని ఇదివరకే వ్రాసియుంటిమి. ఆ ఆఫీసరుగారు ఇప్పటికి ఇక్కడ చాలా పనులు చేసియున్నారు. ఇంకా చాలా పనులు చేయవలసియున్నవి. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ప్రయత్నించుచున్నారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు.

The Resident's Office.—ఈ ఆఫీసర్ల ప్రస్తుత ఇన్వెస్టిచరు ఉత్సవమునకు ఆఫీసరుగారు ఆఫీసు ఇంతకు ముందు ఎక్కడ ఉండెనో అక్కడనే ఉండుటకు ఏర్పాటులు చేసియున్నారు. ఈ ఆఫీసు ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న స్థలమునకు ఎదురుగా ఉన్నది. ఈ ఆఫీసు ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న స్థలమునకు ఎదురుగా ఉన్నది. ఈ ఆఫీసు ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న స్థలమునకు ఎదురుగా ఉన్నది.

The Governor's arrival.—మహారాజా కళాశాల కొత్త ఆవరణలో ఇంగ్లీషు మరియు దేశీయ విద్యార్థులు ఎంతో ఉత్సాహముతో ఉన్నారు. ఈ ఉత్సాహమును ఇంకను వృద్ధిపరచుటకు ఈ ఉత్సవము ఎంతో సహాయకారిగా ఉండగలదు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమునకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు కాకుండా ఉండుటకు ఆయన ఎన్నో పొదుపు మార్గములను ఆలోచించి ఏర్పరచినారు.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

వృత్తాంతసంగ్రహము.

The Opium revenue —ఈ సంవత్సరము ఇప్పటికి ఇంగ్లీషు నాలుగు నెలలలోను ఓపియం రెవెన్యూ 1,50,000 రూపాయలు వచ్చినది. ఈ ఓపియం రెవెన్యూ 1,50,000 రూపాయలు వచ్చినది. ఈ ఓపియం రెవెన్యూ 1,50,000 రూపాయలు వచ్చినది.

A strange incident.—ఒక మనుష్యుడు తన భార్యను కొట్టుచుండగా ఆమె తన ప్రాణమును రక్షించుకొనుటకై ఆ మనుష్యుని ఒక కత్తితో పొడిచినది. ఈ సంగతి ఆమె తన భర్తను కొట్టుచుండగా ఆమె తన ప్రాణమును రక్షించుకొనుటకై ఆ మనుష్యుని ఒక కత్తితో పొడిచినది. ఈ సంగతి ఆమె తన భర్తను కొట్టుచుండగా ఆమె తన ప్రాణమును రక్షించుకొనుటకై ఆ మనుష్యుని ఒక కత్తితో పొడిచినది.

Rajah G N Gajapathi Row —మహారాజశ్రీ రాజశ్రీ మిత్ర న్యాయాధిపాధిపతి గజపతి వెంకటరాయ ఏపన్న పంతులవారు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున ఈ ఊరు వచ్చినారు. ఈ ఊరు వచ్చినారు. ఈ ఊరు వచ్చినారు.

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents. No Correspondence will be accepted without the real and entire name of the writer.]

Rajah G N Gajapathi Row —మహారాజశ్రీ రాజశ్రీ మిత్ర న్యాయాధిపాధిపతి గజపతి వెంకటరాయ ఏపన్న పంతులవారు ఈ నెల 15 వ తారీకున ఈ ఊరు వచ్చినారు. ఈ ఊరు వచ్చినారు. ఈ ఊరు వచ్చినారు.

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ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾವೃದ್ಧಿಸಮಗ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಗದ್ಯಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಮವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯವಿದ್ಯಾಶೋಧಕರಿಗೂ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು.

Vol. VIII] BANGALORE—MONDAY 28TH MARCH 1881 [No 12.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಸೋಮವಾರ ೨೮ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೧೮೮೧ [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೨.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ತಂತಿಸ್ಕೃತಸಂಗ್ರಹಗಳು

(From the Madras Mail)

EUROPE

THE KANDAHAR ARRANGEMENTS

ಲಂಡನ್ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೇಟ್ ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್ —ನಿನ್ನೆಯದಿನ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೇಟ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ವಿಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಹಾರ್ಟಿಂಗ್ಟನ್‌ರವರು ಒಂದಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾಬಿತಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಸ್ಕೆ ಕಿಸಿದಿರುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಮಾಡಲು ಸಮಯ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ILLNESS OF SIR R TEMPLE

ಸರ್ ರಿಚರ್ಡ್ ಟೆಂಪಲ್ ಅವರು ಬಾಂಬೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT NICE

ನೈಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಭಾರಿ ಭೂಕಂಪವಾಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಜನರು ಸತ್ತುಹೋದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಅಪಾಯವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಯಾರೂ ತಿಳಿದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವಂತೆ.

MORE AFGHAN PAPERS

ಲಂಡನ್, ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ೫ನೇ —ನಿನ್ನೆಯದಿನ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಹೌಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸ್ಕೆ ಸಿಂಡಿಸ್ ಹಾರ್ಟಿಂಗ್ಟನ್‌ರವರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಸಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಸಾಲಿಸ್‌ಬರಿಯವರು ಉತ್ತರಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ASIA

THE KHYBER EVACUATION

ಖೈಬರ್ ಪಾಸಿನಿಂದ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವ ಕೆಲಸವು ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೨೧ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಯಿತು. ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಬರುವಾಗ ಅಫ್ರೀದಿಗಳು ಅಡ್ಡಿಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಬರುವಾಗ ಅಫ್ರೀದಿಗಳು ಅಡ್ಡಿಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಬರುವಾಗ ಅಫ್ರೀದಿಗಳು ಅಡ್ಡಿಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ.

THE SESSION OF KANDAHAR TO ABDUL RAHAMAN

ಕಂದಾರ್‌ವಹಿವಾಟನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್‌ರವರು ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಮೀರರವರು ಎರಿಯುಲೆಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರಭಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ೧೩೭ ಮಂದಿ ಫರದ್ ಖಾನ್ ಪ್ರಮುಖರು ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕಾಬೂಲಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟುಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ಕಂದಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕಾಬೂಲಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟುಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕಾಬೂಲಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟುಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಫರದ್ ಖಾನ್‌ರವರನ್ನು ಕಂದಾಹಾರಿನ ಸಾಮಂತ ಪ್ರಭುವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಿಡಾರ ಸ್ಕೌಟ್ ಪಡಿಪಾಟಲುಗಳು ಮಾಲ್ಯ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟನ್ ರಜಿನಲ್ಡ್‌ರು ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಕಾಬೂಲಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಕಾಬೂಲಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಕಾಬೂಲಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕಂದಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಬೂಲಿನ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗ

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

It is particularly requested that parties changing their residence will make us acquainted with the circumstance so as to prevent complaints of non delivery of their papers

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 28TH MARCH 1881

H H THE MAHARAJAH CHAMARAJENDRA WODEYAR, BAHADUR

We would be wanting in a sense of duty and loyalty did we omit to offer our sincere and heart felt congratulations to His Highness Chamaraja idra Wodeyar, Bahadoor, the Maharaja of Mysore, on the auspicious occasion of his accession to full installation on the gadi of his ancestors such grand event took place on Friday last, the 25th instant, at Mysore town We cannot but truly regret the circumstance that we had no opportunity afforded us of being personally present and witnessing the imposing ceremonial, and of personally offering our congratulations Indeed, we had intended to present His Highness with a respectful and sincere address of congratulation in behalf of the people of the Mysore This course in general, but, as we have said, no opportunity of doing so was open to us Nevertheless, we do not for a moment think that this circumstance should prevent us from expressing our thoughts and feelings, regarding the event of Friday last, through the medium of these columns, in which we have, through all the vents of our existence, endeavoured to shew true loyalty to our Maharaja and to plead for and guard the interests of his state and his subjects, our fellow countrymen We have, then, first of all to render thanks to Almighty God, the King of kings and the Ruler of princes, that he has, in the fulness of time, brought our Maharaja to the kingdom and throne of his ancestors Next, the gratitude of the Mysoreans, as a people, is due to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, and to her advisers in the Government, the great ministers of State, for the noble and generous manner in which the promise made to the late old Maharaja has been kept Having made the promise to His Highness and confirmed it to his adopted son, when as a youth of six years of age, the latter was installed on the throne, the British Government has now ratified and completed its honourable policy, by handing over the whole state to His Highness, amidst the most befitting pomp and ceremony, in the ancient palace of Mysore All the facts and circumstances of the accession and installation of our Maharaja, His Highness Chamarajendra Wodeyar, Bahadur, are auspicious and decidedly point towards a fair and happy future for the state and people of Mysore In offering His Highness our sincere and respectful congratulations we are but endeavouring to re echo the universal feelings of the loyal millions of his subjects of all classes and creeds, throughout his realms We hope and trust that His Highness, his consort, Her Highness the Maharanee, and their child, who heralded the auspicious event of the installation, will have Heaven's choicest blessings poured upon them, and that His Highness' reign will be a long one, amidst continuous peace plenty, and prosperity

The accession of His Highness recalls vividly the past circumstances of the Mysore State and the deep debt of gratitude which both prince and people alike owe to the Government of Her Majesty It was entirely owing to that Government, by the aid of its brave troops and skilled generals, that the country was retaken from the hands of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, and that on the death of the latter, the ancient Hindu dynasty of the Rajas of Mysore was restored, in the person of the late Maharaja Krishnaraj Wodyer, Bahadoor The British Government, at that time, 1799, made every arrangement for the due and proper administration of the country, during the late Raja's minority, under the Dewanship of Poornaya His Highness succeeded to power in 1811, at the early age of sixteen Unhappily, it was our misfortune that the Native Government did not last long and ended with unfavorable results The British Government then out of kindness to the people of the Province voluntarily interfered, and after quelling the disturbances which were rife at the time, appointed a Commission for the administration of the country That Commission was finally dissolved on Friday last, when the state was handed over to the young Maharaja During nearly half a century the Government has been administered on the most enlightened principles and the people cannot forget what is due to the British Government, for the many and enduring benefits and advantages which the country and its inhabitants have reaped In the year 1868, the late Maharaja adopted the present prince, in hopes that the adopted youth would be recognised as heir to the throne of Mysore, but it was not till April 1867, that the much desired recognition came and the Government of India informed the late Maharaja that the state would be handed over to a Native Government, on his demise This step was one which was not taken without much discussion and consideration, but finally the sense of justice triumphed, and the Mysore Province was once more restored to its proper place amongst the Native States of India But even this fact which was consummated last Friday, could not be realised, till Her Majesty's Government, in accordance with the earnest wishes of Her Majesty herself, had made suitable provision for the education and upbringing of the young prince, so that His Highness would come to the throne and assume the reins of power with mental and physical accomplishments suitable to his rank and position, and the high responsibility he would have to meet This provision has been amply fulfilled, Her Majesty's Government, both in England and in India, displaying the utmost anxiety to see that His Highness was duly and effectually educated to discharge the duties of his exalted position The British Government having once pledged its word, and seeking to honourably fulfil it, did not stop short with the education of the Maharaja, but, from 1868, gradually proceeded to alter the character of the administration of the country, which was originally intended to form part of the British territories Between that year and up to the last days before the installation, changes were introduced slowly but surely, the main feature of those changes being the introduction of Native Officers to replace Europeans, till, finally, the whole European Commission—with a few exceptions—was dissolved The British Government has not only entitled, for these advantages conferred on the state, to the gratitude of the Mysore people, but we also cannot sufficiently admire the wisdom of the policy which has, as it were, re-created a Province which was entirely extinguished, only fourteen years ago, as a native state, and the scientific methods by which the country, that had, for thirty six years previously, been administered as a British Province, has been finally handed over to a Native Government, in a condition prosperous, fertile, with a peaceful and contented people—a Province second to none amongst the Native States of India These acts and this policy of Her Majesty's Government shew not only justice and generosity, but prove that, in the long run, it is of the highest interest to that Government that it should uphold the integrity and dignity of the Native Princes of India We bid farewell to the British Government with an expression of the sincere and heart-felt gratitude and admiration of the whole Mysore people.

Now that His Highness has ascended his ancestral throne and has assumed the Government in his own hands, we cannot better conclude than by quoting the following passage from the address presented to His Highness by the Catholics of the Province

"We also pray with our whole heart, and beseech God that He may grant you that wisdom with which He enlightened the heart of king Solomon May He grant you so to rule, that your reign may be a reign of peace and justice, so to govern that under your auspices the good may walk without fear in the path of righteousness, and the wicked may be frightened out of their evil ways May God grant that, as the throne on which you sit is of refulgent gold, so may Your Highness be resplendent with the virtues which become a king May God grant that, during your reign the ministers who help you with their counsel, and stand round your throne, may walk in the ways of justice, and that the people subject to your sceptre may enjoy undisturbed peace and happiness"

AN ADDRESS TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH ON BEHALF OF THE MYSORE ANS IN GENERAL

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಒಡೆಯರವರಿಗೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನೆ

ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಗೆ ಚಿರಂಜೀವಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಸಹಿತರಾಗಿ ಸಕಲ ಸಂಪದಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾರೂಢರಾಗಿ ಸಕಲ ಶತ್ರುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಯಿಸಿ ಸಕಲ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂತೋಷಪಡಿಸಿ ಸಕಲ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಸಕಲ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸಕಲ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಸಕಲ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಕಲ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸ

పూర్వ రాజ్యం స్వకీయపత్రికాదికారిగా కనక కకేశ్వ-దేవర అధికర్యమును స్వకీయకపటి కేశ్వం మహారాజుగారి పట్టిపిచ్చిగా అకరకర్యమ్ము తాయ్యచేసినిచిమో, ఈ రాజ్యద హేమశ్రీ కమిక్కాదు పశ్చాత్తాపాత్మకర్మాన్ని పిచిదు అంశా పూర్వమహారాజగారి పంతానపల్లరి దృష్టాంతవ్యలు పాపత్రతారం అంశు పురాణవాద శుభకార్యాల కాజతరపు ఎట్టిన్నవారి దీపోత్సవదక్కల్లి చి యిచేయల్లామీయకు, వాపుగళ్లి కురంభ కాక పింశిశ్రీంశిక్రి నమ్మయ ఆనందశ్రీంగి పుకదరీంశ: ఆపు రా వృష్ట మహారాజవరకు, మహారాష్ట్రమిగళన్ను పూర్వస్థానిం స్వీకరి సలు అదన్ను శ్రీమాన్యవాచ్యాల్లి ఎరాంగ దకరు ఆ భవ్యస్థాని పుశ్రీవృద్ధి మింశాద విషయగ శ్రీంగిసూ మేదలింద వచిసిందర్ర ఆర్యరి బరుశాశ్ యిమవరిగ్ పరిపియుగ మింద ఫలి ప్రకటిస్తూ, యుగలిచిదేంయు లీలి యాచరిక్ శాపు బహుళ సంశ్రేషిసుశ్రేవ చే జ్ఞేశ పశ్చాత్తాపగళింలూ వ్యాజీగళిగి చిరంకరణ్యేశ పర్వ్యక్త రాద శ్రీవిత్రిమిత రాజ్యరిదవగ ఆర్వియేగి వాపుగళు బుయ శాలబందర్ ప్రేమా గాద్వాహ్యా నమ్మ బుద్ధియ ఒంకువా ఘనా చిశ్రేషమిందర, స్వీయాం రాద మహారాష్ట్ర మిగళ చిత్రాకాంక్షాలనిగే శ్రీంగాజాశ్రేంయి అచిచే నమ్మ బృదయగళల్లి నర్వ్యశాలదోం కిసూ నేలశ్రీంశిక్రి ఆనిర్ణ పూర్తిచాయస్వేన దిష్టుంచాశ్రీవల్లదే మహారాష్ట్రులు క్రాజ్యా ర్యా కృ స్వామిశ్రీంగి, పూర్వపరిచయ మహారాష్ట్ర మిగళిగి పుత్రికాంశ్యాన్ని లుప్తుల పిన శుభవృక్తాంశవు తమ్మ పరిచిగిల్లి ఆ మంచానందవన్ను ఎటుమాడుశ్రీకు. వీరోదోదో మహారాష్ట్రమిగళు ఆయారాజోత్సవ్యక్తి శ్వర్య సంశాసాన్ని ఎళల శాఖాభ్యగ్రశ్రీంశిదనే నిరవధిగా ఎళు సంశ్రేయంగళన్నెన్నుభవిసుత తమ్మ వంశ పరంపరాగతవిశాద శ్రీత్రిక పశ్రీత్రిశ్రీగళన్ను పరిపాలిసి తిరశాల నమ్మన్ను పరిపాలిసుత్తిరలీంయుంతా శ్రీంగిసుశ్రేవ.మహారాష్ట్రమి.

ఇంతు మైశూరు హేశేయు రాద

ఆశేష పశ్రీజేగళ

అనంతశాంత చిన్నఱుగళు.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE

మైశూరు చీఫ్ కమిషనరవరిం కీ-శ్రీంగాదాగిరువ

ఇశ్రీతాజ్ఞాపిశ్రీగళు.

జనరల్ శుభాజ్ఞాశ్రీ కార్ నామిశ్రీగళు,

కాంగ్రెస్ తరశ్రీ మహారాజగారు —

నం. గళర ఇయున్నుజాశాద రామరాజేంద్రర ఒడెయర్ బహదురవరిం ఇంద్రు గజనర్-మిలిటరిపరిశ్రీ మక్కళాంతిపత్తిగళ మహారాజశ్రీ బాగిసిదాగి వీరిగళ మహారాజ్యద ఆర్యియ అధికారగళు మాడుత్తిరువ

ఆనంకర మైశూరు చీఫ్‌కమిషనరవర అధికారవ కన్నడ శ్రీంగిసుశ్రేవ.

మిస్టి గాడ్‌ఫ్రే హామిల్టనవరు ఈ పట్టాభిషేక మహోత్సవదల్లి ప్రతినిధియాగి భాగవహిసలు ఆమంత్రిసల్పట్టిరువుదరింద ప్రస్తుత సమయదల్లి ఈ రాజ్యద ఆర్యియ అధికారగళు మాడుత్తిరువ ఆనేకాంశగళు వాచకరిగి తిళిదిరలారదే ఇరువుదరింద ఆ విషయగళన్ను ఇల్లి సంక్షేపవాగి తిళిసలాగిదే.

ఈ రాజ్యద ఆర్యియ అధికారగళు మహారాజరవర ఆ ప్రాయక్కే బరువ ఆనేక కర్తవ్యగళన్ను నిర్వహిసువుదరల్లి ఎరడు ముఖ్య విషయగళిగే విశేష మహత్వవిదే. అవుగళాదరో ఒందు రాజ్యద ఆడళిత

ఎంతో సుశీలుడైన్నట్లే పూర్వాంధ్ర మాండలిక రాజధాని, కాబట్టి అక్కడ అధ్యక్షులుగా వుండిన వారిలో కొందరు ఆంధ్రులు కూడా వుండిరి. ఆంధ్రులలో ఒకరు అధ్యక్షులుగా వుండినప్పుడు ఆంధ్రులకు అధిక ప్రాధాన్యం కలుగుట సహజమే. ఆంధ్రులు అధ్యక్షులుగా వుండిన కాలములో ఆంధ్రులకు ప్రాధాన్యం కలిగినట్లు ఆంధ్రులు ఫిర్యాదు చేసినట్లు కనబడదు

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವಿದ್ಯಾಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಮವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂ : ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಮಿಷನ್ ಮುದ್ರಾಕ್ಷರಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ತಂತಿಸಮಾಚಾರಸಂಗ್ರಹ

(From the Madras Mail)

EUROPE

TURKEY PREPARING FOR WAR

ಕಾನ್ ಸ್ಟಾಂಟಿನೋಪಲ್, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೨೫ —ಸೈನ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತಾಗಲಿ ಯುದ್ಧಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಟರ್ಕಿಯವರು ಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು ಹೊರಟಿವೆ.

ILLNESS OF LORD BEACONSFIELD

ಲಂಡನ್, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೨೫ —ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯ—ಬಾಲ್ಟಿಮೋರ್ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೆಲವು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಬೇಡಿ ಬರುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ಆಶ್ರಯವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಊಟವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವರು.

ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲಿನ ಕೊರತೆ —ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲಿನ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರು ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

GENERAL ROBERTS AT THE CAPE

ಜನರಲ್ ಸರ್ ಫ್ರೆಡರಿಕ್ ರಾಬರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಅವರು ಕೇಪ್ ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷಕರವಾದ ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

TURKEY AND GREECE

ಕಾನ್ ಸ್ಟಾಂಟಿನೋಪಲ್, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೨೦ನೇ ಸೋಮವಾರ—ಟರ್ಕಿಯ ಸಂಧಿಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕರವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಗ್ರೀಸ್ ದೇಶದವರು ಸಹ ಸಮಾಧಾನಕರವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಂಧಿಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

OBSTINACY OF THE GREEKS

ಆಥೆನ್ಸ್, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೨೦ನೇ ಸೋಮವಾರ —ಗ್ರೀಸ್ ದೇಶದವರು ಟರ್ಕಿಯವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಲ್ಪವೆಂದು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ILLNESS

ಲಂಡನ್, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೩೦ನೇ ಸೋಮವಾರ —ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಬೀಕನ್ಸ್‌ಫೀಲ್ಡ್ ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಾಸಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಏಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ವೈದ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

ಗ್ರೀಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದವರು ಟರ್ಕಿಯವರು ಕೊಡಮಾಡಿದ ಅಲ್ಪ ಕಪ್ಪವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.

LORD BEACONSFIELDS ILLNESS.

ಲಂಡನ್, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೧೫ನೇ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ.—ಪ್ರಿಮ್ರೋಸ್ ಲೀಗ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಬೀಕನ್ಸ್‌ಫೀಲ್ಡ್ ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಲು ಅವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಾಸಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಏಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ವೈದ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

AFDUL RAHMAN'S MISSION

ಸಿಸ್ಮಿಯಾಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಬೂಲಿನ ಶಾಸನಕರ್ತರ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬನಾಗಿ ಅಬ್ದುರ್ರಹಮಾನ್ ಖಾನನು ಒಂದಾನೊಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಪಾರವಾದ ದ್ವೇಷವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದನು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಅವನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಸ್ನೇಹವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಸ್ನೇಹವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಸ್ನೇಹವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

THE TRANSVAAL PEACE

ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ವಾಲ್ ಶಾಂತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಲಂಡನ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳವರು ಸಂಧಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

GREECE'S NEW DEMAND.

ಅಥೆನ್ಸ್, ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ೨ನೇ —ಟರ್ಕಿಯವರು ಕೊಡಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಪ್ಪವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಗ್ರೀಸ್ ದೇಶದವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಹೊಸ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಪ್ಪವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ASIA

NEWS FROM HERAT

ಶಿಮ್ಲಾ, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೨೫ನೇ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ —ಹೆರಾತ್ ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಸೈನ್ಯಾಧಿಪತಿಯಾದ ಐಯೂಬ್ ಖಾನನು ಕಂದಹಾರಿನಿಂದ ಹೆರಾತ್ ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆಂಬ ಸುದ್ದಿಯು ಹೆರಾತ್ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಗಾಬರಿಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನರು ಐಯೂಬ್ ಖಾನನಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಏಳುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ.

ಶಿಮ್ಲಾ, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೨೫ನೇ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ —ಅಮೀರ್ ಅಬ್ದುರ್ರಹಮಾನ್ ಖಾನನ ಮಗನಾದ ಹಬೀಬುಲ್ಲಾ ಖಾನನು ಕಾಬೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೀರನಾಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷಿಕ್ತನಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಸ್ನೇಹವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಸ್ನೇಹವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

DEATH OF NAWAB SIR GHULAM HOOSSEIN.

ನವಾಬ್ ಸರ್ ಗುಲಾಂ ಹುಸೇನ್ ಖಾನ್‌ರವರು ನಿನ್ನೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹೃದಯಪ್ರಕೋಪದಿಂದ ಮೃತಿಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಸೈನ್ಯಾಧಿಪತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸೇವೆಯು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದು.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

ಕಂದಹಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ KANDAHARನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಕಂದಹಾರಿನಿಂದ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

CRITICAL POSITION OF AFGHANISTAN.

ಶಿಮ್ಲಾ, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೩೦ನೇ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ.—ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬಹಳ ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟಕರವಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಏಳುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಐಯೂಬ್ ಖಾನ್, ಮತ್ತು ಅಬ್ದುರ್ರಹಮಾನ್ ಖಾನನ ಮಗನಾದ ಹಬೀಬುಲ್ಲಾ ಖಾನನ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜಗಳವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಐಯೂಬ್ ಖಾನ್, ಮತ್ತು ಅಬ್ದುರ್ರಹಮಾನ್ ಖಾನನ ಮಗನಾದ ಹಬೀಬುಲ್ಲಾ ಖಾನನ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜಗಳವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಐಯೂಬ್ ಖಾನ್, ಮತ್ತು ಅಬ್ದುರ್ರಹಮಾನ್ ಖಾನನ ಮಗನಾದ ಹಬೀಬುಲ್ಲಾ ಖಾನನ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜಗಳವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ.

CAPITULATION OF POTCHEFSTROOM

ಲಂಡನ್, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೨೫ನೇ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ.—ಪೊಟ್ಚೆಫ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೂಮ್ ಪಟ್ಟಣವು ಬೋಯರ್‌ರಿಗೆ ಶರಣಾಗತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬೋಯರ್‌ರ ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬೋಯರ್‌ರ ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬೋಯರ್‌ರ ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು.

ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಏಳುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಿದ್ಧತೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

CRISIS AT HERAT.

ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಏಳುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

THE CESSION OF KANDAHAR

ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ೧೦ನೇ ಶನಿವಾರದ ಸಂಜೆ ಟೆಲಿಗ್ರಾಫ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರು ಅಮೀರ್ ಅಬ್ದುರ್ರಹಮಾನ್ ಖಾನನಿಗೆ ೬೦೦೦ ಪೌಂಡ್ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಏಳುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

A FIRE AT ALLAHABAD.

ಅಲಾಹಾಬಾದ್, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೨೫ನೇ.—ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮಿಷನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಅಂಚೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿಬಿದ್ದು, ಸೈನ್ಯದ ಬಿಡಿಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚಾದ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳು ಸುಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಸಂಗತಿಯು ಬಹಳ ಚಿಂತೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದಿಂದ ಈ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರೆಗೆ ಸೈನ್ಯದವರು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

AFRICA.

THE BASUTO WAR

ಲಂಡನ್, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೨೫ನೇ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ.—ಕೇಪ್‌ಟೌನ್‌ನಿಂದ ತಂತಿಸಮಾಚಾರವು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಬಸುಟೋ ಯುದ್ಧವು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಬಸುಟೋ ಜನರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯದವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸೈನ್ಯದವರು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಲಂಡನ್, ಮಾರ್ಚಿ ೨೫ನೇ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ.—ಬಸುಟೋ ಜನರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯದವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸೈನ್ಯದವರು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is particularly requested that parties changing their residence will make us acquainted with the circumstance so as to prevent complaints of non-delivery of their papers

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 4th APRIL 1881

THE MYSORE RENDITION—THE DEED OF TRANSFER

We are indebted to the energy and enterprise of our new-born contemporary of the *Daily Post* for every fair telegraphic summary, wired from Mysore town by that journal's own correspondent, of the Deed of Transfer under which the Mysore Province has been handed over to His Highness the Maharaja According to this deed the country has been handed over to the Maharaja and his heirs for ever The usual conditions have been inserted, namely, against building and repairing forts, importing and manufacturing arms necessary His Highness' military force beyond a certain minimum, against introducing a separate local coinage and the employment of Europeans in the state service, without the sanction of the Government of India Provision has been also made for the establishment of British Cantonments in the Province, wherever and whenever required, for the construction and working of railway and telegraph lines whenever required, for prohibiting or limiting the manufacture of salt and opium, and for respecting and continuing the existing laws, revenue settlements, and systems of administration. The sovereignty of Seringapatam, with a revenue of less than Rs 20,000, as given in exchange, with an addition to the subsidy of Rs 50,000, for the renunciation of the Maharaja's jurisdiction over the Cantonment as distinguished from the Town of Bangalore Arrangements have been also made for the surrender of prisoners, and of jurisdiction over European British subjects, and for the increase of the subsidy by ten lacs This last clause, however, is not to be brought into operation at once, but, five years hence, when the Maharaja will be out of his teens and be better able to understand such a transaction, this clause will be urged The Maharaja already pays one-fourth of the gross revenue, but by this last clause, when it comes into operation, he will have to pay one-third, and carry on all expenditure on two-thirds of the revenue The correspondent of the *Post* tells that this last clause has caused the greatest apprehension among the general public of Mysore, that the mystery with which the disclosing of the terms of the Deed of Transfer was enshrouded, naturally gave rise to endless curiosity, and that this item has oozed out with the above mentioned result

Having thus afforded the reader the full benefit of the above summary of the Deed of Transfer of the Mysore State to His Highness, let us take each item *seriatim*, in order to see in what position as an independent Native prince our Maharaja stands Against all the preliminary conditions of the transfer, beginning with the prohibition against building and repairing forts down to respecting and continuing the existing laws, revenue settlements and system of administration, there can be no objection, because they are conditions which the paramount power has imposed upon every other protected Native State in India, and in which those states have long acquiesced The first objection against the complete justice of the transfer lies in the exchange of Seringapatam for Bangalore. It is admitted that the revenue of Seringapatam is less than Rs. 20,000, and yet for such a place, the Maharaja has been obliged to give up his jurisdiction over Bangalore Cantonment, with a Municipal income of above Rs 4,00,000 per annum, and, as if that were not enough, an immediate additional sum of Rs 50,000 a year has been added to the already handsome annual subsidy of Rs 21,00,000, which the State has been paying for almost the past fifty years But this is to be only a burden of five years After that period, "when the Maharaja will be out of his teens and be better able to understand such a transaction," the poor young gentleman, as if the burden laid upon him were not already greater than he could bear, has yet to make broad his shoulders to receive yet another weight which is to come to him in the shape of ten lakhs of rupees to the subsidy of Rs 21,00,000 Altogether, at the end of the five years, the Maharaja will have to pay one third of the revenues of his state for the high privilege of having been made an "independent sovereign" Such is the price of accession and installation—which were celebrated with so much pomp and ceremony but lately—recorded in the Deed of Transfer But over and above these additional burdens and those which are to come five years hence, there is that standing debt of eighty lacs of rupees incurred with the Government of India during the years of the visitation of the famine The Deed of Transfer makes no reference to this most important item, and the correspondent of the *Post* does not allude to it, but, doubtless, some arrangement for the repayment of the debt has been or will be made It is too good to believe that the British Government has wiped it out of its books and made a free gift of so large a sum to His Highness The correspondent of the *Post* says, towards the conclusion of his communication, that the intended addition of ten lakhs to the subsidy thus reducing the revenues of the state by one third has caused the greatest apprehension among the general public of Mysore—a statement which our contemporary himself refuses to believe, in his leading article, but we, who know better see no reason to doubt the statement The natives of the Mysore Province, like most other Natives of India, are quick at apprehending matters of rupees, annas, and pice, and the most ignorant ryot in the Province, if he has the arrangement of the ten lakhs additional subsidy explained to him, will at once understand that the Maharaja will lose so much of the revenues of the State. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that the more educated and intelligent classes amongst Mysoreans will not be moved by apprehension regarding this large addition to the subsidy, and that that apprehension will not gradually spread amongst the general public On the whole, then, it seems to us that the Deed of Transfer embodying the rendition does not do complete justice to the Maharaja, whose youth and inexperience, of course, will not permit him to open his mouth by way of protest against those arrangements The *Post* concludes its leading article on the subject thus:—"The whole effect of the deed is, it must be admitted, to reverse the popular idea of what is involved in rendition and it must go far to remove the objections which have been urged against the restoration of the province It recalls the Maharaja as, to all intents and purposes, the Governor General's agent for Mysore, differing from similar functionaries elsewhere only in not being salaried, and in regard to the conditions of his tenure Mysore is virtually farmed out to His Highness, who undertakes to pay us a certain amount of revenue on its account, while his subjects are protected from extortion by the enforced continuance of British modes of administration, and English interests in the Province are as effectually conserved as they were before the rendition took place" Without going to the length to which the *Post* goes, in looking upon His Highness Chamarajendra Wodyar, Bahadoor, as a superior sort of Governor General's Agent for the Mysore Province—a very absurd sort of comparison, we should say—and without saying that the Mysore revenues have been "farmed" out to His Highness—a still more absurd statement, seeing that the farmer of Government revenue nowhere keeps the lion's share of it to himself, while he gives his principal only a small portion—we say without going to *this* length in considering the Deed of Transfer of the Mysore Province to its youthful ruler, we think we are right in saying that the Deed calls for immediate amendment at the present time, in regard to some of the arrangements which have already come into force, and that, with regard to future arrangements, especially and particularly with regard to the enormous addition of ten lakhs to the annual subsidy, the Deed ought altogether to be cancelled, if the British Government is to make good the boast, it is said to be entertained on its behalf that it has exercised the sentiment of generosity more than of justice, in the restoration of the Mysore State to our youthful Maharaja

NATIVES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY

In his issue of Wednesday last the Lord of our contemporary of the *Daily Post* has an article on the subject of the employment of the pure Natives of India in the service of the British Government The opinions on this vexed topic set forth by the *Post* are, of course such as pure Englishmen in this country, looking to the main chance for themselves and their own people would certainly entertain Notwithstanding the effort that our contemporary should think that it is altogether in unison with the British Government which rules the destinies of this country from Downing Street and the India Office should keep constantly insisting upon the Government the policy that, as far as possible, the services of qualified natives of India, in the Civil administration of their country should be preferred to those of Europeans, even though in some instances, and in the earlier stages of the undertaking, such services may appear not so certainly efficient or satisfactory as those of English candidates for office Our contemporary considers this policy in favour of the larger employment of Natives in the Civil Government of India is bad, both from financial and political points of view, because, as he affirms, there is no saving in expenditure, the native employés being paid as much as Europeans, and because the Natives learn to look to Government almost exclusively for employment and expect that as a right which has been conceded to them as a special privilege And, lastly, according to the *Post*, the policy produces no sort of substantial result to the British Government in the shape of securing the gratitude and attachment of the Natives, all the races on whom our contemporary mentions are unreal all round He says how the *Post* concludes in a tone which abounds in misrepresentations and displays the true John Bull spirit which wishes to eggmidise India or the sons of Albion is our contemporary — What gratitude can any class of Natives be expected to feel, since the Government know that their action is dictated by policy and not by sentiment? No man can expect much gratitude from a mother, merely because, in advancing his own interests, he has incidentally advanced the interests of that other? Our own opinion is, that there is a great deal more sentiment than policy in the action, but the Government cannot expect others to ascribe to them purer motives than they take credit for themselves Where, from their own point of view, is the policy of humouring a class of men from whose resentment nothing is to be feared, and from whose friendship nothing is to be gained?" When we find such gross misrepresentations made, and arguments urged which cannot be called arguments, seeing that they have no foundation in fact, it is not necessary to enter into any long controversy with such an antagonist In the first place, it is clear that the motives and action of the British Government, in adopting the policy under discussion, are misrepresented It is clear that one motive of the policy is based on financial considerations, because, year by year, it is becoming more and more apparent that, for the purposes of the civil administration of India, the unwieldy and costly machinery of the Covenanted Civil Service is not needed If, except in some few of the appointments conferred on the members of that service, and which must, as a matter of course, be held by Europeans, the rest of the judicial and revenue administration of the country can be as efficiently conducted by educated Natives, and at a far less cost, wherein is the necessity of maintaining a more expensive system? Our contemporary ought surely to be aware that there are hundreds of educated Natives in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, who can do judicial and revenue work as well as many men in the higher than hundreds of the European members of the Covenanted service, particularly those who have been newly imported into the country Our contemporary must therefore surely be aware that, in adopting a system of conferring on educated Natives some appointments hitherto exclusively held by members of the Covenanted Service, the object of the British Government and object distinctly avowed and set forth in the several official despatches on the subject is to save expenditure in the matter of salaries and emoluments, for it is distinctly announced by the Government that Natives, who shall fortunately enough to secure such positions, must not look for rates of remuneration equal to those given to European members of the service, who come out from their country, and who fully expect in due time to return to it But this is to be political aspect of the question We should suppose that the British Government, rich and powerful as it is, can not entertain or be swayed by feelings of favour in the adoption of any course of policy it may choose but on the other hand, it cannot be blind to the feelings of friendship and gratitude which its conduct to the natives of the country cannot but evoke For the first time almost in the history of modern nations a conquering nation has shown that a conquered people can be treated with kindness consistency, and perfect equality so far as civil and political rights are concerned Where under any of the old dynasties, Hindoo or Mahomedan, were the rights of property and the sacredness of the subject's life so rightly respected and protected as they are under the benign rule of the British? Should the power of the enlightened British to-morrow, where would be our Native princes and chiefs and their states and where would be the beneficient policy of educating and employing the conquered race in the Government of their country For the other things, which the British Government has given with so liberal a hand the Indian peoples are truly grateful and the Indian princes and chiefs are staunch and true to their engagements with the British Queen Empress In the power of largely employing Natives in the civil administration of India we have hereby solid basis The British Government has introduced and maintains, at considerable expense, the education and enlightenment of the west, year by year, these blessings are spreading more widely year by year, the number of educated Natives is increasing If, then, the Government has itself created a want which was not before felt, surely, we cannot blame that Government for adopting a policy by which some portion at least of its educated Native subjects may find additional employment for the education they have thus imbibed? We do not argue for a moment that educated natives should look to the Government alone for employment, or make Government employ the *sine qua non*—the goal—of their ambition Such conduct would be sheer folly, and those who indulge in it are not to be pitied, but what we do say is, that it is quite a legitimate thing for an educated native to expect that, wherever and when-

over it as possible, the British Government will carry out its avowed policy of employing him and his compeers in the administration of the country For these reasons, therefore, we think that the British Government has adopted a just and true policy, in bestowing the higher education on the natives of India, and, as a result of that edcuet on, in more largely employing natives in the work of civil administration We think also that we have shewn that this just and true policy of the British Government has produced and will continue to produce, as years roll on, a loyal race of Indian princes and chiefs, and a staunch, faithful, and cont [illegible] Indian people

THE MYSORE RENDITION—THE DEED OF TRANSFER

తుమ్మినమారుగాను ముంది మజాగాఁజవరసే

ఒప్పిన్నట్లు వడిపెకొణాసిపెయి ఎకర్ప్రిశ్మంరిక్ష

పీరియారవబాధ్యవస్తాన్ని పిలిఁబాఁబడి దాథవస్తాన్ని పరశాలచేసిన బాఁపిట్టుకొంఁ హవర శెలిందట్లి ఒంరుఎఁబాఁబోకిఁబ సుఖాంశ కోర్కొన్ను యుయ పరంద స్లోఫిసుక అరంది సుకొనువన్లి రే-స్పిమరందే భాష్యాన్వర్థ్ధ బాద బోరే బంగాళవు స్ముబడారోర్థే, సిఁ యకాలు బుద్ధి ఒంఁ ఔరసాఁసొస్మరిచే.

ప్రోక్ష్మ ఒంఁమరిత్ఁగరమోంరే ఒ ఎఁబ్యా వు మాఁబా రాఁజరశ్రగిసారరి ఒప్పి ఎల్పట్టిబోం ఆఁకరక్తుగళు వలాఁనేఁచేరు తుఁబూర్ణ బోంన కాఁ ప్రకటి ఎల్పవలియవ శేయిలిఁబోర్ట్ బోంఁ పరిశీలియ మ్మ్యాఁ చాకిఁబా దారను తెంరిఁబుంఒకి రిపిసుకొన్తానే. ఇగన్ను పిఁయిఁబాఁకరిసి అఁబరిశీకే స్వ్ప్ [illegible] తేచే మ్మేఁబాఁ వేశర మింక్ష పశ్రిశీకరఁబం మయోఁబాసేఁగాఁ వడి. సువట్టు చాఁమర్ప్యాశ్ర్ పుఁబళాచాఁన్యా వన్మశిరిఁబ చాఁరిపాఁవ్ ఎఁబేర్ శక్తర్ష సుకర్ప్రయాం మజాఁబాఁజర యోఁబాఁ ఔఁబేమళర్ప్లిఁబాఁ విరవర్ప్యాన్ను వఁబుపి శ్రీ క్తాఁమక సుఁబల్పవుర్ప్యిం రంగిఁబవరందర తు సమయందట్లి వన్మ శాఁగ్-న్వవిమ్మాఁబాఁచే యిరలా చేవు. ఎఁబరి రకాఁబామి ఁబపరిశార ఎ గాఁబ్య మజాఁబాఁరంగిఁబోసుఁబ్యల్ప్తు అవరు శెర్పిక్రాన్ పిఁబాఁబర్ప్యవాఁ నచే ఁబడిఁబ్ర్ధ్రా శిఁబుకచే తుఁబికాఁబామేఁబాఁబ్లు రు ముంబ్ ర్ ఐంధనిఁగఁబు, అంఁకర ఇండ్యచేశర క్షిశర నేఁ టిఁబ్ సంస్థాశాఁపిఁబిశ్రీఁబోదనే మాఁబిఁబోఁబ్యా వి పాఁబ్రిమిక ధనంధనిఁబశాఁబిఁబరచే ధ పుగళు ఎశే ఇ ఆఁబోఁబనిఁబే అఁబాఁబరిఁబయ సేంరలాచేఁబ్ర, యాఁబశ్రిఁబాఁబంరిఁబ శ్రీవుగళు, ఇ ఁబ, ఇంర్యచేశేశర్ప్లి సాఁబ-స్థాఁబాకాఁబ విశ్ర ఁబిఁబేఁబరు ఆధిపత్యశ్రీఁబాఁబిపట్టి పాఁబ్రీయోఁబాఁబ వస్త నేఁటిఁబ్ సంస్థాశాఁపిఁబికిశిళిగా ఎభిశ్రిల్ప ట్టి ప్రశ్రీశాఁబాయుం, ఁబదుకాఁబాఁబోఁబ ఆ ఁబాఁబసంస్థాశాఁపిఁబరుశిండ అంగీకారిఁబల్పట్టుబ గళిగాఁబిఁబా యిఁబిశి. ఈఁబయిందట్లి మనుశా పోడలు బోంఁబ ఆఁబోఁబనిఁబే యోఁబనంరచే శ్రీశ్రీరంఁబప్పబాఁబ్ర శాఁబ్ ఔ గళుఁబాన్ను ఐదలా యిఁబిసోఁబ్యాఁబిదరు వ్యాఁబ్యాఁబంరు బోఁబేరలా నరు, ఔరంఁబప్పబాఁబుట్టువళియు పాఁబియా శా ఐం,ంంం రూ బాఁబాయిఁబకేంరు సోఁబ్తాఁబ్రదా న్యూ ఆస్థిరి బోఁబ్ర్ధ్రర్ధరాలు-లక్షరూ బాఁబ యిఁబిఁబుట్టువళి యుబ్బి రేంరిఁబోఁబ లక్ష-రి నమిఁబే మజాఁబాఁజరరు రేమ్మళధికారవన్ను ఐఁబజేఁబాయిరు, యిఁబుపాలవే ఁబ్యా ఒంఁబం వర్ప్రరర బోడలు పొరియాఁబా ఐరిఁబశూ పాఁబాయిరిఁబ ఏఁబ్రిశ్రీ గల్లుర్ప్రి సర్ఁబిడిశి ఎళా పిశ్ క ం,ంంరూపాఁబాయిగళు ముఁబాఁబివ్వు ట్టిరు, మజాఁబాఁజరరిగిఁబే ఁబాఁరవు శేఁబ్యా లక్షన్ను సంధ్రఁబపర్ప్రం-రల్లనేంరేఁబా, అవరుప్ర ఐద్ధరాఁబ ప్రకృత ఓరంఁబఐశిరేయ స్వాఁబావన

స్మంశాన్ని రిరిఁబుంరిశి అంఁకరి ఇఁబంశ్వర ఒరిశిఁబుంఁబాఁబ ప్రాఁబ్రశాఁబరిఁబ్ర-ర్ప్రంఁబుశ్ర్ధ్రాఁబ్ర్ధ్ర్ధ్ర్ధ

Secretary to Dewan.—అసిస్టెంట్ సెక్రటరుగా మీ దివాణంలో కాలయాపన చేయుచున్న మీ బుద్ధిమంతుడగు కుమారుడు వీరేశం యిటీవల చేసిన ఉపకారమునకు చేతులారా వందనములు సమర్పించుకొనుచున్నాము. ఇంతకు ముందే ఒంటిమిట్టలో ఆయనకు చేసిన సత్కారమును గురించి వ్రాసియుంటిమి.

Price current—ఇవి గవర్నమెంటు ధరపట్టీలో ఉన్నవి మరుసటి పోస్టుకు వచ్చుచున్నవి కావున వీటిని ఇప్పుడు ప్రకటించుచున్నాము. ఇవి ముందే ఒంటిమిట్టలో ఉండవలసినవి. ఆలస్యమునకు చింతిస్తున్నాము.

ఏప్రిల్ 1 వ తేదీ ధరలు.

బియ్యము.	రూ—అ—ణా—ం
రాగులు	0—0—10—0
గోధుమలు.	0—0—11—0
జొన్నలు.	0—0—13—0
కుడితిబళ్ళు	0—0—15—0
ఆముదం	0—0—10—0

కట్టె గల్లీ ధరలు.

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కొబ్బరి కట్టెల్లో—	0—9—0
గంధపు కట్టెల్లో—	0—12—0
దబ్బుకు మణుగు—	0—3—0
బొగ్గు	0—0—6
ఉప్పు	0—1—6
పిడక	0—0—8
నూనె	0—8—0
పత్తి	0—3—0

H. H THE MAHARAJA'S INSTALLATION.

ఇమ్మహారాజాధిరాజ శ్రీమత్సింహాసనారూఢ శుభోత్సవము.

Kవిరుపాక్ష పుట్టిన కృష్ణ కరువు ఉగ్రరూపము చూపుతున్న సమయములో ఈ మహోత్సవము జరిగినందుకు ప్రజలందరు చాలా సంతోషపడ్డారు. మహారాజా శ్రీమత్కృష్ణరాజేంద్రవడయారు వారికి ఈ ఉత్సవమును చేయుటకు ఎంత ఆలోచన కలిగినదో ఆ ఆలోచనను ఎంత ధారాళముగా ఖర్చుపెట్టినారో ఈ ఉత్సవమును ఎంత వైభవముగా జరిపించినారో ఈ ఉత్సవమును చూచిన ప్రతి ఒక్కరికి తెలియును. ఈ ఉత్సవమును చూచుటకు ఎంతో దూరమునుండి ఎన్నో వేలమంది ప్రజలు వచ్చినారు. వారందరికి ఎన్నో రకములుగా ఎంతో ధారాళముగా ఏర్పాటులు చేసినారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమును చూచుటకు వచ్చిన ప్రజలందరు ఎంతో సంతోషముతో తిరిగి వెళ్ళినారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమును చూచుటకు వచ్చిన ప్రజలందరు ఎంతో సంతోషముతో తిరిగి వెళ్ళినారు. ఈ ఉత్సవమును చూచుటకు వచ్చిన ప్రజలందరు ఎంతో సంతోషముతో తిరిగి వెళ్ళినారు.

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KOLAR.

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49 Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta

ಡಾರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಪೇಯಿ ಕ್ಯೂರರ್ ಮೆಂಬ ನೂತನ ನೋವಾರಕೌಷಧ

ಈ ಅತ್ಯದ್ಭುತವಾದ ಔಷಧವನ್ನು ಕೀಲುಪಿಡಿ ಜಾಡಿತ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಉಟ್ಟಾಗುವಂಥ ಮೈಮೇಲಣ ನೋವುಗಳು, ಎದೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ನೋವು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳು, ಕೆಮ್ಮು, ಅಸ್ತಿ ಪೀಡೆ, ನಿಮೋನಿಯಾ ಸಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ಜ್ವರ, ಕೀಲುಪಿಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಾಯುನೋವು ಮತ್ತು ಶರ್ಕರವ್ಯಾಧಿ. ಗೌಡ್ಸ್‌ಗಂಡುಕಳೆಯುವುದು, ಕೈಕಾಲು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಬಾಯಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಹುಣ್ಣುಗಳು, ಕೆಂಪುಗುಳ್ಳೆಗಳು, ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಡಿದೆದ್ದಿರುವ ಗಾಯಗಳು. ಗೌಡ್ಸ್‌ಗಂಡುಕಳೆಯುವುದು, ಕೈಕಾಲು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಬಾಯಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಹುಣ್ಣುಗಳು, ಕೆಂಪುಗುಳ್ಳೆಗಳು, ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಡಿದೆದ್ದಿರುವ ಗಾಯಗಳು. ಮೂಡಿ ಬಾಡಿರುವ ಸುವರ್ಣಂಡ ಹಿಳಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಗಜ್ಜಿಕಾ ಮುಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾ ಮೊಲಗಳಂದ ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೂ ಅಮೃತವೆಂದು ಹೊಗಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು.

೨. ಸೋಲಾಸಿಕ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವ ನೋವು ಉಬ್ಬಸ ಕಾಸವಿದ್ದು ಉಬ್ಬಿ ಆಗುವ ನೋವುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಬಾಧೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಔಷಧವು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಗುಣಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೋಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಾಧೆ ಆಗುವ ನೋವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 11th APRIL 1881

MYSORE RENDITION

We shall, probably, not hear the last of the conditions of the Deed of transfer by which the Mysore State has been handed over to His Highness the Maharaja We have already referred to this Deed, in our issue of last Monday, but we have not said enough about it, nor do we think that we have done sufficient justice to the fact that His Highness has been treated with but *scant consideration, in the matter of the* rendition of this Native State In another column, will be found an article from our contemporary of the *Hindu* of Madras on this subject It is one of the fairest and most eloquently written articles which we have seen There cannot be the slightest doubt that, on the shewing of the British Government itself, or, rather, of its representatives in the Government of India, His Highness the young Maharaja has been treated in a very unfair manner with regard to the conditions on which the state has been given back to him With all its desire to do justice, we think that the British Government is often guilty of conduct which seemed to hint that it is not altogether free from what Byron happily calls that "good old gentlemanly vice, avarice" The whole history of British conquest and progress in India shows that the main-spring of British policy and action is covetousness and a desire to keep what does not belong to it *Of honest labour, no doubt, British Statesmen* have shewn themselves capable, and of doing justice to this country and its people, no doubt, they have a desire, but it seems to us that these feelings and opinions, however good and virtuous in themselves, vanish and fade altogether out of mind, when it becomes a question of pounds, shillings, and pence or of the acquirement of substantial possessions in the shape of valuable lands. It seems to us that such has been the principle on which the British Government has acted in the rendition of this Native State to its lawful ruler Thirteen years ago, the Secretary of State for India and the British Parliament recognised the adoption made of the present Maharaja by the old Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodiar, and in the proclamation issued on the occasion, the British Government stated that the state would be made over to the young prince, when he was eighteen years of age, subject to such terms and conditions as should be deemed necessary at the time of restoration These words are very wide and vague in their signification, and any interpretation might be put upon them, but we do not think that such an interpretation as that now put upon them was ever meant by the Secretary of State for India and the British Parliament and the Government of India, that is to say, we do not think that it was intended to deprive the young Maharaja of the best portion of his fair inheritance, namely, Bangalore, and to give in exchange so miserable a territory as Seringapatam and its old fort, with its shabby income of Rs 20,000 a year, while the municipal income alone of Bangalore Cantonment is four lacs a year We do not think it was meant that the subsidy, already of the enormous amount of twenty four lacs, should be increased, for the present by fifty thousand a year, and that five years hence, ten lacs should be added This last, we think, is the unfairest of all the clauses of an unfair Deed of transfer As a fact, the state of Mysore does not need the presence within its borders of a large body of British troops As a fact, this part of Southern India is one of the most peaceful regions, and since 1833, there has not been a single act of disturbance or disloyalty on the part of the inhabitants, who are amongst the most attached of Her Majesty's Indian subjects Neither within nor without, then, neither by His Highness the Maharaja, nor by the British Government, is any large Military force required We do not, therefore, see any necessity whatever for the present large subsidy of twenty four lacs and fifty thousand rupees, and still less reason is there for the tremendous increase to the subsidy of ten lakhs, which it is proposed to tack on five years hence, when, as it is complacently stated in the Deed of transfer, the Maharajah is out of his teens and is better able to understand the nature of such a transaction We do not see why the British Government should hesitate at all to take the whole, or say, one half or the revenues of the youthful prince who begins his career thus heavily "handicapped," as they say in racing language In connection with this question of revenue, *the case seems to* stand thus Twenty four lakhs and fifty thousand from the general revenues in the shape of subsidy, in addition to which there is the municipal revenue of Bangalore amounting to four lakhs then, there is the coming tremendous burden of ten lakhs by way of addition to the subsidy Thus it seems to us that, five years hence, the pecuniary position of His Highness the Maharaja will be that he will have to pay to the British Government, for the favour of restoration of the State a sum of nearly thirty nine lakhs of rupees a year, that is to say, a sum equal almost to half the entire revenues of the State Under such circumstances, it appears to us that there are no possible means of the State exchequer recovering from the debt of a crore of rupees due to the British Government within the next five years In addition to all these financial burdens of the present and the future, the State revenues have been saddled with the payment of large sums in the shape of bonuses and pensions to those European and Native officers of the late Mysore Commission who have been obliged to retire, under the new order of things There is also, we think, an unnecessarily extravagant scale of *salaries* to the high officers under the Native Government If the salaries of two or three officers of the State are curtailed, we venture to think that there will be a great saving, and that the State will be able to pay even one fourth or one third of its revenues in the shape of subsidy to the British Government If the present high and extravagant charges are continued, we cannot see anything but almost hopeless insolvency staring the young prince in the face, and to add to his precarious and difficult position, His Highness, at his present age, has been left alone without any advocate to plead his cause We hope, however, for the best, and we trust that His Highness will be enabled, as he grows older and more experienced, to overcome the delicate and difficult surroundings of his high position

THE CONDITIONS OF THE RENDITION OF MYSORE

"We are sorry that the Government has not published fuller information about the conditions of the transfer of the Mysore State to the Maharaja We published last week a telegraphic summary of these conditions, which we owed to a local contemporary Sir Stafford Northcote in his Despatch of 1867, ordering the restoration of the native rule, said, that the restoration should be made "upon terms which should at once afford a guarantee for the good government of the people and for the security of British rights and interests" This Despatch gave instructions for the infant heir's education, for the maintenance of a system of Government well adapted to the welfare of the people, and in the last *paragraph* suggested a re-adjustment of the subsidy The conditions on which the present transfer has been made are to the most part in compliance with the spirit of that Despatch and of the treaty of 1799 This treaty provides for the annual subsidy of seven lakhs of Star Pagodas or 24½ lakhs of Rupees, for the support of the Military force which the East India Company undertook to maintain in the dominions, the annual revenue of the State was then merely 40 lakhs of Rupees, so that half the revenue was paid back to those who conferred the State on the late Maharaja Within these nearly hundred years the revenue has increased to more than double the amount, as it has done in the other parts of India, and the subsidy therefore amounts at present to little less than one-fourth of the gross revenue But according to the conditions on which the transfer has been made, the subsidy is to be increased by ten lakhs raising the proportion to one third of the gross revenue

On what pretence this subsidy has been increased we have no means of knowing It happens to be mere irony to talk of treaties and treaty obligations in these days The *so-called Foreign office at Calcutta puts these* words always in inverted commas with half concealed contempt The only motive force that regulates the diplomatic relations of the Paramount Government with the Feudatories is self interest sometimes tempered with generosity The Duke of Argyll who was one of the staunchest supporters of Lord Dalhousie's policy openly declared that the treaties of the British Government with the Native Princes were to be only interpreted so as to make concessions to the weaker party by the generosity of the strong and were simply co-existent with that enlightened treaties have been made, and, as it stood a hundred times so as the interests of the stronger party Though the Foreign office of Calcutta still continues to be so-called, the Native States of India are no more foreign than the will of the politicals is to the will of the supreme power, for these politicals constitute both the sovereign and the people of the Native States The principles of international law have recognised validity anywhere outside the limits of India The authorities say that, according to these principles the provisions of a treaty are to be interpreted in the sense most favorable to the weaker party, but the reverse has been hitherto the uniform rule not only in the interpretations of treaties but also in transactions of all kinds between the Paramount Power and the native Chiefs, and as we have said, treaties are admittedly so many waste papers The Mysore subsidy has been raised from one-fourth to one-third of the gross revenue! What is the justification? Is it in favour of the weaker party? Does the increased cost of the army necessitate this increase? Or is it a reward to the British Government for its past fifty years' trouble in managing the territories of the Raja? While we do not pretend to the slightest ability to criticise military affairs, we do not hesitate to say that the increase of the cost of the army can hardly render necessary this increase in this subsidy

If the cost of maintaining the army has increased, justice to the interests of Mysore should require the strength of the army to be proportionately reduced The safety of the Empire has considerably increased since the treaty of 1799, and if reduction and economy are practicable in the imperial army, and is consistent with its efficiency, the same can surely be said of the subsidiary forces stationed in native territories Necessity is the tyrant's plea, and without sufficient reasons vindicating this necessity, the plea will not be acceptable Nor can the fact that the revenues of Mysore have increased during the guardianship of the British, form a sufficient ground for this new burden on the Mysore Exchequer The British were the trustees of the Maharajah and since the proclamation of 1868, *the British Government* administered the country in the name of the infant Maharaja and it was, therefore bound to execute the trust in the best way possible If the revenues had decreased during the British trusteeship, either on account of its neglect or of its inefficiency, it would have been guilty of having abused its trust The Government cannot claim a reward for having discharged its duty, with the best possible results, any more than any public servant can claim a similar reward for having done his duty to the best of his ability Nor can we admit that the British Government improved its trust to the fullest extent While the revenue increased, the cost of administration also proportionately increased Lord William Bentinck strictly enjoined on the first Resident of Mysore the necessity of preserving native agency and native institutions of the administration as much as possible But soon "the blessings of British rule" were showered on the country in the shape of European employes, who cost nearly 6 or 7 lakhs of Rupees a year and the famine mismanagement has cost the country a loss of a third of its inhabitants and a crore of Rupees debt If the native agency has been preserved and *the famine has been as well managed* as it is believed to have been in Hyderabad, the Mysore Treasury would have certainly been much more flourishing Suppose the native administration had continued from the commencement of this century, some Poornaih might have rectified and improved the finances of the State and shown as good results as the British Administration has shown We do not deny that the British guardianship has done much for the improvement of the State, during the fifty years of its tenure, but we do certainly deny that it is entitled to ten lakhs of annual remuneration for having done its duty well That this increase in the subsidy is to be urged on the Maharaja after he has passed his teens is, indeed a consideration for both his youthhood and the present crippled finances of Mysore The last Administration Report of Mysore for 1879-80 shows a deficit of three lakhs of Rupees in the revenue, and the payment of the subsidy had been deferred till the commencement of the next year This year several retired European officers had to be paid large bonuses which must have added considerably to the financial difficulties of the State Under these circumstances we are not surprised that this condition in the instrument of transfer has caused great alarm to the public"

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪುನರ್ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ.

ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಪಟ್ಟೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಅಪಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಾಬೀತು ಮಾಡಲು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ — ಇಂಥಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ, ಏನಾದರೂ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ, ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದು. ಆದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾದುದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾವು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹದಿಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದು ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು ಅಷ್ಟು ಕಠಿಣವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾವು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಹಾರಾಜರು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಯಸ್ಕರಾಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಷರತ್ತು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಹೊಸ ಷರತ್ತನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಷರತ್ತು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ

పట్టుకొన్నట్లుగా చేసి పంపెదరు. అపుడే ఇం
ప్పుడుగా ఆరంభించిన వారుబ్బి యాత్రయాత్రమును
బట్టి అపాత్రుతాత్రదశలు జోంపుకో
చేసి అగ్ని ప్రత్యక్షమైనట్లుగా జీవనాడి కా
ర్యములన్నీ సూచనలిచ్చుచున్నా రాని ఇంకా యా
పనిలేని పంపుసముద్రమే! మేస్త్రీయాత్ర కా
ర్యాలు అవర పాలన్ దారిలో యాత్రాపూర్వ
ప్రస్థానార్థం ద్రోణంకు విజయాయిపిలుచుటకొరకా
తిట్టిన తుదిమణి ఘటనలు ఉపయోగపడిన
వారికిగూ శుద్ధాంగా వెళ్ళుకల్లపు. ఈ
ఇంప్రయత్నమునకు యాత్రాకోలాహలము
స్తోంపుటలో పురాణిసి పుపరాగిపియుంచుకొన్నా
శేషమందరే, మేస్త్రీయాత్రమిచ్చి తుది జీవ
పోవాని పుపాట్ట నేటిక్ పార్టీయిక్కువమ్మ యా
కోలాహలము పూరా పినోదమునిలాపకత
ఉన్నదెంపను. పర్వతిలిరిగి సుఖులుంటాపినేమే
యాత్రయుట్టుంపరి అధిక స్థిమిన్నెన్నో పదిద్దరే, నేటి
క్ అర్ధిశి అయుక్త వాద్యేంకియూ, రాజ్యపు చి
టాపినవర వశపడిపోయిన్నగ్రేస్ట్ర్ పంపుటలూ, ఇం
గ్లిపవరిలో ద్వివసుంటినవాసి కలబ్ లోం
బట్టి మేస్త్రీయాత్ర యుట్టుపరిపుమన్ను పృథ్వియా
ప్రస్థానంకొరకు-వరాన్దారే ఒళ్ళేదు,
మేస్త్రీయాత్రపినేయి నేటిక్ అధిపర్యవేక్షమన్ను
రాజ ఆర్య నిర్వాహకుల్లి నేటిక్ సభ్యత్వ
మ్మున్, తుద అజమాయిషీ మాడల్వాళ్ళకోస్, ఇం
ఇరవ శాల్వారు వరుడుగల కాలంలో మేస్త్రీయాత్ర
రాజ్యాలో చిట్టిష్ ఆల్వియింద అపిపత్
చోడబడగన్ను మోలు నియామించిన్నిపదరు,
పంపుకొనిన జనవాక్యాలు, ధనవాక్యాలు వినా
మక్తేమూ లభిపల్లినిపేయం విప్పుతు తాదిగల
వరలిపిల్లి లిరిపిలి యింక్తే తుదాన్య చిట్టి
ష్ట్రమహరాజాపవరకు పూర్వ ఇంప్రయత్నమ
యిరవ పర్వతిలిరిగిపోలో యిపంతంకోవ్రపోవి
రిగి అపహరించుకొన్నాడ పరంతు తాతుర్యమిం
డ విధిపల్పట్ట సామాపిక శాంతిగలిగ్గియుండ
చేయిద్దామన్నయ్ పర్వతిలిగూ, పంపుకొలూ మళ
స్థితిలోయున్నుట్లు నేటిక్ పిల్లగూ. నేటిక్
తిలపగూ, చోటిపెల్పపట్లు, నేటిక్ క
ర్యాకాశలపు లుపయోగించల్పుపత్తిట్లు, నే
టిక్ ఎటు యాత్రమోలేయాగలి తీపుమరిక్షన
మ్మున మరలి తిరుగుపోళ్ళకిర్తను. మేస్త్రీయాత్ర
స్మిత్ జోపర్ట్టబలిక అవస్థిదేవంటి, నే
టిక్ సభ్యకాశలచేసూ తిలపల్లో బారదిలోయు
యిను, తిరిగిరాయవసాని అవరు తిలపరిక్ష
ద్దమ్ము మరలి రేకపు తిలుక్కొచ్చే జోపరు అ
న్య రాజ్యాధికరిల్లి యాత్ర పర్వతి అనుపరిపల్పట
స్థోల్ అదే పర్వతిమోల మేస్త్రీయాత్ర శిపియిల్లి
యూ అనువరిపల్పటలాయిను అదేపకపాత్ర
మ విజారణ తిప్పు-ఉపాధికర మాడల్పుట్ట వ్యధా
ర్థ్యనంద ఇట్టుంటత్రప్రజాపాకర్తను, తిలపది
యాపిపియిపాధిక తిలల్లూ పాత్రి ప్రపాదంకరి. ఇ
దే ఇంప్లిష్ ఆల్వియింద అంపాన్ష్ స్థా
ధ్యనిమయిన వ్యధిమోజనకారినిగుశ్రే. ఇంప్ర
యాత్రకన్ను నేటిక్ధికరిగి యాత్రాభ రదిలిం
ల్లి అలివకర్తిక్- ఇంస్థిన్నుపకరం మళ్ళ రాం అ
స్త్రకేంద్రకర్తిక్- యాను విశదికమభాన పాత్ర్య
భాగిను శ్రే. ఈగ మేస్త్రీయాత్ర కాశ్యాదల్లి నేతి
తిలిరిపల్పట్ట నేటిక్ పర్వతిక్ష్వరి అవకర్తి-ంత
తిశకారిపరారను. ఇంపుపదేశి జాగి యిద్దా
గ్యూ, నేటిక్ధికరి మేస్త్రీయాత్ర కాశ్యాదన్ను అ
కుపకర్తిక్- అపత్రుతాచేంబకర్తిక్- అదు కారణ
కల్లపై, యాత్రకర్తిం-ంబకర్తిక్, అంపుగారు యిరవ
పింప్తాదకర్తన్ను స్థైపుత్వకేసుపాదదరిక్షిందన
అరియుం అపుతులూ యింపుపదరింద శక్త రాకి
చాలా. మేస్త్రీయాత్రపేయాత్రమిల్లి నేటిక్ధికరి పా

మక్తన్నుకర్తిక్- ద్రోంకు తిరిపిపదరు. అపరే ఇం
ప్పుడుగా ఆరంభించిన వారుబ్బి యాత్రయాత్రమును
బట్టి అపాత్రుతాత్రదశలు జోంపుకో
చేసి అగ్ని ప్రత్యక్షమైనట్లుగా జీవనాడి కా
ర్యములన్నీ సూచనలిచ్చుచున్నా రాని ఇంకా యా
పనిలేని పంపుసముద్రమే! మేస్త్రీయాత్ర కా
ర్యాలు అవర పాలన్ దారిలో యాత్రాపూర్వ
ప్రస్థానార్థం ద్రోణంకు విజయాయిపిలుచుటకొరకా
తిట్టిన తుదిమణి ఘటనలు ఉపయోగపడిన
వారికిగూ శుద్ధాంగా వెళ్ళుకల్లపు. ఈ
ఇంప్లిష్ ఆల్వియింద అంపాన్ష్ స్థా
ధ్యనిమయిన వ్యధిమోజనకారినిగుశ్రే. ఇంప్ర
యాత్రకన్ను నేటిక్ధికరిగి యాత్రాభ రదిలిం
ల్లి అలివకర్తిక్- ఇంస్థిన్నుపకరం మళ్ళ రాం అ
స్త్రకేంద్రకర్తిక్- యాను విశదికమభాన పాత్ర్య
భాగిను శ్రే. ఈగ మేస్త్రీయాత్ర కాశ్యాదల్లి నేతి
తిలిరిపల్పట్ట నేటిక్ పర్వతిక్ష్వరి అవకర్తి-ంత
తిశకారిపరారను. ఇంపుపదేశి జాగి యిద్దా
గ్యూ, నేటిక్ధికరి మేస్త్రీయాత్ర కాశ్యాదన్ను అ
కుపకర్తిక్- అపత్రుతాచేంబకర్తిక్- అదు కారణ
కల్లపై, యాత్రకర్తిం-ంబకర్తిక్, అంపుగారు యిరవ
పింప్తాదకర్తన్ను స్థైపుత్వకేసుపాదదరిక్షిందన
అరియుం అపుతులూ యింపుపదరింద శక్త రాకి
చాలా. మేస్త్రీయాత్రపేయాత్రమిల్లి నేటిక్ధికరి పా
మక్తన్నుకర్తిక్- ద్రోంకు తిరిపిపదరు. అపరే ఇం

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ఒకదేశ మత్తు రాష్ట్రాచారాల వృత్తాంతములు

Col. Hay —అష్టసాహస మిలిటరీ ఏజెంట్ కర్నల్ జేమ్లిటాకాక కాశ్మీర్ ఎ. పి. జేయుకను మిపోర్టరిని అపరింగర్ పరిపోలాక్ట్ జావదేపు స్వదేశాక్కి జోలనపడెంబరూ, అవర కసుబాము లేంపరింద నిశ్చిత్తకాపుక రెంబరూ తీక్షుక్కుశ్రేవి.

The Remount Depot —మెహూరుపిమూం టో మిస్టర్ జోజ్టాకాద కర్నల్ అర్థర్ మూర్ధింబరు యాత్రింగక్ గంనిదే కాపాదళా ప్ర కమ్మ తీలపడంబిట్టు స్వదేశాక్కి జోల సత్తాదాగి అదేపక కర్నల్ అర్. పి. స్టూ బర్ట్-యాపక పరిదే రామూ-టో జోజ్టాటో తీలపద చార్జ్ ర పజిమపరు.

The Dewan.—తుపంపొనాద పిజాపా రాపక మీ. రంగాచార్యరపరు ముంచే వ్రతిపారద ల్లూ మీరకు దినగళు దర్బార్ మాడబీకేంచు యూ-బిమతిరిపుపరవాగి తీయుక్తేవి. ఇమ స్థాధ్యుపాద ప్రత్యాకేయ జోకతీలు, యూ రక్కు-ంచరో బరతిక్- ప్రిత్యాకుమిట్టు మూరు నాలు- పవర్షాలో కాల వ్యవస్థోల్లిచే విడ్డిన పదకి- ంతలు ప్రత్యేకపడల్లి అజా-పారర తీర్చే ప్రి ఎంచ్ర్ంగన్ను తీలి కూపకతీ యూ-పదోం ఒంపుబస్యా-స్థీమూపుకు క్రమంగానిరుపదరు.

Areport.—అష్ట సాగీమతివిలా ఏపల్ వ సేవర్-ంచ్ఛియవ రాద కర్నల్ జోయపరు కస్తుతీలపవంబిట్టు విద్యాబిపుఖపరి పతీయుజ వ రాగిరుపకరింద పదరిదయుపర తీలపడల్లకు ముకురూపపిట్టిట్టు చెప్పుయికమ్మిపకాద మీ శే. శేషపాద్రిశాయ్యరపరు విజయిపల్పటన చేంతిలా మీ. శేషపాద్రిశాయ్యరపర తీలప గల్లి కాపన పిశ్రపకాశినేట్ ఆజ్ఞియాక రాద మీ. సూధర్ రావాడు మోకరర్ మూపల్ప ముకరేంతీ ఒకదేశద మ్యేక్లేటర్ పతీక్ తిరిపిపడరింద మేరిప చోటాకుపన్ను పం ఆరక్ష-ుపథావిని.

The late Mr J. P. Garrett — మేస్త్రీ మూరు సరకర్మెంట్ కిక్ మూపర్-ంచం చేంట రాపియా, మేస్త్రీయాత్ర శేజిట్ కంట్రి ల రాపియా ఎజ్ర మేస్టర్. స్థారర్ యిపరు పోర్ట్-ర్టబలేకు తీలపను పిపేయుల్లి కారాద్య వాపిశాయస్థేటును పంపాపిపీలు-ంచు క తీవ ఇపిని అర్-ోర్-ర్ BIRకల్లి యిల్లింద మోరటు మోదరపై, అల్లి అవరు కుమ్మ యీ స్టేటున్ను స్వదశ పతిపీలు-ంచు అవకర్తి-ంపంధింపిద తీలవకర్నెల్లు వ్యవపేక్షిమాతిపులి శి అంపరే కాదే ఫిఫ్రికర BIRకల్లి పకటుం బడాని విలాయితిలో మోలనపడ తీలు-ర్వ-ర్ చూగాగవకాశా తుల్లారిగే బంపద్దు మోరటు మోదరపు వ్యవస్థకోలిగే యూరిBIRక తనే కారిరిపనన్ని కాలపక రాపంతీలేపి అ చోడ్డమమన్యంగే పంధంపిద అకాల మరణ తీలు-ర్వ-ర్ కాళ్ళ జతక ముఖమత్తేవి. ఇవర మరణవారణనా-రే) తిరిగిలిల్లపు. వా ల్యతింద యివరు అతీంత దృఢ కారి రాపిన్ద యివర మరణతీలు- యూపతీం వ్రపు

ఆరాక అపస్మార పమ్ర క్ష ఉంటూనిరుపడెంచు మూర్ఛ ఉంపమిస్తేవి. ఇకరు పిరాపతిరిణ ల్లి పిద్యాకాశ్యాపకాని ముల్లిగే బంపాకతీల పుపర్ద కిస్ట మూపర్-ంచితీలేపరీ పతీక్ష జోతరకాశ్యాపల్లుట అపుతోలు తీలపిపిక పకర్ష ఇప్పుట పకుపకర్తిలూ ఒంక్రతీలపర్ద దల్లి ప్రతీంత కలబ్ ఒక్తీంపుకున్నజోంప మేస్త్రీయాత్ర సరకర్మెంట్ కిస్ట్రిపన్ను వాల్లా పస్త్రీకరపడ అధిశ్వర్ధిపడపి స్థాధ్యకర్ర రాపిరిలింద తీలవ పపకాశ్యాత్ మేస్త్రీయాత్ర తుమ్మ మపిక కసుం అధిపి? ఎరిగూ ఒంగి గాంధ్ర కారుతిర్దారు. ఈగ యూపకాశ్యా-రద లభాప మేయున్ను అత్యంత కర్ణిపదిలాద అవశ్యకతతో యిఖ్లదేయిర్దరే ఈదేడ్డమమున్నుర స్థారిపియం ఫంస్థాపకతీం- తీలవ పర్వతిలిరపకరయాగిను పదు. ఈదేడ్డమమున్నుర కంపిసరాద మీ. జే స్యార్ధ్-ియరు అపుతులు యిపదేశద పి పాదిరియాగిన్నుపు అదమ్ము విస్తు పకార్-ర్ స్థాధ్యంబల్లి పర్వతిలిపి విద్యాకాన్నిపద స్థీ శ్రీకర్ పదేర తీలవకతీం- తీలవ్ర్

ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಪ್ರಸಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸ್ಮರಣಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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ಈ ಅಟೆಂಪ್ಟಾವಾ ಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿವ್ ಕ್ಯೂಡಿಸಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಥಾ ಪೈ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದರೂ ಯೀವಕ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪೈಯಾದರೂ ಇರಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಗುಣಪಡಿಸುವುದು. ಪೈನ್ಸ್‌ನಿವಿನ ಪೈಯು ಪೈ

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 18TH APRIL 1881

THE TERMS OF RENDITION

In our issue of Monday last we ventured, in a leading article, to set forth some of the financial aspects of the rendition of the Mysore State to a Native Government As might have been expected, that article has attracted attention, by the very truth and justice of the remarks it contains Accordingly, we find our local contemporary of the *Spectator* publishing an article on the terms of the rendition, in his issue of Thursday last In the course of that article, our contemporary calls in question the correctness of our statement that there is no need for the maintenance of so large a military force within the borders of His Highness the Maharaja's territories Having quoted the passage from our article which refers to the unnecessary up keep of this large military force, our contemporary continues his comments to the effect that, as the big garrison, stationed in Bangalore Cantonment, is not kept up solely for the protection of the Mysore State, but for the protection of the Indian Empire in general, therefore, the Mysore State should pay for the maintenance of the force in the shape of the tremendous subsidy with which it is at present burdened! "Why half a regiment of Native Infantry," says our contemporary, "would be sufficient for that purpose," that is, the protection of the Mysore State If such be the case, why burden the State revenues with the payment of a large annual subsidy? Why not have only half a Regiment of Native Infantry, and ask the state to pay for the support of that force? for we affirm that it is entirely a newly invented doctrine that a great military force is maintained by the British Indian Government, not only for the protection of the British Indian Empire, but also for that of Native States, and yet, at the same time that the Native States are called upon to pay their proportion of cost for the support of the British army in India, they are circumscribed and limited as to the number of troops they maintain within their own borders, that is to say, they may spend a fourth of their revenue for the maintenance of British troops within their borders, but they shall not expend that extent of their revenues on their local armies, that is to say, again, the British Government shall defend its Empire in India, to a large extent, at the expense of the Native States! Thus far for the argument between us and the *Spectator*, as to the necessity of the expenditure in the support of the British army in India by the Native States Now, as to the general character of the article in the *Spectator* on the terms of the rendition of the Mysore State Having to meet the strong and indisputable arguments of the press on the unsatisfactory and unfair condition of those terms, our contemporary's article therein is characterised by unsupported assertions and general weakness of argument For instance, the confession that, "at first sight," there is "strong ground for feeling of dissatisfaction" expressed at the terms of rendition, is of itself enough to show that there is "another side" to the question, and that that side is stronger than the one espoused by our contemporary Again, the statement that "it must be allowed that the Supreme Government, or the Secretary of State for India, might have been more liberal, and that the Deed of transfer has about it an air of harshness that it would have been well to have avoided", proves beyond doubt that the 'British Government *has* been illiberal and harsh in the conditions it has imposed on the young prince of Mysore If the British Government did not intend to really place harsh and stringent terms on the Maharaja, the wording of the Deed of Transfer would not have been such as our contemporary himself confesses it to be Then, as to the tremendous increase, five years hence, of ten lakhs to the present subsidy of 24 laks 50 thousand, our contemporary asserts that that condition has been inserted on the supposition that the revenues of the Mysore State will, five years hence, be in a flourishing state and be able to bear this vast addition, but there is no such contingency contemplated in the Deed of Transfer, as it stands, all that is stated is, that the increase of ten lakhs will be made when "the *Maharaja has passed his teens and is better* able to understand the nature of such a transaction" With regard to the retention of Bangalore, this is what our contemporary says—"Bangalore as a Military Cantonment is too important a place to be given up entirely, it may be said to command the whole of Southern India, and in addition, the British Government has spent too much money on it to be able to part with it, and the Mysore Government cannot afford to reimburse the former for all that it has spent It would have been well if Bangalore could have gone with the rest of the Province, but it was impracticable" The meaning of all this is that Bangalore Cantonment being *the best portion* of the Mysore Province, the British Government has chosen to retain it for its own convenience In plain words, the British Government has all along been influenced by the deliberate intention of keeping the best portion of the Cantonment in its possession, on the principle, we suppose, of the late Rob Roy MacGREGOR that

'They may take who have the power,
And they may keep who can'

A small—a very small—morsel of comfort is afforded by our contemporary to the young Maharaja Says our contemporary—"It is satisfactory to know that what may remain of the Municipal taxes, after all expenses have been paid (mark these conditional terms) will be handed over to the Government of His Highness" Ah! ah! indeed, Oh! dear, what a beautiful financial prospect for His Highness! But our contemporary does not tell us—as, indeed, how could he?—how much of the Municipal taxes of Bangalore Cantonment (Rs 4,00 000) *after all expenses have been paid*, will remain to be handed over to His Highness On the whole, we think our contemporary's arguments and the language with which he tries to *support them*, are exceedingly weak, as, indeed, all such attempts to make the worse cause appear the better, must be weak and inconsequential Briefly stated, the act of rendition of the Mysore State to its Native ruler, is simply one in which the all powerful British Government has done just exactly as it pleased, and as the weak cannot or dare not complain against the acts of the strong, His Highness of Mysore has only to bear with what resignation and equanimity he may possess the terms of rendition imposed upon him

THE MYSORE DEBT

Several months ago, we think towards the end of last year, in an article in these columns, on the debt of about a crore of rupees due to the British Government by the Mysore State, we suggested that a State loan should be raised for the purpose of paying off this enormous financial incubus on the progress of the State We believe we were the first to suggest so feasible and really so national a remedy, and we think we were followed up by the *Bangalore Examiner* and the *Madras Standard* Since then, however, we heard nothing about it, and it seemed as if this State was doomed to continue to bear the heavy burden for an indefinite period, and to pay the equally heavy present drain of interest on the debt, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, in addition to the subsidy of over twenty four lakhs paid at present Our fears, however, seem to derive some mitigation from the statement of our contemporary of the *Bangalore Spectator*, which appears in his issue of the 14th instant, regarding the raising of a State loan for the payment of the debt Our contemporary hears, on good authority, that *the Maharaja* contemplates applying to the Government of India for permission to raise a State loan to pay off the debt due to that Government It appears that the interest now paid on the debt is five per cent, whereas His Highness' Government hope to raise a loan at 4 per cent, which, of course, would be a great saving to the State It is surprising that a *similar measure was not thought* of long ago, by the British Government, in its own interests and in the interests of the Mysore State We hope the news is not too good to be true, and that, like all things else which relate to the good of this Province, and to its progress and welfare this measure also will not be abandoned! We can only repeat briefly what we stated in the article in these columns to which we have alluded We think that the raising of a state loan to pay off the state debt would be the best thing both for the prince and the people—for the prince, because the measure will place him on a basis of independence, which cannot but become a Native Prince to whom has been entrusted the exercise of sovereign power, and for the people, because they will thus have a personal and individual interest in the finances of the state by the money they will lend to wipe out the great debt with which their prince is encumbered As we stated at the time, so we now repeat, that there are thousands of wealthy merchants and tradesmen, large landholders and men of independent fortune throughout the Province who are only too ready and willing to come forward with adequate subscriptions to the proposed state loan We have hardly a doubt but the loan when advertised will be taken up at once, and chiefly within the borders of the State itself We trust the information is true Whoever advised *His Highness the Maharaja* on the subject deserves well of the country, and it is to be hoped that our Maharaja will always have as much wisdom and true statesmanship amongst his counsellors We have no doubt the Government of India will see no objection to complying with so reasonable a request on the part of His Highness

"THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND."

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the first two numbers of a new journalistic venture, in Madras entitled—*The People's Friend* The aim and object of our newly born contemporary are, without doubt, very laudable, and the projectors of the paper ought to succeed, if they carry out with vigour all that they propose to do in their prospectus and the leading article in the issue of the 2nd instant, which was the first issue of the paper It is a weekly publication, and its conductors are inspired with very high hopes *of making the People's Friend a universal* advocate of the rights of all classes, castes, and creeds in India—the Hindu, the Mahamedan, the *domiciled* and the sojourning European and the Eurasian This object, as will be seen, is very high and very extensive, and will require Herculean means of expenditure and Herculean literary labour We trust our contemporary will realise his hopes and that he will become, as he says of himself, one of the "institutions" of the Southern Presidency The best motto for the *People's Friend*, with the high ambition of its proprietors and conductors, would be taken from Addison's "Cato"—

'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it

THE ADDRESS OF THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA.

ఈ సభ ప్రార్థనా పత్రము ఇంగ్లీషు.

శ్రీమన్మహారాణీగారు పట్టాభిషిక్తులై ప్రభుత్వమువహించి ఆదరపత్రికలు ఆయా ప్రాంతములందు ఉప్పల్లట్ట పట్టాపనేకొరకు శిష్టులు బాధారహస్యాలు, అతిపెద్ద వ్యాపారవిషయాంశ ప్రజలకు ఉపకారమును, ఆదరణీ మహారాణీవారి విషయములోనుండిన ఆతిశయకొరకై ప్రత్యేకవిశ్వాసనకొరకు, ఆవారి ప్రభావస్థితిలో ఉలుకుబడుగల అభిమతములను, చేస్తున్న వాస్తవాలకి స్పష్టతగా ఆధిపత్యకొరకు, ఆవారి పరులు సౌకార్యము పరంపరాభివృద్ధికోసం ఉపయోగమగు కార్యక్రమాలను తిరిగిపంపే ఇది సరే. మహా రాష్ట్రదేశీయులారా పత్రికిచ్చారు ఈ దేశాలట్టిమీద పునీ పార్వజనిక సభకు ఉప్పల్లట్ట పట్టాపనేకొరకు మహారాజాధిరాజుల ఆవశ్యకతకోసం ముఖ్యకార్యాలయం, శేషలు శ్రీమన్మహారాణీగారి పట్టాభిషేకం అనేక అంశములు అనేక మాటిపల్లట్టికే అవి జ్ఞాపకం ఆదర్శం శ్రీమన్మహారాణీవారి ప్రభుత్వంలో పుట్టుకొంటినిచ్చే ప్రత్నంలు. ఇది ఇంగ్లీషు పత్రికలలో ప్రజలు పల్లట్టు ఆధారమే కుమ్మి పట్టుకొంటిన్నే పదివారాల్లోనూ. అదిమ్మ అయ్యాయవారి అభిప్రాయాలు అవసరమైనదే, ఆన్యదేశీయులు గాని మహారాష్ట్రులందరి ప్రజలు పరిశ్రమించడం నమ్మ మహారాణీవారి అయ్యేలు యాచకవిద్యాలను స్వీకరించడం గురించి అవన్ని మహారాజులకు కొన్నాళ్ళ పరాయిస్తుంటారు తిన అంతరార్థమును చేశ్రద్ధాభిమ్మల్లో ఆసక్తులు లేరు మరియు ఆదేశీయులందరికీ అంతరంగిక అభిప్రాయాలు ఈ ప్రస్తావకర్తలమీ కృప్తకరమాగుటకొరకు మీరు తుచ్ఛరీ పత్రికమత్తే-వే.

ఇప్పుడాధిరాజ మహారాణి మహారాజ కుమార పీఠం ఒక ఒడంబడిక కుదుర్చుకొని ప్రజాపరిపాలనకొరకు, దయాళువులు మీ ముద్రాధికారులకోసం ఏర్పాటులను కొరకు, ఆదేశీయులకు మన్ననలు ఇవ్వడం, ఇతరులు స్థాపించిన పునీపట్టణం కొరకు మహారాణీవారి ప్రభుత్వంలో ఉన్నతోద్యోగాలకు ఆర్హులుగా ఉండడం కొరకు ప్రార్థనలు చేస్తున్నాము. ఈ ప్రార్థనల

మ్మ మయిసూరుకంటె అభివృద్ధిపొందిన మఱియొక రాజ్యమును మఱియొకటి లేదు. ఇటువంటిచో మహారాజ్ఞి ప్రభుత్వమును మహారాజ్ఞి ప్రభుత్వమునకు అప్పగించుటకు ఏ కారణమును కనబడదు. ఇటువంటిచో మహారాజ్ఞి ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఋణము తీర్చుటకు ఏ ప్రయత్నమును చేయకుండ మయిసూరు రాజ్యమును మహారాజ్ఞి ప్రభుత్వమునకు అప్పగించుట ఏ విధమున న్యాయమగునో మేము గ్రహింపలేకుండ నున్నాము. ఈ విషయమును గూర్చి మహారాజ్ఞి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆలోచించి తగిన నిర్ణయమును చేయుదురని మేము నమ్ముచున్నాము.

ఈ కాలంబున్ను ఇండ్య సంస్థానాధిపతులకు కర్తవ్యములేవో, జనుల యొక్కయు ఇండ్య సంస్థానాధిపతుల యొక్కయు ధర్మము లేవో కరకుళాలిఖితములు మహారాజ్ఞి ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెలియజేయుటకు మహారాజ్ఞి ప్రభుత్వమువారు కోరిన పిదప శ్రీమాన్ విశేషకోర్టు-ఆఫ్-ఆర్బిట్రేషన్ సభ్యులు ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఆజ్ఞానుసారముగా ఆ ధర్మములను వ్రాసి ప్రభుత్వమువారి కర్పించిరి. ఆ ధర్మములు ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలో ముద్రితమయి ఉన్నవి. ఆ ధర్మములు ఇండ్య సంస్థానాధిపతులకు ఎంతో ప్రయోజనకరములుగా నున

ಮಿಲ್ಲಾರೆಂಬವರನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ವಾನುಸಾರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆಯವರನ್ನು ಸಹಿಮಾಡಲು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಸಹಿಮಾಡಲಾರರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸಹಿಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿರುವುದು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತೂ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಂಗತಿಯು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇರುವುದು. ಈ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವೆವು.

M. S. Railway.—ಮೈಸೂರುಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಕಾಲ್ಪಣಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ರೈಲ್ವೇ ಕೆಂಪಿಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ೨೫ ಜನ ಮಹಮ್ಮದೀಯರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗತ್ಯಾನುಸಾರ ಸಂಬಳವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಹಮ್ಮದೀಯರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕರು ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.—ಪ್ರ-೫.

State Jewelry.—ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬಂಗಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಂಕವಾಗಿ Diamonds ಮಹತ್ವವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವುದು ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಆಭರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವುಗಳೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಮೋಸವಾಗದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಲೆಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಮೋಸವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊದಲು ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಿಳಿಯ ಬಣ್ಣವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಬಣ್ಣವೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಲ್ಮಷವೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಪ್ಪು ಚುಕ್ಕೆಯೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಗೆರೆಯೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಬಿರುಕೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಮಚ್ಚೆಯೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಲೆಯೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಗುಳ್ಳೆಯೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಗುಳಿಯೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಗುಂಡಿಯೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಣವೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಮಣ್ಣೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಹುಡಿಯೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪುಡಿಯೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಸವೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಸುವೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಸಿಯೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುವೆಯೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕವೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬವೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಗುರುತೂ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲುಸಂಕದ ಕಂಬದ ಗುರುತಿನ

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಮುಖಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಸೂತ್ರಾಕ್ಷರಾಗಾರಾದಿಕಸಂಜ್ಞಕವಾದ ಕಾಕಸಮೂಹವು ಕಾಕಿಯ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಕಾಕಿಯ ಕಾಕಿಯ ಕಾಕಿಯ

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 25TH APRIL 1881

THE TOWN MUNICIPALITY AND THE "DAILY POST"

A pretty controversy, first started up by that lowly born organ of public opinion in Bangalore, the *Daily Post* has been going on during the past week, between the *Post*, on the one hand, and the local *Spectator* and *Examiner*, on the other We regret to see that the *Post*, of which we expected great things, has, by the attitude it has assumed towards a worthy body of public officials, greatly disappointed those expectations The members of the Municipal Commission of the town of Bangalore, holding their late President in high estimation, a reputation gained by him during a long connection of ten years, very naturally and justly thought it proper to present Dr Orr with an address and a silver casket, in token of their regard, on the eve of his retirement from the Presidentship There was nothing improper or absurd in the incident On the contrary, it was one which alike became those who got up the movement and was worthy of the recipient Dr Orr, as we have said, has been continuously connected, as President, with the town and the Cantonment Municipality for the past ten years During that period, by his unvarying courtesy and consideration towards his colleagues at the Board, whom he treated more as equals and friends than as subordinate officials, he endeared himself to them, and it was only natural that they should be unwilling to part with him, without some sign or token of the worth and appreciation in which he was held The town commissioners were the best judges in the matter, and their action was spontaneous, unexpected and unsolicited by Dr Orr Such proceedings are common all over the world, where public worth is appreciated, and the public feeling is expressed in the manner in which it has been in the case of the late President of the Municipality And yet, in spite of all those facts and circumstances, facts and circumstances which the editor of the *Daily Post* might have ascertained for himself, had he a mind to do so, an article was permitted to appear in the *Post* of Saturday, the 16th instant, which was not only in bad taste, but was also a gratuitous attack on a worthy body of native gentlemen and on a European gentleman who could not possibly be said to have done any harm to the proprietor of the *Post* Though the article in question is a short one, yet, throughout, there breathes a spirit of malicious mockery, all unworthy of an English journalist, who has set up a high standard of ambition for himself, in starting a "first class daily paper" in the Mysore State One of our local contemporaries, the *Bangalore Spectator*, imputes as a motive for this course of conduct on the part of the Editor and Proprietor of the *Daily Post*, the fact that that gentleman was an unsuccessful candidate for the printing contract of the Cantonment Municipality, for the ensuing official year. It is stated that the Proprietor of the *Post* labours under a feeling that he was unjustly deprived of offering himself as a tenderer for the contract, and that he lays the blame of the deprivation on the shoulders of Dr Orr It certainly looks odd that the Proprietor and Editor of the *Post* should fall fouls of Dr Orr and the Town Commissioners so shortly after the incident of the printing contract, concerning which he had a long and very unfair attack on Dr Orr in the *Post* of the 17th ultimo, and in the present attack, in the *Post* of the 16th instant, there is no reasonably conceivable reason or ground assigned, all that is apparent being that the Editor took a malicious pleasure in jibing and jeering at men who are worthy and honorable as public officials However, be the motive whatever it may be it seems to us that articles such as that which appeared in the *Post* of the 16th instant are calculated to keep up and stir into life that race antagonism and prejudice which it is, or, rather, should be, the high office of the Anglo Indian Press to root out, and, finally, to suppress Why should it be made a subject of sarcasm and contempt, inwardly, as it is unmanned, that an educated Native gentleman, holding respectable official positions conferred upon them by the Government, should be deemed little better than fools because they did that which they thought right and proper to do, and in the doing of which they had further knowledge, experience, and sense of good feeling and good taste, than can be found in an English journalist who has been scarcely six weeks among us? We believe that it is the object of the Editor and Proprietor of the *Daily Post* to secure the sufferages and support of the educated section of the Natives of the Mysore State but how can he hope to attain an object so laudable in itself, if he begins by wantonly attacking that very body of Natives? The net result, so far as we can foresee, of such a policy, will be to alienate those whose regard he wishes to possess The Editor and Proprietor of the *Post* must, surely, know that a newspaper cannot expect to have the financial and moral support of a section of the public which it makes a point wantonly to abuse and deride In a recent issue, we commented on an article in the columns of the *Post*, entitled—"The employment of Natives" In the article there was a heap of misrepresentations and mis statement of facts, and it was seriously contended that the educated Native of India were not fit for any thing more than the most subordinate appointments under the Government, and that the higher education afforded them by the system was quite a mistake and ought to be abandoned Thus, of course, in advanced quarters, but we might take the liberty to point out that an Editor seeking the support of the educated Native public of India, cannot eat his pudding and also have it, as the nomely proverb has it, that is to say, he cannot indulge in unwarranted tirades against the educated Natives, he cannot wantonly attack public bodies composed of such Natives, and yet at the same time, expect that they will support his paper If the *Daily Post* is to succeed as the only first class journal in the Province, its policy and actions and public utterances should be laid on more moral and juster lines than those on which it has begun its career amongst us

THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD

England, no less than Europe, indeed *the whole civilised world*, has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, which melancholy event happened on the morning of the 19th instant Such an occurrence is not merely national, it is universal in the interest it evokes This is not the time or place in which to enter upon any detailed biography of the great statesman, who may be said to have exercised the most powerful influence over the politics of his country as well as of Europe, during the past fifty years The life of Lord Beaconsfield has yet to be written, and no doubt the historians of posterity will do him justice Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the course of action and policy pursued by the late great statesman towards India, as a dependency of the British Empire, it is evident that his lordship had at heart the consolidation of that Empire and its true prosperity No doubt Lord Beaconsfield displayed imperialism in his policy and action, and there is an opinion abroad, in some quarters, that kings and princes and the members of the aristocratic class were his idols, but, in our opinion, imperialism with Lord Beaconsfield was but another name for law and order, and the due preservation of the different orders and ranks of society, and his hatred of all that is base and revolutionary It seems to us as if the world after all, depends upon the leadership of two or three great men, whose lives are bound up with the well being and progress of their fellow men Such a man was Lord Beaconsfield, and he is gone There remain but two such men or more England and the other in Germany, Gladstone and Bismarck On their decease, we all, probably, have that furious and almost universal revolution amongst the nations and wars among them, with which the world has been long threatened

The following account of the late Earl of Beaconsfield is taken from *Men of the Time* —

The Earl of Beaconsfield was known as Benjamin Disraeli the eldest son of the late Isaac Disraeli Esq of that name, the celebrated author of the Curiosities of Literature, was born in London Dec 21 1804, and became a contributor while yet a minor In 1825 he took the novel ring paid by universal Vivian Grey followed it successively The Young Duke Contarini Fleming Alroy, and other books of imagination After extensive travels in the East he returned to England in 1831 and contested the borough of Wycombe being defeated by a majority In 1837 he was elected to the House of Commons for Maidstone, which constituency he represented in 1841 for Shrewsbury 1847 he was returned for the county of Buckingham in which his seat is at Hughenden Manor was re elected and though he has withheld to Sir Peels party until that statesman became a convert to the doctrine of free trade from that date did himself classed with the Conservative party of which he became the acknowledged leader in the House of Commons after the death of Lord George Bentinck He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Derby's three administrations in 1852 was appointed by the Queen First Minister of England which position he held for the greater part of the year On the Conservatives coming into office on the Irish Church Bill by a majority of (March 31, 1873) Mr Gladstone tendered his resignation to Her Majesty and the Queen having accepted sent for Mr Disraeli who however declined to take office under the circumstances Mr Gladstone accordingly reconstructed his cabinet which remained in office till the commencement of the following year when it unexpectedly lost the Parliament had been summoned to meet for the despatch of business he rightly resolved on an appeal to the nation The returns of the general election—the first which occurred under the system of ballot—was completed on Feb 21, 1874, and showed a total of 347 Conservatives and 302 Liberals inclusive of the Home Rulers whose allegiance to the Liberal cause was by no means to be relied on Of course Mr Gladstone, without delay to meet Parliament, at once resigned, and Mr Disraeli succeeding him in the Premiership, formed his cabinet in March Mr Disraeli was elevated to the peerage by the title of the Earl of Beaconsfield August 16, 1876 Together with the office of First Lord of the Treasury, he held that of Lord President of the Council from August 1876, till Feb 1878 His policy, which was severely criticised at the time with regard to the Eastern Question, resulted in the assemblage of the Congress of Berlin, at which the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, assisted as the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain It is interesting to know that Lord Beaconsfield went to Berlin at the earnest solicitation of Lord Salisbury, who felt that *the Prime Minister, speaking as he alone was* able to do, with the full mandate of the English people, would produce an effect on the negotiations and the action of the powers such as no other man could have produced The congress held its final sitting on July 1st, 1878 when the Treaty of Berlin was signed by all the plenipotentiaries. Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury, on returning to London on the 16th, were met with a most enthusiastic reception at Charing Cross and were enabled to announce that they had brought back 'peace with honour' On July 22nd Lord Beaconsfield was invested by the Queen with the Order of the Garter A few months previously the same honor had been offered to him, but, with her Majesty's permission it was then declined The policy of the Government which brought about the Treaty of Berlin, and the signing of the Anglo Turkish Convention and the occupation of Cyprus led to much discussion in Parliament The Marquis of Hartington moved in the House of Commons a resolution directed against the policy and after a debate of four nights the action of the Government was supported by the overwhelming majority of 143, the votes for the resolution, and 284 against (May 2 1878) *The day after* the debate was announced it had been received the Earl of Beaconsfield and the troops of Salisbury were presented with the freedom of the City of London and subsequently entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion House Lord Beaconsfield was made by Degree of Oxford Edinburgh, a Privy Councillor a Trustee of the British Museum a Governor of Wellington College, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery and a Deputy Lieutenant of Berks and was a Knight Commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1851 He was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1873 and was re elected a third time in 1874 Among Mr Disraeli's publications since he commenced to publish *Vivian Grey* (1826) *Sybil* *Tancred* which entirely expounded political and social Vindication of the English Constitution A Biography of Lord George Bentinck, and Lothair (novel 1870), An early political work entitled "A Vindication of the English Constitution" was republished in 1861 Mr Disraeli married 1839 Mary Anne only daughter of the late Wyndham Lewis Esq of Dinefwr Park, Devon and widow of Wyndham Lewis, Esq M P In acknowledgment of her husband's official services Mrs Disraeli was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Viscountess Beaconsfield, Nov 28 1868 She died Dec 15 1872 aged 63

LOCALITIES

We have been requested to state in reference to the report of the proceedings on the occasion of the address to Dr Orr, which appeared in the *Daily Post* of Saturday evening, he felt assured, that the reporter though possessing a knowledge of short hand, was incorrect in one most important particular He has made Mr M Srinivasachar the advocate who introduced the address with a few preliminary remarks, say that it was not easy for Dr Orr to take upon himself the duties of such a municipality like the town of Bangalore—a statement which appears ridiculous on the very face of it a statement which Mr Srinivasachar never could have made, and to which he would have been unnecessary to refer, had not the Editor of the *Post* made it the ground work for some so-called witty but really malicious remarks, touching Mr Srinivasachar's good sense and judgment What the speaker really said was—and this we have from one who was present on the occasion—that "it was not easy for a small municipality like that of Bangalore town to secure the services, as president, of an officer of Dr Orr's standing and social position"—a statement very different from that which the *Post*'s short-hand reporter professed to give, and a statement which is intelligible enough, because Mr Srinivasachar, like the other members of the town municipality, in common with the rest of Bangalore, knows full well the previous history and services of Dr Orr, especially during the great mutiny of 1857, services which won for him the honour of a C B The Editor of the *Post* boasts that he could discharge the duties of Municipal President as well as Dr Orr We are afraid that this is a mere boast and nothing more At all events, we think it would be dangerous to try our new critic and adviser in so responsible and public a position

THE MELAKOTA SANSCRIT COLLEGE.

మేలకోటియు సంస్కృత కళాశాల

ఇదివర స్థితియున్నూ, ఇప్పిన విద్యార్థిగళ విద్యాభివృద్ధి ముంతయిన పరిణామగళున్నూ, వివరియలపేక్షిసిరువ్రత్తిగళు, అర్థాత్ గళవారవన్ను నావు మేలకోటిగే బోగబేకాద స్థిరవర్ష ఘటిసువనలు అగ నావు పాఠశాలేగే బోగి అదర వృత్తాంతవన్ను ఆమూలవాగి ఒహారిసువ్రత్తిగళు. ఇతర చోడ్డసుమ్మర ముఖనాగిరువ వివిధ యుక్త స్వవిచ్ఛేయ న్ను యు క్తిగళిందల వృద్ధిగొళిసువ ఆభిప్రాయవూ శక్తియాగలుళ్ళి ముఖాకారవిరుగు, స్వవిద్యాభివృద్ధిగాగలుళ్ళ ఇతర చోడ్డసుమ్మరిగూ కీళ్పేరిగే కృపిరగాగిరువంతే సంబర్తిసి.

ఈ పాఠశాలేయు సర్ రంగనాథరాయరు ఇప్పిరువుదు ఎప్.ఎ. కర్ణాటకభాషే, ఇతర భాషెగళన్ను కలిసి ఇప్పిరువుదు ఎప్.ఎ. పరీక్షెగళిగే తయారుమాడువ ఉద్దేశదింద స్థాపిసల్పట్టిదే. ఈ పాఠశాలేయు ఇంగ్లీష్ మత్తు కన్నడ భాషెగళల్లి ఎప్.ఎ. పరీక్షెగళిగే తయారుమాడువ ఉద్దేశవన్ను ఇట్టుకొండిదే. ఈ పాఠశాలేయల్లి ఇంగ్లీష్ మత్తు కన్నడ భాషెగళల్లి ఎప్.ఎ. పరీక్షెగళిగే తయారుమాడువ ఉద్దేశవన్ను ఇట్టుకొండిదే. ఈ పాఠశాలేయల్లి ఇంగ్లీష్ మత్తు కన్నడ భాషెగళల్లి ఎప్.ఎ. పరీక్షెగళిగే తయారుమాడువ ఉద్దేశవన్ను ఇట్టుకొండిదే.

ఈ పాఠశాలేయు సర్ రంగనాథరాయరు ఇప్పిరువుదు ఎప్.ఎ. కర్ణాటకభాషే, ఇతర భాషెగళన్ను కలిసి ఇప్పిరువుదు ఎప్.ఎ. పరీక్షెగళిగే తయారుమాడువ ఉద్దేశదింద స్థాపిసల్పట్ట

జేయరకు మూడేయుఁహూర్ వానే వారిఁథాన జాళ్యాళ్వార్ శీంకరమూపరిఁ శింపేంట్ ర శిఁజిర రాజ్యాన్ను మోఁర్ మహాస్వామియ కరింది కపిసిపంతే పిరియిఁయాఁకే.

Fire.—పీఁకరంఁకేరి భాఁపాలు క్తర భట్టిక్ష పూర్వక మహా రాజశకరింద కేచాఁకి అ పఁమోఁనిఁవ్వమ క్రిస్త అనే పొఁశోఁటు కరి ర కణిఁవార భాఁంతంఁకాలద్లి దింకిఁయింద మ ట్టుఁకోఁట్టుఁకు. శుకరన్ని కబ్బిఁఞద పొఁమాఁగ నరుఁహాఁళ్ అఁరిఁకు శ్రీ.—ప్టార్.

Execution.—శీంఁఁగూర్ శిఁస్ట్రక్టు ము ఁలుఁచాగ్ కాఁబ్లూరు దీక్షగాఁవుల్లి వాఁస్త శాఁక కిఁత్తఁపుసేంఁఁఁకమఁగ వేంఁటాఁస్వేంఁఁట తమ భదతిఁ గాఁబుఁదల్లి జూఁఁఁ నకిసిదఁఁ స్వే నరాఁఁకమఁగ శిరిఁఁ ఔఁగాఁఁబట్టియఁఁకరింద ఏ శిఁపల్ట్ట దంఁఁకనేఁఁఁన్న మహరిసి ఁఁఁజీఁ మఁ ఁఁఁరూర్ వఁకిసీఁ వారిఁఁఁకాసమక్షద్లి కఁట్టిసీ జాఁకల్ట్టను.

The Central Jail —శిఁస్ట్రిక్ట్ జై యిల్ సూఁపఁర్ఁటెఁండెఁంట్ కాఁర్ ఆఁక్టర్ జేంఁకర్ఁవ ఁపాఁజీఁరకను ఁజీరకుఁకింఁక్ర ర జాఁబఁజీఁరి వీఁఁఁరిఁంగీ ఁజీరఁకుఁజీఁఁఁదరింద అవరు ఁపాఁర్ఁఁఁకకాఁర అవర శీలఫరన్న అస్టిఁంగ్ఁకర్ఁట్ ఁజీఁఁవఁంఁకి ఁపిఁఁచీఁఁసి వర్షి ఁఁఁకాఁశ్ర ఁఁార్ట్ర్ జీఁఁవ పాఁజీఁరవరల ఁజీఁకర కాఁళ్ళుట్టియఁకొఁట్టిరుత్తారె.

A sentence reversed.—శీలఁఁ ఁకకసగ శ్ళ శ్రీఁళ్ళ కాఁసనకల్లిరఁకళ్ళ జేఁశీఁఁ ఁకాఁర్ ప్రేఁఁక కాఁక లఁఁమ్మీ వరుఁజాఁఁఁన్యాఁఁశీంఁఁఁకాఁర నన్న వఁఁకాఁశీంఁనేఁఁట్ జట్టిఁయఁకాఁక మీఁ సూఁధక రాఁజాను విశ్వాఁవఁపూఁకఁళీఁయ అవర కనీఁజాఁఁఁజీఁరి ఁఁంఁకురుఁఁ ఁకాఁరణ ఘనా ఁకన్న ఁవిధిఁస్తనం. ఇదరఁజీఁరి కర్నల్ జీఁ ఁపాఁజీఁరర్ల్లి అప్పఁలాగిస్తు. వదరిఁ ఁపాఁజీఁవర కరు శీఁళీఁఁఁంఁ ఫ్రీఁఁపలన్న న్యఁమాఁకి అప్పీఁఁకరన్న ఖులాఁబ్ మాఁకిఁసుకాఁర్ఁచే.శీఁళీఁఁఁ ఁజీఁఁ ఁస్టీఁపలన్నూ అప్పీఁఁల్ ఁకోఁర్ట్ ఁజట్టిసేం ఁటిఁమ్మూ నఁఁ ఖఁజీఁఁన్నుఁయవారద వరిఁశీఁయల్లి వ్యఁవఁఁహిఁసిల్లి.—ప్టార్.

Honors restored.—స్వాఁగఁ స్థకాఁద శ్ళ శ్ళ రాఁజశీఁఁఁరరరిఁకి పొఁర్ఁరీఁదిఁ శీఁఁళ్ళుట (స్త్రీఁఁర్) ఁజీఁకఁఁఁఁథిఁ వరిఁగీ నిఁఁఁకొఁఁఁకిఁర ఁఁ శీఁలఁఁ ఁకకసఁఁఁరింద నిఁఁస్ట్రుఁకళాగిద్ద వ కాఁరి కాఁవఁకు అరమనే నిఁపాఁయ పఁజారీ ముం ఁకాఁద ముఁ కాఁజీఁకరు యాఁథావఁఁకాఁర ని నీఁళ కాఁరిఁఁఁకళ్లి స్త్రీఁఁఁఁ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY 2ND MAY, 1881

SORT OF IMPROVEMENTS OF THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT

We need hardly state that it will be the duty of the Native Government of Mysore to accord at His Highness the Maharaja's subjects are provided with all those public conveniences and sources of instruction, or wholesome recreation, which a state, fifty years under British rule, should have We have the Museum the Cubbon Park, and the Lal Bagh, it is true but it will be seen that these institutions are not enough of themselves to afford that knowledge and healthy source of amusement to which we have spoken—especially in their present comparatively unenlarged condition The Museum contains many thousands of collections as it specimens of Nature and Art and manufactures and antiquities and several thousands of all classes of the people are known to flock to the building daily, but those come away almost as ignorant and unenlightened as when they entered the place, on the various objects brought under their notice The reason of so abortive a result it is not difficult to discover Most of the people who visit the Museum are thoroughly unenlightened and uninstructed and they gaze upon the objects of Nature and Art before them with mere curiosity and uncultivated wonder This almost useless existence of the institution would, we think be materially improved, if the Maharajas Government engaged the services of an educated and competent man, who was acquainted with one vernacular at least of the country, and that is, Kannarese, to deliver a series of lectures, at stated periods, both in English and Kannarese, on the principal natural and artistic objects stored within the walls of the Museum, or the lecturer might have an interpreter to help him in making his discourse known to those amongst the audience who did not understand English The admission to these lectures should be free. Then, there are the Cubbon Park and the Lal Bagh The former, although some attempt is made, now and agem, to lay it out as an ornamental ground, suited for public recreation and amusement, may be said to be in a comparatively unreclaimed, and even in a neglected condition the place is susceptible of very many and very important improvements—improvements which may in time raise it to the position of a rival to the Lal Bagh and yet nothing is done in this direction except cutting half a dozen convicts or so, here and there, about the premises daily, to do some useless pottering work on roadside ponds and ditches which are filled with water only during the rainy months of the year, while they are far from ornamental and still less useful during the summer months The Lal Bagh, once so famous all over India is gradually falling if not into absolute decadence, at least into neglect and it may, unless matters are remedied in time, become unpopular and fall into disuse The menagerie has been terribly reduced, the birds have all been taken away, while the animals are rapidly decreasing so that what was once the best portion of the attraction of the Red Garden may be expected to cease to exist altogether Now, our princes have been well known for their partiality for the construction and maintenance of extensive fishponds, and cool gardens, where they could live during the [illegible] day, and the Hindu people are all never fond of such places of resort In fact the Indian is a rule loves to lead a private life, amidst cool topes and groves Most of the institutions are dotted with tanks and by the margin of streams, amid the cool covering of palms and other trees overhead Now, here is a fair opportunity for the Native Government of Mysore to render the grounds of Cubbon Park *more attractive to His Highness* subjects, and to improve and extend the grounds of the Lal Bagh and also to enlarge the enclosures for the beasts and birds and to increase their number These, then, the Museum, the Cubbon Park, and the Lal Bagh, are the places of public recreation, to which the Government of His Highness might pay special attention for the benefit and advantage of all classes of the Maharaja's subjects For their instruction and intellectual advancement also provision should be made Of course, we have the Central College for the State in Bangalore its If, the Maharaja's High School at Mysore, and the various high, middle class, and primary schools, scattered throughout the Province, but these are chiefly intended for the youth of the rising and succeeding generations What we mean by saying that provision should be made for the intellectual advancement of the people is, that the people at large, those beyond the school boy and student's age should have public facilities afforded them of improving their minds, and hence India, as in European countries the most practical and feasible way would be the establishment of public libraries, which should be freely thrown open to the public, or, at no absolutely free, then at so moderate a charge as to place them within the reach of all classes of the people Now, so far as the Mysore State is concerned, we would point out that there exists a good nucleus for the formation of such a public library In the Book Department, under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, during the recent *regime* of the British Government, in certain wing downstairs of the Public Buildings, there are over twenty thousand volumes of books consisting of school books books of general literature, and works of reference. Setting aside the first mentioned for distribution by sale amongst the various schools, why may not the works on general literature and of reference be formed into a public library? The most central and most appropriate place for the location of such a library would be the Central College on the Pettah road There may, of course, be some necessity for adding to the premises for the purposes of the library or separate premises might be built in the College grounds, of which there is plenty to spare for the purpose, but in a case like this, surely, the Government of His Highness might afford to spend a few thousands, which would thus be most usefully devoted We commend these topics to the close attention of His Highness the Maharaja and to the Dewan They are all, the Museum, the two gardens, and the proposed public library, subjects which may well occupy their careful consideration Should they be carried into effect in a right and proper manner and spirit, and on a liberal and efficient scale, our Maharaja and his Dewan will deserve well of the people and will have built themselves monuments, as the classical poet has it, more enduring than brass

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the March number of the journal of the "*National Indian Association*," whose head quarters are in London, the office being at 6 John street, Bedford Row. W. C. The patroness of the association, on the death of the lamented Princess Alice of Hesse Drumstadt (the second daughter of H M the Queen) is Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the Honorary Secretary of the parent association is Miss L A Manning of 35 Blomfield Road London, W The association was founded, ten years ago, by that great philanthropist and friend of India, the late Miss Mary Carpenter, who, during her life-time, paid several visits to this country, interesting herself in its welfare and progress, especially in the matter of the education of the Hindu female The objects of the Association are, to extend a knowledge of India in England, and an interest in the Indian subjects of the Queen, to co-operate with the efforts made by Indians for education and for the improvement of their countrymen and to promote good will and friendliness between England and India, The above objects are carried out by —

1 —Friendly intercourse with Indians who come to England, supplying them with introductions, arranging visits to public institutions, affording information in regard to professional studies, &c

2 —Organizing lectures by Englishmen and Indians on subjects connected with India

3 —Undertaking the superintendence of teachers sent to England from India for the study of methods of teaching, and selecting English teachers for families and schools in India

4 —Scholarship grants in encouragement of female education, and grants to educational and philanthropic institutions in India, books to libraries, prizes for schools, &c

5 —The publication of a monthly journal recording unsectarian educational work in India and containing articles by Englishmen and Indians of experience on subjects of social reform, &c

6 —Soirees hold three times in the year, January, April or May and November, open to members

In addition to the above subjects, the Sub Committee, in connection with the newly established Office, undertakes to supply information and assistance to native gentlemen who may desire to educate their sons in this country *Secretary of Sub-Committee*—Captain McNEILE *Office*—6 John Street Bedford Row W C.

There are branches of the association, as the prospectus states, in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and 'Committees' in various other parts of India. In order, we believe that a 'committee' might become a 'branch,' there ought to be at least fifty members on the roll. Amongst other Indian committees, we have one in Bangalore, the Honorary Secretary of which is Mr V C Muttusawmy Modaliar, the Librarian of the Literary Union, Pettah. Every effort is being made to convert this committee into a branch, in accordance with the rule, but the attempt has not up to this been successful though amongst the members of the Bangalore committee are His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore (who is also a life member of the association) and Mr J D Gordon C S I the Resident at the Court of Mysore. It is easy enough, surely, in a Province like Mysore, to have fifty persons join an association so worthy of the public support. Instead of fifty, we should say, that four times that number would be nearer the mark. We sincerely trust that, in a short while hence, the Bangalore committee will become the Mysore Branch of the parent association.

In connection with the fifth mode of carrying out the objects of the association, namely, the publication of a monthly journal, we would call the attention of educated Natives of India to the fact that, irrespective of membership, either in the parent association, or its branches, or committees, the journal may be obtained by a yearly subscription of the trifling sum of three rupees, including postage, and that this small sum will repay the subscriber over and above for the information and instruction he will obtain from the pages of the journal. Subscribers in the Mysore Province, we may state, have only to send three rupees to Mr V C Munisamy Modaliar, to ensure the regular delivery of the journal.

With regard to the number of the journal before us, we have only to say that its contents are as varied as they are interesting and instructive. We would call the attention of the reader specially to the reviews on the "Personal Law of the Mahomedans" (author, Syed Amir Ali) by Sir J B Phear, late a Judge of the Calcutta High Court and now Chief Justice of Ceylon, and to "Sir Richard Temple's India in 1880," by Professor J. A Farrer, and also to an historical account of the Begums of Bhopal, a continuation of an account, by Professor E Rehatsek, from page 111 of the journal. There are also in this number of the journal an account of the annual meeting of the "Northbrook Indian Club," a club intended for the accomodation and convenience of Indians in England, and an English translation of "Parsee Life," taken from the Guzrati journal, entitled the *Dnyan Vardhak*. We think our readers would do well to take in this very interesting and instructive journal of the *National Indian Association*.

THE MYSORE STATE

The subjoined remarks on one phase of the affairs of the Mysore State are taken from the *Indian Statesman* of the 23rd ultimo. We think they will interest our readers as showing what the outside opinion is with regard to the condition of this State to Native rule, and the manner in which the measure has been carried out. For our own part, we think there are many points—very many points—open to criticism and comment, in the arrangements, as well *before* as after the Maharaja's accession to the throne, but to consideration of these we are constrained to postpone to our next issue. The following is the extract to which we allude —

"On Wednesday the 23rd of March Lord Hartington announced in the House of Commons, in answer to a question put to him by Mr Torrens, M P for Finsbury, that the appointment of Mr Rungachaliu to be Dewan of Mysore, as recommended by Mr J D Gordon the Chief Commissioner, had been approved by the Home Government, and the young Maharaja, who was to be installed at the head of the Mysore Government on the 25th March, by Mr Adam, the Governor of Madras, had himself chosen Mr Rungachaliu as Minister and that the papers relating to these matters were now being printed and would be presented to Parliament. When these papers came into our hands we may have more to say on the subject, especially as to the alleged preference of the choice of Mr Rungachaliu as Minister in the event of Mahraja. In the meantime we may say so much that it is for Her Majesty's Government have acted to test of merit and Dewan in the strength of the Maharajas alleged choice, if the Maharaja has exercised his prerogative of choice *after* being invested with the chief rule of the State and is the Minister so the case is well to hold his office at the Maharajas will and pleasure, and without any British guarantee, we can find no fault with the action of the Secretary of State in Council. Even if the illness matter of the importance and reports that have so far been made with reference to the Mysore affairs would have gone home to the Marquis of Hartington that his advisers justly entitled to could be satisfied they could not avoid we think giving them implicit confidence in the elements and the means by which placed before them. Responsibility rests with the Government of India and with the Maharaja himself, who is according to our supposition, or ought to be according to our conviction free to appoint or dismiss his own officers, and to institute at any time any inquiry that may appear to him advisable."

మైసూరు సంస్థానము.

ఈనంస్థానపు, మహారాజరవరికి ఇప్పుడు లభిపుంపిపయిలను పొగు కల-శ్రీ ఇం ద్యాట్టీస్ట్రీస్ ద్వారగిరీకించిన ఉత్తరాల అంశాలను, పత్రికలయిలు మొదు అన్య దేశీయులు వచేసిన రాష్ట్రపర్వను వ్యక్తా ముల్లో. నమ్మ దొర్వస్యాన్ని తెలిపిరే అవ కొంపవిలా కాలంగా దండంగపు అనేక యిపే అలుగులను ప్రస్తుతం సమయదన్నిరి రీమపేపు. సరదారిట్స్ట్రాన్ సేయవదేవంద శే — ఎమాచిం తిసిన్ తారిఖు బుధవారం పిదిని లార్డ్ హార్టింగ్టన్ యవరు, కాం కాన్ హామాన్ సభ ఒక్కరి ప్రశ్న బరి కు కడిగా దోరిపట్టిన మేంబరాది మిస్టర్ టారస్ యవరు కేళిద ప్రశ్నకే ఉత్త రవాగి తిలిపిదదేనంటరే, వెంకటమ్మకు రాజ మేంబేకి గాడ్డాయవరంద పిఫారర్‌మా డల్పట్టిపేశాగ మేరి రంగాచార్యరవరు మైసూ మహారాజమేణు దివానరాగి మాడల్పట్టి చేశ శరకారియు దోం గవర్నమెంటివరంద ప్రత్యుత్తరాలు వచ్చినవి. మాతిం తనేటి కాగ్రహన్ని మదర్ ఇండియా పత్రిక వారు మేము అడుగుటరంగ మైసూరు రాజ్యరల్లి పట్టుపిపిస్తే కాంతిక్రమ మహారాజరవరే మేస్టర్ రంగా చార్యరన్ను రేవ్య మంత్రియాన్నాగి మో వశపరిచి ఆరాజ్యపు అభ్యంతి మురవర్తిమ్పి చుట్టిపేంబాగా ఒటవే. తుదిగి దొర్వస్థాన మామవరాదాపియిచేసియింది చేశరపు యిమ్మా భన్నాగి తుదుపు పాటాగిల్లి. శ్రీయుత శేష కు ఒప్పుపేల్పుపిపవలెను. తు కారవ ప రిస్థితియన్ను ప్రకటిసు. సంస్థానవర కోరిక లాపియాదము మాత్రివల్లనే బ్రిటిష్ గవర్న మెంటివరికి చెలుపా కొండబేకాయిరు. సంస్థానవర యావు లవాజమేయొకనే మహా రాజు ఆదరిశిన్ను నడిపిచేశారు అంతా లవాజమేయు ఇన్నూ వ్యవస్థేయాగిచేయిచే. మొంటిందు అవజాగిరే మహారాజ పర్వీ సిరశాల ఇండ్లిసవరు చిహ్నంతో జవాబ్ దారి గాగిరుతారే తుఅంశాలను పొలుపు గవర్నర్ జనరలవారాద లార్డ్ రిప్పన్‌రాయ వివరంచవలెనుగా ఒప్పుకొంచిరుకారే. క్యాసిపరే ఎమ్మెల్యూ-శేమేయల్లి తూపని వాణిజ్యాభివృద్ధిగా మాడల్పట్ట శేలసగరు కార్యాలు, ఇంకా ఆదాయవృద్ధిపంచడిశేవ్యాక్తు యింకా పేరిమర్చేసి- పస్తు యిం రాజ్యపు సాహిత్య తమ్మ ఆధిపత్యిచేసిరిగ రమయో ఆంగ్లాభాష్యాల్లి అభివృద్ధిపు ఆవా మర్యిశే- ఇంప్యుగవర్ మేంటివరగా భాగ కు జవాబ్దార రవారిరుత్తు వ్యేంకు భామ ప్రేనే యూకర్ట్ రంగే, తామిపిచారసోభా ఆంగరిశే పోలుశకరిదాద ఆంశరమ్మ ఆ భాగ్యవిమవాగి పుపలాణి ఇండిల్లిపు భా కాశమ్మ తనాపాపరిసోభాపమ్మను మా ఏంపే యిన్ను ఓప్రవాగి చేశిరపల్లిపు యిందింద మైసూరు రాజ్యమల్లి వ్ర-గంలత్ పత్రిసగపు నిస్స రాదంశేలాగు, పింయవమాద కుట్టుపంది అవామర్తు కుటాదంశేయిం, భా స్యాన్ని జాదర్‌గిరిగా యిశర స్వర్తుగరిగా, మహంగా గంశోంటి సూపాయిగిరిశే భావర్‌గిరిగా నిస్తాగాంశే లాగు, గవర్నమెం టినవరే కరుణాపట్టుంతాశే గవర్నరే ఇసిపాయ్లి శేశియల్పట్ట మైసూరుశేమీ ను సర్వనిదోశే ఎవర్తుంచుమగా వాక్యేక్షు పూవార పర్యిశిశర్శంశే వ్యక్తి జాపత్తశే. తా మాశాలనల్లి మహవర్త్యేకులమహర్షిజేగలు జా సమాజతిక్ష- పర్యిశేశోశే కుళితమ ళే ప్యాపిసిస్తుంశేలాగు, తుబ్బిశే గంలక్ష్మీ బీగరు పదవీబాధ్యేంచిక జతరాదజాగిగా వ రగార రిపోర్ట్ గంధంచే శేరియుయుశేదే. యింశెపిశేయు కేవలం పిలహిగా రాద ఇండ్లిస గవర్నమే టినవర ఆధిపత్యిల్లి రాజ్యాభిద్ధా గళు పాపిప్తవాగిరుశే. ఆశిపాయంశరణాన ఇంతా స్థితియు యావవింపా అగవగ తాప చోళరు మైసూరురాజ్యక్కే హాపిప్రతినిధి రలారము, ఎంబుమ.

తుమాకూరు నళిశే మిళ్ళ-పరు యూజకాశాల కల్పనవన్నాదరు మాకురి, నమ్మ రాష్ట్రపర్వ వేశంగరే. బ్రిటిష్ గవర్నమెంటివరరు యా వరాజ్యవన్ను కాపుపాహాత్మాపిపుకొంచోలో అరాజ్యవన్నూ, అప్రజేగళ్లూ, అవర హేమా భ్యేకరిశాద పర్వవిషయగళిల్లూ, స్వీయిత విష యగళంశేమోల కాపుపరిశిశ్చదు. శేషాభా యా భేదబుద్ధియన్నూ అళిస్థేపాయన్నూ వజి నవాయు. ప్రత్యేకయవ సంరక్షణేయొళ గూ మమమ్యవన్ను జ్ఞాశే అళ్ళ-శేయాన్నూ గళుళిశేయన్నూ వజిసియిరుకొంచోలో అదే మేంటివరు దిప్పోట్టుంగరు నంబళక్కు తుళిశే ఇంగ్లిసువరవర్పేశంవంద దేశళ్లి- ఆనుకూలవాద సన్నివేశన పొందుటాయి కేంద్ర శ్రీ ఇనా పంచేయంప్రభుత్వ పరంరు, అభ్యాస్థ శ్రీ ఇనా పంచేయంప్రభుత్వ పరంరు, అభ్యాస్థ శ్రీ ఇనా పంచేయంప్రభుత్వ పరంరు, అభ్యాస్థ

బ్రిటిష్‌పాలనలో మైసూరు రాజ్యము

ఈక్రిందివిధముగా బ్రిటిష్ గవర్నమెంటివరను స్వవ శపడిసికొంచుకు నిపిపిద ఆజ్ఞలను యాజ మేంశే పరిశంపిసిరోళు అవన్ను కాపు బార్ చార్ వుద్దేశపుమతిపు శ్రీంవస్టే జాశేయోగా ఇంద ప్రత్యాశ్రయాగి, బయరుపుతి(ప్రవేశంపి తి నేటివ్ రాజ్యశ్రీ- తనిస్థిపి ఘటిసిల్లాయిం బ అనుశాసన పిశేషంద శ్రీరిపల్పట్టు ఆ ఓక్తశ్రీయ అమృతిసార్ పర్యిశేపేళు క్తదిల సంధశే —

"పర గానిగినే ఇసిపయిన్ను మైసూ రుశాజ్యద అళ్ళిశేయన్ను బ్రిటిష్ గవర్న మెంటివరు స్వీకిం వజిసిపరష్టే, మఱ్ఱుత్తరవా ద అంశాంశాళ్యవన్ను అవరు యూవమోళ్ళి వ వడిసిపరేంబుటంశేవన్ను లిపిపవరు బహళ ప్రయాససాధ్యవాగిపరదే. బ్రిటిష్ గవర్న మేంశే అరుసు తన్న అరధశక్తిన్ను ఆంగళా

కళాశాల ప్రవేశకర్తలు యోగ్యతాపత్రములను శ్రద్ధచేయుటకై, ఆవశ్యకులకై ప్రాప్తులాగుటకొఱకు పూర్వకాలశేషమున్నూ కొలఁదిమొత్తి చేఁబడుటయుండుటచేత ఈ ఏడు ఎక్కువమంది విద్యార్థులు చేరుటకు వీలుకలుగ

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE

లండన్, మార్చి 31వ తేదీ.—ఛాన్సలర్ ఆఫ్ ఎక్స్‌చెక్వర్ సర్ స్టాఫర్డ్ నార్థ్‌కోట్ గారు ఈ రోజు బడ్జెట్ ప్రసంగం చేశారు. ఈ సంవత్సరం ఆదాయం 89,000,000 పౌండ్లు అనీ, ఖర్చు 87,000,000 పౌండ్లు అనీ, మిగులు 2,000,000 పౌండ్లు అనీ ఆయన అంచనా వేశారు.

ASIA

THE BHEEL TRACTS.

పీలా, మార్చి 31వ తేదీ.—భీల్ తెగవారి మీదికి బందోబస్తుకు పంపిన ఫిరంగి దళాలకు చెందిన ఒక అధికారి ఈ రోజు ఉదయం 10 గంటలకు ఇక్కడికి వచ్చాడు. ఆ తెగవారు ఇంకా ఎదురు తిరగలేదు. వారు ఇంకా కొండల్లోనే ఉన్నారు. వారిని ఎదుర్కోవడానికి ఇంకా ఎవరూ వెళ్ళలేదు. ఆ తెగవారు ఎక్కడ ఉన్నారో తెలుసుకోవడానికి ఒక ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. ఆ ఏర్పాటు ప్రకారం ఒక్కొక్క భీల్ ఇంటికి ఒక్కొక్క రూపాయి చొప్పున ఇవ్వడానికి ఒప్పుకున్నారు. ఈ ఏర్పాటు ఫలించి, భీల్ తెగవారు లొంగిపోతారని ఆశిస్తున్నారు.

THE KANDAHAR EVACUATION

బొంబాయి, మార్చి 31వ తేదీ.—కందహార్‌నుండి శత్రువులు వెళ్ళిపోయారనీ, ఆ పట్టణం ఇంగ్లీషు వారి స్వాధీనంలోకి వచ్చిందనీ ఈ రోజు ఉదయం టెలిగ్రాఫ్ వార్తలు వచ్చాయి. ఈ వార్తలు వచ్చిన వెంటనే ఆ పట్టణంలో ఉన్న ఫిరంగులన్నిటినీ పేల్చారు.

AFGHANISTAN EVACUATION.

ఫీలా, మార్చి 31వ తేదీ.—ఇంగ్లీషు ఆఫ్ఘనిస్తాన్ ఆక్రమించిన తరువాత ఆ దేశాన్ని ఖాళీ చేసి వెళ్ళిపోయిన ఇంగ్లీషు సైన్యం ఈ రోజు ఉదయం 10 గంటలకు కందహార్ చేరుకుంది. ఆ సైన్యం ఇంగ్లీషు వారి స్వాధీనంలోకి వచ్చిన ఆ పట్టణంలో ప్రవేశించింది. ఆ సైన్యం ప్రవేశించిన వెంటనే ఫిరంగులు పేల్చారు.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

వృత్తాంతసంగ్రహము.

British Burmah Sessions Court.—బ్రిటిష్ బర్మాకోర్టు సెషన్ కోర్టు న్యాయాధిపతి ఎదుట ఈ నెల 21వ తేదీన ఒక ముద్దాయి మీద విచారణ ప్రారంభమయింది. ఆ ముద్దాయి ఒక ఐరోపా వర్తకుడి ఇంట్లో దొంగతనం చేసి, అడ్డు వచ్చిన ఆ వర్తకుడి భార్యను కత్తితో పొడిచి చంపాడు. ఈ ముద్దాయి మీద ఇంకా రెండు నేరాలు మోపబడ్డాయి. ఈ ముద్దాయి ఒక ఐరోపా వర్తకుడి ఇంట్లో దొంగతనం చేసి, అడ్డు వచ్చిన ఆ వర్తకుడి భార్యను కత్తితో పొడిచి చంపాడు. ఈ ముద్దాయి మీద ఇంకా రెండు నేరాలు మోపబడ్డాయి.

Attachment of salaries.—ఉద్యోగస్థుల K జీతాలలో మట్టు టైటిల్ వేతనాలలో, ఇతరులకు ఇవ్వవలసిన ఇతర ఆదాయాలలో ఎంత భాగాన్ని ఏ విధంగా జప్తు చేయవచ్చునో ఈ చట్టం చెబుతుంది. ఈ చట్టం ప్రకారం ఒక ఉద్యోగస్థుడి జీతంలో 100 రూపాయలకు మించకుండా ఎంత మొత్తం ఉన్నా దానిలో 10 రూపాయలు, 100 రూపాయలకు మించి 200 రూపాయలకు మించకుండా ఎంత మొత్తం ఉన్నా దానిలో 20 రూపాయలు, 200 రూపాయలకు మించి 1000 రూపాయలకు మించకుండా ఎంత మొత్తం ఉన్నా దానిలో 25 రూపాయలు, 1000 రూపాయలకు మించి ఎంత మొత్తం ఉన్నా దానిలో 50 రూపాయలు ఆ ఉద్యోగస్థుడికి ఇవ్వవలసిన ఇతర ఆదాయాలలో

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

ಪ್ರತಿಸೋಮವಾರದ ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY 9th MAY 1881

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE MYSORE STATE

It is with no intention of indulging in hypercritical mood of prophesying gloomy calamities of the future of the Mysore State that we are about to allude to and remark upon certain circumstances and facts in connection with the appointments made for the Government of this State under His Highness the Maharaja At the very threshold of his reign His Highness has been weighted with too many financial burdens in the present with an impoverished exchequer and with too many items in the book for the future, in the hope of income Indirectly to spend to provide matters still more complicated by the unwarrantable remarks of our Calculated to retard due improvement into the progress of Native rule which has just begun in this State But we have a duty to discharge as well to His Highness the Maharaja as to his subjects, and we cannot shrink from its performance, however painful and unpleasant the task may be We shall however, endeavour our best to do so in a manly, gentlemanly attention to what we consider is defect and shortcoming only apparent in the commencement of His Highness Government In the first place we find it which is the leading feature in that Government and which challenges observation from the very first we wish to say a few words as to the character and constitution of the Maharaja's Council, that Council the members of which are to assist His Highness in the good Government of his State When the formation of the Council was first announced, the public of the Province were led to suppose that it would be founded on a liberal basis, and be composed of such elements as would guarantee the interests of all classes of His Highness' subjects But, at the very outset, the composition of the Council has been a serious disappointment to the public and the well wishers generally of the State The consultative body is made up of the Dewan as president, Mr T R A Thamboo Chettiar Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, as *ex-officio* member, and Messrs Subapathy Modaliar, retired Head Shoristadar of the Province, and Krishna Row, retired Deputy Commissioner, both under the old *regime*, as so called 'independent members' It is obvious that a royal council constituted as this is can hardly be said to be a representative one, representing, that is to say, the varied interests of the Mysore State and the several castes and classes amongst its inhabitants The Dewan is an official, Mr Thamboo Chettiar is an official, and the two other members are quasi officials Where, then, is there room for the advocacy of the interests of the general inhabitants' Where are the representatives of the ryot, the merchant, the tradesman, the artisan, of the European and Native coffee planters of the Province? At the very beginning of the working of this Council, a time when the Council, such as it is, should meet as frequently as possible matters arise and thus The Dewan oscillates between Bangalore, Mysore, and Ootacamund, at which place His Highness is now staying The Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, though he has no particular work to do just now, owing to the annual vacation of the Civil Courts, will soon have his hands full of Judicial work, as the Courts re open on the 16th instant and as for the two independent members of Council, it is not in our power to tell what they are doing Probably, they are in their own homes, still pondering, in surprise, on the unexpected destiny which made them members of the Maharaja's Council They are besides, men well advanced in years, to whom ease and retirement are far more welcome and desired and desirable, than taking part once more in the active business of life Such then, is the constitution of the Maharaja's Council and the antecedents of its members What possible good therefore, can the Mysore State and its people derive from its deliberations? What can these ancient members of this new body politic consider as to the Department of Public Works the Forest Department, the Revenue and Judicial Departments, the commerce, the trade the planting interests and the general progress of the Mysore State? To them, very soon will come on, perhaps, has already come, the feeling of Yoga, whose end and end is the attainment of Nirwana or of immediately thoughtless rest, that feeling is probably, similar to that of the overworked and wearied Lotus Eaters, the concluding sentiment of whose "choric song" is—

> "Only to shun labour and toil
> Through the long day and watch the long night
> To hear each other groan and wish all were well
> To hear each other groan and die
> Our very flesh shall rot from our limbs
> Ere we will wake or stir a finger more"

We repeat that the constitution of the Council of the Maharaja of the Mysore State is not such as the exigencies of the times require nor is it by such a body of Councillors that the State is likely to be pushed on in the race of national advancement by them

Then, again, in the internal arrangements for the conduct of the Government, there seems to be a decided tendency towards reviving that old sore of Madrasee Natives versus Native Mysoreans We had thought that, at least, on the formation of a Native administration for the ordering of this State, there would be some disposition of official appointments whereby the old standing grievance might be remedied But the present sequel shows that, as it was in the beginning, so it is in the end Little less than three years ago we had many occasions to point out, in these columns, the injustice done to educated Native Mysoreans by their supersession and enforced retirement from official life, and the substitution, in all the large and influential appointments, in the State service, of educated Madrasees, that is, of Madrasees not more educated and enlightened than the Mysoreans, who have the additional advantage of being really Natives of the Province speaking the language and knowing the people, far better than their rivals from the Southern Presidency Nevertheless, all the chief appointments in the State service, with very few exceptions, have been conferred on educated Madrasees A glance at the list of these appointments will prove the truth of this remark The Dewan, the holder of the highest office in the State, is a Madrasee, his Secretary is a Madrasee, and the Assistant of his office establishment is a Madrasee The civil and sessions judge of the Nundydroog Division and most important member of the Maharaja's Council (such as it is) is a Madrasee The advocate general of the Province—a superfluous office, as we presently hope to shew—is a Madrasee The Civil and Sessions Judge of the Ashtagram Division is a Madrasee and two Deputy Commissioners are Madrasees The far larger number of Subordinate Judges and Assistant Commissioners on general duty are Madrasees There are, then, left the Munsiffships and Amildarships, the last in the list of graded officers These offices, we admit, are pretty fairly distributed amongst the educated Mysoreans and Madrasees, but looking at the list of the higher appointments in the State service, of which we have above given a fairly exhaustive account, who will maintain that the claims of the educated Natives of Mysore have been impartially weighed and adjusted? As we have said, we have no desire to rake up an unpleasant controversy, or to re-open old wounds, which we thought would have been closed on the inauguration of the Native Government But with such facts and circumstances before us, we, surely, could not do less, as the only exponents of Native public opinion in the Province, than point, as temperately as we can, the undeserved treatment which the educated Native Mysoreans are suffering His Highness the Maharaja is a young man still in his teens, and, probably, he is unwilling as yet to interfere with the internal arrangements for the administration of his State, but it is to be hoped that, a few years hence, when he shall have gained more knowledge and experience, as an independent ruler, he will seek to do larger justice to his countrymen, the educated Mysoreans

We now come to some of the financial arrangements made for the administration of this State One would have supposed that in a State, burdened, as it is, with a heavy debt of almost a crore of rupees to the British Government, for which it has to pay interest at 6 per cent per annum, and with a large annual subsidy to that Government of twenty four lakhs and fifty thousand with the still further prospect of that subsidy being very greatly increased, five years hence, that no superfluous appointments would have been made, and no superfluous calls be made upon the revenues And yet there have been appointments made which are totally unnecessary, carrying with them salaries equally unnecessary Hitherto, it was considered sufficient, under the British Government, to have three public prosecutors, one for each division of the Province, whose salaries did not exceed Rs 1000 a month, and the system worked well, the incumbents of those offices being paid extra allowances for specially long and arduous cases in the several sessions courts Now, under the Maharaja's Government not only are the services of the three public prosecutors retained as before, but an Advocate General for the Province has been also appointed, on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, with an extra allowance of Rs. 50 a day, for every day he may be detained at a Mofussil station, on the work of the Government Surely, there can be no more needless and expensive appointment than this one Then, there is the Police Department The Inspector Generalship and Deputy Inspector Generalship were abolished, long ago, with a view to the reduction, and this was a very proper measure It was proposed to appoint the best and most experienced European Inspector of Police as head of the department, on a salary not exceeding Rs 400 This also was a very efficient, and, at the same time, economic measure, and, we believe, the nominee to the appointment was to have been gazetted But of sudden, without any reasonable cause, the old appointment of Inspector General has been revived, and the place has been given to a captain of the Indian staff Corps, a son of a former General of the Mysore Division of the British army in India, and he is to receive a salary, we believe, of Rs 800 a month And he hardly knows any thing of the Mysore Provinces, and still less of the working of its Police Department! Then, there are the Maharaja's Printing Press and the Stationery and General Stores Department Over the former, the Deputy Accountant General of the Province still continues to preside, on an allowance of Rs 150 a month, exclusive of cost of office establishment, &c, and over the latter has been placed a gentleman, the well known proprietor of a local press, which he sold out with the express purpose of taking up this appointment The salary of the new Superintendent of stationery &c, is to be Rs 250 a month. And lastly, the Dewan must have a Personal Assistant, also on a salary of Rs 250 a month, paid from the revenues of the State and he also is a European, hailing from Madras

Such, then, are the constitution of the Maharaja's Council and the antecedents of its members, such the nature of the chief official appointments in the State service, the educated Madrasees unduly preponderating over the educated Mysoreans, and such the superfluity and expense of some of the newly created appointments, under the Maharaja's Government,—such are these matters as we have above indicated them Who can, under the circumstances, conscientiously say that Native rule in this state has begun under the best and most encouraging auspices of fiscal and political economy?

Mr RUNGACHARLU AND THE INDU PRAKASH.

ಶ್ರೀ ರಂ ಪಂಚಾಕ್ಷರ್ಯವರ್ಯರು ಮಂ

ಕ್ಷಿ ಅಂಗಾಲ್ಯಚಾರ್ಯರು.

ಅಂದಿನ ಸೆಂಟರ್ಸಾಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಅಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಾದ ಇಂದುಪ್ರಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE

ఎక్స్, మాజీ ఎక్సిక్ —ఫస్ట్ స్టాఫర్డ్ నార్థ్ కోట్ ఆఫ్ అక్స్ బిగ్‌ఫర్డ్ కింగ్ డోమ్ కన్ఫర్డ్, ది ఫస్ట్ బారన్ ఆఫ్ ఎక్స్ బ్రిడ్జ్ కింగ్ డమ్ కన్ఫర్డ్, ది ఫస్ట్ బారన్ ఆఫ్ ఎక్స్ బ్రిడ్జ్ కింగ్ డమ్ కన్ఫర్డ్ ఫ్రమ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ

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THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 9TH MAY 1881

THE NEW COURNMENT OF THE MYSORE STATE

It is with no intention of indulging in hypercriticism, or of proving glo ony vatic inators of the future of the Mysore State, that we are about to allude to and remark upon certain circumstances and facts in connection with the arrangements made for the Government of this State under His Highness the Maharaj Ac the very threshold of his reign, His Highness has been weighted with too many financial burdens in the present with an impoverished exchequer and with too anxious an outlook for the future, in the shape of unsecured subsidy, as to seek to render matters still more complicated by any wanton remarks of ours, calculated to retard the progress of Native rule which has just begun in this State But we have a duty to discharge, as well to His Highness the Maharaja as to his subjects, and we cannot shrink from its performance however painful and unpleasant the task may be We shall however, endeavour our best to do our sparing to all in directing attention to what we consider as defects and shortcomings visible apparent in the constitution of His Highness' Government In the first place, in but a few brief leading terms to call to Government and challenge observation from the very first we wish to say a few words as to the character and constitution of the Maharaja Council that Council the members of which are to assist His Highness in the good Government of his State When the formation of the Council was first announced, the public of the Province were led to suppose that it would be founded on a liberal basis, and be composed of such elements as could guarantee the interests of all classes of His Highness' subjects But, at the very outset, the composition of the Council has been a serious disappointment to the public and the well wishers generally of the State The consultative body is made up of the Dewan as president, Mr P R A Thumboochettiar Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, as *ex-officio* member and Messrs Sabapathy Modaliar, retired Head Shorishtdar of the Province and Krishna Row, retired Deputy Commissioner, both under the old *regime*, as so called 'independent members' It is obvious that a royal council constituted as this is can hardly be said to be a representative one, representing, that is to say, the varied interests of the Mysore State and the several castes and classes amongst its inhabitants The Dewan is an official, Mr Thumboo Chettiar is an official, and the two other members are quasi officials Where, then, is there room for the advocacy of the interests of the general inhabitants? Where are the representatives of the ryot, the merchant, the tradesman, the artisan, of the European and Native coffee planters of the Province? At the very beginning of the working of this Council, a time when the Council, such as it is, should meet as frequently as possible, matters stand thus The Dewan oscillates between Bangalore, Mysore, and Ootacamund, at which place His Highness is now staying The Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, though he has no particular work to do just now, owing to the annual vacation of the Civil Courts will soon have his hands full of Judicial work, as the Courts re-open on the 16th instant, and as for the two independent members of Council, it is not in our power to tell what they are doing Probably, they are in their own homes, still pondering, in surprise, on the unexpected destiny which made them members of the Maharajas Council They are, besides men well advanced in years, to whom ease and retirement are far more welcome and desired and desirable than taking part once more in the cares of life Such, then, is the constitution of the Maharajas Council and the antecedents of its members What possible good therefrom, can the Mysore State, and its people derive from its deliberations? What to these important items of this new Hindu polity are considerations about the Department of Public Works the Forest Department, the Revenue and Judicial Departments, the commerce, the trade, the planting interests and the general progress of the Mysore State? To them, very soon will come or, perhaps, have already come, the feeling of Yogi, whose desire and end is the attainment of Nirwana, or, if more worldly thoughts intend, their feelings, probably, sum in to that of the overworked and wearied Lotus Eaters, the concluding sentiment of whose "choric song" is—

> Surely surely slumber is more sweet than toil and the shore
> Than labour in the deep mid ocean, wind and wave and oar
> O rest we Brother mariners we will not wander more

We repeat, that the constitution of the Council of the Maharaja of the Mysore State is not such as the exigencies of the times require, nor is it by such a body of Councillors that the State is likely to be pushed on in the race of national advancement by them

Then, again, in the internal arrangements for the conduct of the Government, there seems to be a decided tendency towards favouring that old sore of Mudrasee Natives versus Native Mysoreans We had thought that, at least, on the formation of a Native administration for the ordering of this State, there would be some disposition of official appointments whereby the old standing grievance might be remedied But the present sequel shews that, as it was in the beginning, so it is in the end Little less than three years ago, we had many occasions to point out, in these columns, the injustice done to educated Native Mysoreans, by their supersession and enforced retirement from official life, and the substitution, in all the large and influential appointments, in the State service, of educated Madrasees, that is, of Madrasees not more educated and enlightened than the Mysoreans, who have the additional advantage of being really Natives of the Province, speaking the language and knowing the people, far better than their rivals from the Southern Presidency Nevertheless, all the chief appointments in the State service, with very few exceptions, have been conferred on educated Madrasees A glance at the list of these appointments will prove the truth of this remark The Dewan, the holder of the highest office in the State, is a Madrasee, his Secretary is a Madrasee, and the Assistant of his office establishment is a Madrasee The civil and sessions judge of the Nundydroog Division and most important member of the Maharaja's Council (such as it is) is a Madrasee The advocate general of the Province—a supra highness office, as we presently hope to show—is a Madrasee The Civil and Sessions Judge of the Ashtagram Division is a Madrasee and two Deputy Commissioners are Madrasees The far larger number of Subordinate Judges and Assistant Commissioners or general duty are Madrasees There are, then, left the Municipalships and Amildarships, the first in the list of 'graded others these offices are about, are pretty fairly distributed amongst the educated Mysoreans and Madrasees, but looking at the list of the higher appointments in the State service, of which we have above given a fairly exhaustive account, who will maintain that the claims of the educated Natives of Mysore have been impartially weighed and adjusted? As we have said, we have no desire to take up in unpleasant controversy, or to re-open old wounds, which we thought would have been closed on the inauguration of the Native Government But with such facts and circumstances before us, we, surely, could not do less, as the only exponents of Native public opinion in the Province, than point, as temperately as we can, the undeserved treatment which the educated Native Mysoreans are suffering His Highness the Maharaja is a young man still in his teens, and, probably, he is unwilling as yet to interfere with the internal arrangements for the administration of his State, but it is to be hoped that, a few years hence, when he shall have gained more knowledge and experience as an independent ruler, he will seek to do larger justice to his countrymen, the educated Mysoreans

We now come to some of the financial arrangements made for the administration of this State One would have supposed that in a State burdened, as it is, with a heavy debt of almost a crore of rupees to the British Government, for which it has to pay interest at 6 per cent per annum, and with a large annual subsidy to that Government of twenty four lakhs and fifty thousand, with the still further prospect of that subsidy being very greatly increased, five years hence, that no superfluous appointments would have been made, and no superfluous calls be made upon the revenues And yet there have been appointments made which are totally unnecessary, carrying with them salaries equally unnecessary Hitherto, it was considered sufficient, under the British Government, to have three public prosecutors, one for each division of the Province, whose salaries did not exceed Rs 150 a month, and the system worked well, the incumbents of those offices being paid extra allowances for specially long and arduous cases in the several sessions courts Now, under the Maharaja's Government not only are the services of the three public prosecutors retained as before, but an Advocate General for the Province has been also appointed, on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, with an extra allowance of Rs. 50 a day, for every day he may be detained at a Mofussil station, on the work of the Government Surely, there can be no more needless and expensive appointment than this one Then, there is the Police Department The Inspector Generalship and Deputy Inspector Generalship were abolished, long ago, with a view to the reduction, and this was a very proper measure. It was proposed to appoint the best and most experienced European Inspector of Police as head of the department, on a salary not exceeding Rs 400 This also was a very eligible, and, at the same time, economic measure, and, we believe, the nominee to the appointment was to have been gazetted *But of sudden, without any reasonable* cause, the old appointment of Inspector General has been revived, and the place has been given to a captain of the Indian staff Corps, a son of a former General of the Mysore Division of the British army in India, and he is to receive a salary, we believe, of Rs 800 a month And he hardly knows any thing of the Mysore Province, and still less of the working of its Police Department! Then, there are the Maharaja's Printing Press and the Stationery and General Stores Department Over the former, the Deputy Accountant General of the Province still continues to preside, on an allowance of Rs 150 a month, exclusive of cost of office establishment, &c, and over the latter has been placed a gentleman, the well known proprietor of a local press, which he sold out with the express purpose of taking up this appointment The salary of the new Superintendent of stationery, &c, is to be Rs 250 a month. And lastly, the Dewan must have a Personal Assistant, also on a salary of Rs 250 a month, paid from the revenues of the State and he also is a European, hailing from Madras

Such, then, are the constitution of the Maharaja's Council and the antecedents of its members, such the nature of the chief official appointments in the State service, the educated Madrasees unduly preponderating over the educated Mysoreans, and such *the superfluity and expense of some of the* newly created appointments, under the Maharaja's Government,—such are these matters as we have above indicated them Who can, under the circumstances, conscientiously say that Native rule in this state has begun under the best and most encouraging auspices of fiscal and political economy?

Mr. RUNGACHARLU AND THE INDU PRAKASH.

[illegible]

యొంబరను, జొంపగళ జారీకుం సంపర్కిదా ణుగళన్నుళ్ళుకు మూకిరువ్వికంగా. అవ శ్యే- ఆవిధేన అప్రామాణికవిరోధిగా నిర్ణ మీ రంగాచార్యరవరు రిరిపిద ఖండనెయొళిరువ అభిప్రాయవుగు తావచ్చికేయిల్లి కీలుబార గళుచింపే సంగ్రహవాగి పత్రికెసల్పట్టిద్దన్నళ్ళ వే. జారీకుల సంపర్కిగాగి శ్రీరంగళగళ్ళాద మీ రంగాచార్యరవరు ముంబై ఇంద మహిశాళమిక్కిరిగే నవిదిరువే అదన్ను రేఁ పి భానుపర్కిశాళన్నాగిసుత్తిరలు. అవర్కి శే నేరియవరేదనంద రే,—ఎంతంజ్యేశ్వరన్నల్లి జా తికుల వంచనేదాయగళ్ళవేయిందద సంభవసి యిరువ శీతగుళన్ను అభిజ్ఞాన మీ రంగాచార్యరవరు యిరువరెంగి జేష్ఠాగి లిరిపి దారేందు కాపియిమ్మిస్తేవు. మత్తు తుగ మీ మూరనవరిగు, మద్రకాశికరిగూ సంభవసి యిరువ అంశగ కాయిమ్మన్ను పిందిపరే, కావు బట్టబయిపాగిలవు లిప్పాకలెంబుదాగి మ్యుద్దేశవిర్ద శేమవల్ల- ఒద్దుదేంబుదు, మీ రంగాచార్యరు లిరిపిదెయిరలారదు. లీలవను తీమ్మ చైతన్యపుర్ణకాచార్యరు కావి ప్రా ఖ్యగళిందా శ్రీమతిరెంద ఇంద భక్త-దవన్ను శ్రీమన్నిగి ఆపాదిసిరుత్తా రే, భాగ్యవంతరిరువ రెల్లరూ ఎంతు భక్తరు ఆదరిసి పిరోహితరాగిరువ శ్రీంద నిమ్మ రాగిసుత. శ్రీ కాయుత్తే భరంతు తమ కావలు అంతరిసి పిరోహితరాగిరువ్రీంద మే వర్శిసి." వమ్మ పత్రికోదర కాదక్రంకుల్ల ఇంగ్లీ కారరు పత్రిక ప్రసారవన్ను తీంద దర్శిసిరువుదు. యూరోప్-ంద, ఎజారేయాదిగ కేమ్మ అభిప్రాయగళిం- మీ రంగాచార్యరు నమగ ధాన్యవుళ్ళక కాగదే తీమ్మన్నిగి ఆపాదిసిరుత్తా రెంబ సుళ్ళు- దవన్ను గళ్ళువుదిల్ల. తీమ్మ

పుణకి వెళ్ళుట్టే యీరప్రయాణాలు కూడా యిటువంటి కూర్చివే చేయవల్లిన్నందుకే యీరంతనే మహాజ్ కూడుచున్నట్టు. ఎరిక సమయాలు ఆదాయానికి ఇక్షేపం యిరికిమోరి కానీ శేషమోరి వీలున్న వేషాలు వేయుటకు రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి బ్లకమ్మ కంపు కాంగ్రెస్ట్ పోయిందామాపరిచ్ఛిందిపోయి రిపోర్ట్ యిచ్చాలు వేయుటకు చెందిన ఖర్చులు ఆదాయం కొరకు ఖర్చుపెట్టుటకు ఎంతో వ్యత్యాసం కనుక ఈ విషయమై మహారాజులవారు ఆలోచించి ఈ ఖర్చులు తగ్గించి ఆదాయం వృద్ధిపరచుటకు ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాము.

The Vice Presidentship of the Pettah Municipal Commission.—ఫోర్ట్ సెయింట్ జార్జి మ్యునిసిపిల్ కమిషనరుగా ఒక్క వైట్ వ్యక్తి నియోగింపబడినందుకు మనకు సంతోషమే కాని ఆ ఉద్యోగమునకు వైస్ ప్రసిడెంటుగా ఒక దేశీయుడు నియమింపబడవలసి యుండగా ఆ పదవి ఖాళీగా నుంచుట మనకు ఆశ్చర్యకరముగా నున్నది. ఈ విషయమై ఇంగ్లీషు పత్రికలలో వ్రాయబడిన వ్యాసములు చదివినప్పుడు ఈ ఖాళీ ఎందుకు నుంచబడినదో మనకు తెలియకపోయినది. ఈ ఖాళీ ఎందుకు నుంచబడినదో తెలిసికొనుటకు మనము ఎంతో ప్రయత్నించినను ఫలము లే

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ಟೆಲಿಗ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ.

(From the Madras Mail.)

EUROPE.

THE QUEEN AT HUGHENDEN.

ಅರ್ಲ್, ರಾಣಿ ಆದಿ.—ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಸ್ ಆಫ್ ವೇಲ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ವೇಲ್ಸ್ ಹಿಘೆಂಡನ್‌ಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

BEACONSFIELD MEMORIAL STATUE.

ಬೀಕನ್ಸ್‌ಫೀಲ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯ ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ವೇಲ್ಸ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

PREVALENCE OF SMALL POX.

ಲಂಡನ್ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಡುಬಿನಿಂದ ಸತ್ತವರ ಅಂಕಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ.

PEACE IN BASUTO LAND.

ಬಸುಟೊ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತೆಗೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

TURKEYS' SUZERAINTY OF TUNIS.

ಟರ್ಕಿಯ ಸುಜರೈನ್ ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

ಅರೆಬಿಯನ್ಸ್, ರಾಣಿ ಆ.—ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಸೈನ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಬೇ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

THE BENCONSFIELD MEMORIAL.

ಬೀಕನ್ಸ್‌ಫೀಲ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ವೇಲ್ಸ್ ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ARREST OF DILLON.

ಪಾರ್ನೆಲ್‌ನ ಸಹಚರ ಡಿಲನ್‌ನನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.

ಪೂರ್ವದೇಶದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

ಐರಿಷ್ ಭೂಮಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಬಾಡಿಗೆದಾರರು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಒಕ್ಕಲೆಬ್ಬಿಸಲು ಭೂಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗದವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವುದು.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ಸಮಾಚಾರಸಂಗ್ರಹ.

The Stamp Office.—ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಲಾಗುವ ಕಾಗದಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಅಂಚೆ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರುವ ಪತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಟಿಸುವ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ತಂದು ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕೌಂಟರನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

Festival at Tirukali kundram.—ಕಿರುಕಳಿ ಕುಂದ್ರಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ನಡೆಯುವ ಉತ್ಸವವು ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಅದ್ದೂರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಈ ಉತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೫೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ಉತ್ಸವದ ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೦೦ ಪಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯನ್ನು ಪಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಯಿಂದ ಇಳಿಸಿ ಗುಡಿಯೊಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ೬ ಗಂಟೆ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಪಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೂವಿನ ಮಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸುರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೦೦೦ ಜನ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದರು. ಈ ಉತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೫೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಉತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೫೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಉತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೫೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು.

H. H The Nizam's Tutor.—ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ನಿಜಾಮರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಗುರುಗಳಾದ ಶೆಫ್ಟ್ ಸ್ಟೈ-ಎಂ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಾನ್ಸ್‌ಟಂಟೀನ್ ಅವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಆಗಿ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು ಸ್ಟೈ ಅವರಿಗೆ ೨೫೦೦ ಪೌಂಡ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಪು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

The late fire at Palmanottah.—ಪಾಮನಾಟ್ಟಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಬೆಂಕಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಯಮತ್ತೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಕಿ ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ೧೫೦ ಮನೆಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೧೨೫ ಮನೆಗಳು ಸುಟ್ಟು ಹೋದವು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ೧೫೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಕಿ ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಕಿ ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Travancore affairs.—ತಿರುವಾಂಕೂರಿನ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಮಿಷನರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು ಹೀಗಿವೆ: ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಬೇಕು. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ ೨೫ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ ೧೫ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಸೈನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ ೧೦ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ ೧೦ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

H. H The Nizam's Tutor.—ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ನಿಜಾಮರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಗುರುಗಳಾದ ಶೆಫ್ಟ್ ಸ್ಟೈ-ಎಂ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಾನ್ಸ್‌ಟಂಟೀನ್ ಅವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಆಗಿ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು ಸ್ಟೈ ಅವರಿಗೆ ೨೫೦೦ ಪೌಂಡ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಪು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಕಿ ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Duped by a Magician.—ಹೈದರಾಬಾದಿನ ಮಿಷನರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕನು ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆ ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕನು ಮಿಷನರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತ್ರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಂದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೋಗವೂ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದನಂತೆ. ಮಿಷನರಿಯವರು ಆ ಮಾತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಂದರು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಲರಾ ರೋಗ ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಆ ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕನನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಿದರು. ಆಗ ಆ ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕನು ಬಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಾತ್ರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಆ ಮಾತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಲರಾ ರೋಗ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಆ ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕನಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮಾನ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

Going Home.—ಹಡಗಿನ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟನ್ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಲೇರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಂಡಮಾನ್ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟನ್ ಮೆಕ್‌ಇಂಟೈರ್ ಅವರು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಮಂಚಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಕಿ ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ನಂದಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಗೆಜೆಟ್.

ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ ರಾಜಾರಾಮಯ್ಯರವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಕೊಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದ್ದು.

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ

ಸಂ. ೧. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು, ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು, ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಂ. ೨. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು, ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು, ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಂ. ೩. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು, ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು, ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಂ. ೪. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು, ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು, ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. L. S. CLERK.

DENTIST

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ಮಿ॥ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಕ್ಲಿರ್ಕ್ ಅವರು.

ದಂತವೈದ್ಯರು.

ಇವರು ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಂತಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೃತ್ರಿಮ ದಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ನಿಪುಣರು. ಬೆಲೆಯು ಸಹ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಇವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸೌತ್ ಪೆರೇಡ್ ನಂಬರ್ ೬ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಮಹನೀಯರು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದರೆ ಇವರೇ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸೂಚನೆ.

ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಭವವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರು ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಮಹನೀಯರು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದರೆ ಇವರೇ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 16th MAY, 1881.

"SOME REFLECTIONS ON MYSORE"

It was the wisest of the Hebrew Kings of old who said *that of the making of books* there was no end, and that saying is far truer now than it was in the days of king Solomon when the knowledge of printing was not known, and the great art was still in the inner most womb of the mighty future. Had Solomon by any human possibility, or the special favour of Providence lived to see our day, he would have said not only that of the making of books there was no end, but that of newspaper articles, on a given popular topic, there seems to be never an end, that like the earth bounding earth and sky, the discussion on that topic appears to be expanding further and further, but, unlike heaven's horizon, there are no new heavens to discover no fresh scenes which the heart and mind can enjoy, in the discussion, reiteration and alteration again, of the same worn topic, worn almost to shreds of the same wearisome round of so called argument and fact. It is as Tennyson says, like 'ever climbing up the climbing wave" Such a subject of public discussion and controversy appears to be the restoration of the Mysore State to a Native Government. We have surely had enough of the right and the wrong of that restoration, enough and about the magnanimity and generosity of the British Government in allowing the tradition of the State to His Highness the Maharaja, and enough of long winded statements about the historical facts of the case, unearthed from the records of three fourths of a century ago, the end, indeed, of the last century, and the beginning of the present, which is but a score of years within us close. Now that the adoption of an heir by the old Maharaja Krishnaraj Wodiar has been acknowledged to the full and perfect extent of placing his adopted son on the throne, now that the young Maharaja has actually begun to rule, and now that Mysore affairs are beginning to run into a settled course, under the Native Government, wherein is the use of marking back to the long buried history of the Mysore Raj and refurbishing the old worn out arguments against the restoration of the country to Native rule? And yet, there is the kind of stuff we find in a long and elaborate article, in a recent issue of the *Civil and Military Gazette* (Punjab) entitled—"Some Reflections on Mysore." These 'reflections" seem to be too stale for the public deglutition, compounded, as they are, of the cold meats furnished in the dry as dust records of the history of British connection with Mysore, from the earliest times. The only seemingly new "reflection"—we say seemingly advisedly, because even this reflection is not new—is that in which the writer of the article endeavours to account for the animosity of the Bengal and Madras Native press in the affirmation that the restitution of the Mysore State by the British Government, has not been as just and even as generous as the English advocates of that Government would try to make out. This animosity of opinion is not wonderful, seeing, that it is founded on the truth and justice of the case; and yet, the *Civil and Military Gazette* puts the following query and makes the following 'reflection" on the fact—

"What is the reason that the views of the Bengal and Madras native Press are on every point so irreconcilable with our own? How is it that by no possibility can any act of our government however to our eyes, arrange on the side of generosity to conciliate native opinion, afford satisfaction to our native critics? We fancy that the reason is that these cannot divest themselves high in station nevertheless of the mental habit of the country and the traditions of the Durbar. Of course it will be the native principle that whatever you may get you should never appear surprised or gratified but on the contrary discontented, and keep perhaps you may get more. There is no doubt possibly unconsciously what influences the Madhavgiri officials in the Press in their dealings with the terms of the gift lately bestowed in possession of Mysore."

It is only a writer of the out-and-out John Bull type, whose ruling idea is that India is for the English alone, would have put such a question and forged such an answer to his own question. We, Natives of India, are thankful and grateful to the British Government that it has changed its old blind policy of annexation and has adopted a newer and better code of political morality, that of recognising the rights of Native *princes and chiefs*. We Natives of Mysore especially are thankful and grateful to the British Government that it has kept its word and has recognised practically the heirship of the present young Maharaja to the throne of Mysore, but, if in acknowledging the justice of the British Government, the Native Press of Bengal and Madras point out that there are certain hard and fast conditions, especially in financial matters, with which the British Government has set around its actions, surely, we cannot be justly accused of the dissemination with which the *Civil and Military Gazette* charges us? We say that the promise of giving up Mysore to a Native Government has been kept in the letter, but we say also that it has been broken in the spirit, inasmuch as there are stringent restrictions and conditions laid down, in the terms of the restoration, which are not at all in accordance with what faithful trustees should have *laid down, and the British Government become* trustees, as soon as they recognised, in the year 1867, the heirship of the present Maharaja of Mysore. Our English contemporary then proceeds for a little while with the history of the Mysore State, contrasting it with the history of the nominal and last Mogul of Delhi, till he comes to the adoption of the present Maharaja by the old Maharaja, and thus is what the *Gazette* says with regard to the principle of adoption in general by *Native princes and of Mysore in* particular —

"However we wanted a temporary Prince for a portion of the Mysore conquests, and we found a boy who would form a result of a better, we put him on a throne of the portion for life. He died, and left no issue. He adopted an heir, but even adoption would have been without effect as regards the State of Mysore for the non-recognition of adopted heirs was a principle of the Indian government repeatedly laid down. In 1860 certainly, Lord Canning had expressly conferred the right to adopt heirs for their states on certain Native Princes under an unquestionable boon and privilege offered by the Queen but this in no way affected the principle mentioned, in the case of those on which that privilege was not conferred. Thus when the late Raja of Mysore died, he adopted a son but no shred of that right, or sanction followed, that the gift bestowed up and above by his adoptive father should be again conferred upon him. It has nevertheless been so conferred, *and thereby the Bengal and Madras papers* treat as an act of bare justice."

Whatever may be the view of our English contemporary's "reflections on Mysore we regret to see that his enumeration of the "principle of adoption" in general and of the Mysore adoption in particular is exceedingly wrong, and, we are afraid, intentionally misleading, with the purpose, no doubt, of misleading to make good his argument, such as it is, against the restitution of the Mysore State, for, it is clear that, what ever Lord Canning might have announced as to the "principles of adoption" in 1860, in 1868, the Proclamation of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen announced to the princes and chiefs of India that their rights should be respected, and that they should be kept *intact in the possession of their estates*, so long as they proved loyal to Her throne and Government and though the recognition of the adoption of the present Maharaja of Mysore by the old Maharaja was long in coming did not come in fact, till, within a few months of his death, still that recognition was full and complete *before* his death, and within a very few months after his decease, towards the latter end of 1868, the present young prince was installed on *the gaddee and proclaimed the future ruler* of Mysore, in a proclamation by the British Government itself! The question then, of our English contemporary—who is most un-English in his sentiments—is quite false and baseless, the assertion namely, that, "when the late Maharaja of Mysore died he adopted a son but no shred of that, other legal or sentimental, that the gift bestowed upon and assured by his adoptive father, should be again conferred upon him." After this plain and straight forward exposition of the real facts of the case it would be superfluous on our part to answer the baseless charge that the Bengal and Madras Native papers are crying over in imaginary grievance, in that the British Government has not been true to its trust, *in handing over the Mysore State to the* young prince shorn of its best portions and burdened with immense payments to that Government, in the present and the future. The subsequent gloomy, though latent prophesy, that the Mysore people will suffer under the change from the old rule of the British Government to the new rule of the Native Government, in which our contemporary indulges, may be treated as so much rhetorical surplusage. There are many large tracts of country in India, which are sufficiently prosperous and flourishing so far as this work a day world goes, under purely Native rule, as similar tracts are under British rule why then, should any Editor-readers of the English Press, prophesy evil things of the Mysore State, under the Native regime which has just been inaugurated? As to the question of the extent of revenue raised in the Province, and the share of it which the British Government takes out of it, *it would be useless for us* to go over the same old ground of argument. According to the *Gazette's* own statement the Mysore State will now have to pay thirty five lakhs of rupees as an annual subsidy, by and by, it will have to pay 11 per cent of its total income to the British Government, and this mainly as a contribution towards the support of British troops in British India, of which the Mysore proper needs not so large a proportion as is now quartered within its borders; and yet this is what our English contemporary characterises as justice and generosity on the part of the British Government! The young Maharaja, in short, has been given, as it were a white elephant, the keep and feed of which, it is said, consumes *the greater portion of the donor's income*, and is made generally by the donor with a view to punish the donee, as a secret enemy of the giver's, and our contemporary must also remember what Shakespeare says of gifts and their givers—

'Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind!"

A TEST FOR INDIAN REFORMERS

It is a well known fact that our would be reformers of Native social life and institutions are but great talkers and small—very small—performers of all that concerning which they so glibly talk. Your true Hindu reformer of the present day has a great deal *to say for himself, at public* meetings and re indeed, in love with the sound of his own voice, but when it comes to putting his opinions to a practical test it is then that he shrinks from the logical consequences of his own fervid oratory. Indeed, he is like some English preachers, who are discordant with each other, who themselves tread the primrose path of dalliance, while they point out to their hearers the steep and thorny way to heaven. The modern Hindu reformer is great on the abolition of infant marriages and the probibition of the re-marriage of Hindu widows, and on these topics his voice is apparently the loudest and most earnest at public gatherings, but he evidently intends to apply his principles to others than himself and the members of his own kith and kin, and thus it comes about that the reformer amongst us, Hindus is simply a good specimen of sham oratory and wind-baggism. Those remarks have been called forth by the following lively, spirited, and truthful sketch, under the title of "A test for Indian Reformers," which appears in the *Madras Mail* of Tuesday last. The keen yet just satire and sarcasm of the writer will be much appreciated, and we trust will have some effect on our so called Hindu reformers, either in throwing off their masks and appearing in their true colours, or really carrying into

practice what they so loudly profess. The skit is as follows :—

"Sir,—My name is Amritammal I am a Brahmin by caste, and a widow of twenty-four years of age. My husband died three years ago, leaving behind myself and our only daughter Goury, now eleven years age. My husband left no landed property. All the moveable property he left us is valued at about fifteen thousand rupees. I wish to get my daughter married first, as our *Sastra* will excommunicate her if she *attains her puberty before her marriage*, but I cannot get a good match. I wish to give her five thousand Rs. as a dowry, if I can get her a young and beautiful Brahmin, who has obtained the University Degrees of M. A. and M. L. I am *also desirous to re-marry*. As I have ample means of livelihood, I do not care much as to my future husband's wealth or position, I mean whether he may be unemployed, or employed, as Dewan, or Deputy Collector, or a Judge. All I want him to be is a healthy young and handsome man of Desastha (Mahavatta) Brahmin caste Now, I need not fear of losing caste because it was resolved the other day by the reforming class of Brahmins that all the widows (except their own sisters and daughters) should be re married, and that all the maids (except their own sisters and daughters) may be married, even after they attain puberty, at any time irrespective of their age. I and other young widows are highly pleased with the resolution; although my uncle's widow, and other uneducated and superstitious widows thought otherwise, and said that those resolutions and meetings were uncalled-for. Stupid old widows, they do not appreciate the bliss of a married life!

Now, I beg to ask the gentlemen, who take such great interest in young widows, who argue in favor of widow-marriage with such great enthusiasm, to please not only young widows, but all the European officials, and who display their public spirit and love of virtue, whether they will help me in my re-marriage. I don't want any pecuniary aid I only want those gentlemen to come to my house with their wives and daughters, to witness the marriage, and dine with me and my future husband; and then invite both of us to their houses and dine with us in their company at my cost. If those gentlemen undertake to do so, I will be the first to persuade all widows to re-marry." I beg for this assurance through a duly registered document, because my neighbour Seetaboy, the widow of the famous Ayodhyanath Rao, tells me, that all these meetings and resolutions are nothing but sham, that the object of the members of the association is simply to please their European masters; that they forget all that they say in meetings soon after they leave the hall, that they are careful not to mention a word of their acts to their wives, their young widowed daughters and sisters, for fear of insult. I tell you, Sir, that until all our females are well educated, these thing will not take place, that when all our females are educated, civilised, and improved, they will not require such resolutions. Everyone knows that *widow marriage is sanctioned by the Hindu Sastras and Puranas*, and that it is now (in the Kah or Iron age) prohibited, either by certain Sastras or by general and universal practice. Under the Hindu Sastras, animal food and liquor are not disallowed, but owing to longstanding custom both of them are prohibited. Why should it be so? If the gentlemen discuss the point and come to a favorable resolution, then, all our young Brahmins, who now taste flesh and liquor secretly will come forward. By this the great obstacle of caste will be removed. I can say much but I am not educated, and I cannot, therefore, express all I asked Ramaiengar, a matriculated student to put all my sayings in B. A. English; and I hope he has done so.

Trplicane, 10th May. AMRITAMMAL

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.

కంఠతూ పైదర్ ఆ మతిస్థోష్ణకర్నాటక భూ రాజ్యాభి విజ్ఞప్తమహాసంస్థానంద కొలువు కూటంలో ఆ సంస్థానాధీశ్వరుని ప్రత్యక్షవరి పేశాని పేశ్యాని ఇంద పక్షిత వర్తకులు, ఆయన్ని ఆయనవరికి విజ్ఞప్త కంపెనీవారు ఆ సంస్థానంలో ఉన్నవరకు ఆ సంస్థానంద పరధారిత్వంలో ఆవశకత నిజాయితీ, ఉపకార మాటలున్న మోసాలు చేసి M. A. and M. L. I am *also desirous to re-marry*. As I have ample means of livelihood, I do not care much as to my future husband's wealth or position, I mean whether he may be unemployed, or employed, as Dewan, or Deputy Collector, or a Judge. All I want him to be is a healthy young and handsome man of Desastha (Mahavatta) Brahmin caste Now, I need not fear of losing caste because it was resolved the other day by the reforming class of Brahmins that all the widows (except their own sisters and daughters) should be re married, and that all the maids (except their own sisters and daughters) may be married, even after they attain puberty, at any time irrespective of their age. I and other young widows are highly pleased with the resolution; although my uncle's widow, and other uneducated and superstitious widows thought otherwise, and said that those resolutions and meetings were uncalled-for. Stupid old widows, they do not appreciate the bliss of a married life!

Now, I beg to ask the gentlemen, who take such great interest in young widows, who argue in favor of widow-marriage with such great enthusiasm, to please not only young widows, but all the European officials, and who display their public spirit and love of virtue, whether they will help me in my re-marriage. I don't want any pecuniary aid I only want those gentlemen to come to my house with their wives and daughters, to witness the marriage, and dine with me and my future husband; and then invite both of us to their houses and dine with us in their company at my cost. If those gentlemen undertake to do so, I will be the first to persuade all widows to re-marry." I beg for this assurance through a duly registered document, because my neighbour Seetaboy, the widow of the famous Ayodhyanath Rao, tells me, that all these meetings and resolutions are nothing but sham, that the object of the members of the association is simply to please their European masters; that they forget all that they say in meetings soon after they leave the hall, that they are careful not to mention a word of their acts to their wives, their young widowed daughters and sisters, for fear of insult. I tell you, Sir, that until all our females are well educated, these thing will not take place, that when all our females are educated, civilised, and improved, they will not require such resolutions. Everyone knows that *widow marriage is sanctioned by the Hindu Sastras and Puranas*, and that it is now (in the Kah or Iron age) prohibited, either by certain Sastras or by general and universal practice. Under the Hindu Sastras, animal food and liquor are not disallowed, but owing to longstanding custom both of them are prohibited. Why should it be so? If the gentlemen discuss the point and come to a favorable resolution, then, all our young Brahmins, who now taste flesh and liquor secretly will come forward. By this the great obstacle of caste will be removed. I can say much but I am not educated, and I cannot, therefore, express all I asked Ramaiengar, a matriculated student to put all my sayings in B. A. English; and I hope he has done so.

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శేంగ్ ఆర్ ఏ. శేంగ్ యజమాను, తేఫ్ జిరిందింగ్ క్రమంగా తీర్ యజమాను వీరేశేలపడిందింగ్ యు ఇందుల్ అభ్యుదా యుక్తోందుయిందుం శేంగు పరమ కేంగ్‌యొందిన పిదిక మంచిదొప్పేదన పిదిక కంపేమ్‌ద్వాదక్షిశేలపడిమ్మ అక్కిం కొంకర్ శేంగుసంతేమేంగారర్.

మేంగా ఇ.పి మూర్ యిందుయరు శేంగ్‌యొం పిదిక మంచిదొర స్టేటుమరి మూఁక్టేరీ టుదాసియాం మ్యాగపేపిల్ కమ్యునల రాసిందు శేంగుదర్.

Occasional Notes.

స్పేచర్తిక ప్రయుయాశ్చాపలు.

The Vicoroy's Levee.—తుదిoxక్ప్రవేనే వాపిక్షుపు ఇమ్మ మహారాణియవర ప్రతినిధి వర్ధంరియుండ్డరందర కస్సిగ్యాం క్రకాశ్ చైస్ రాయిందుయరు సిందలాన్ని ఒంపు దక్షిణ్ మాముకర రాసిస్తారనేందు తిలియజరుచేది.

The Census.—భూనేయుల్లి వేశ్‌వేర్ యి లాభా కిబ్బందియు శామారింద యోంతమూ కర్నే బుడాఇపేట్టుంతేయాం సైకారరిగే అప్పిచ్‌ల్లి స్థళ పాలుదే సుడాశకరు పుణు ఇాశేల్పుట్టిసివదాగియాం తిలి ఇుచుకరచే.

Remission of revenue.—తకేద కరుపు ప్రతి ఆఫీస్‌ర్ భాగదల్లి కంఁదాభూం తిప్పిసిక్షు సిరుయు ప్రవాహబందు అదరందేపేయింద మళ్లీ ప్రవృత్తులుంటాయిస్తే, అబస్థే అధికారులిగే ఇదుగా తంచాయిసిన్ను యు ధ్యేమాతిరు వదాగి తిలియలిక్కే- బుజగే ఫంక్రోమేము స్తేచే.

The Quilon Town Sub Magistrate Court.—తిమ్మకూరు ఎంప్లాన వళే, వేదిక ధ్వజాలుతుంది పర్యిచేశవబ్బిన్న బ్రాహ్మణ మోఁక్టేస్తేగే తోంటుం మోఁస్టేట్‌మింది తిలియలిక్ తేనుయుణాశళ్పట్టిం అదక్తోంట్ కేవ ట్రిక్ట్ స్థళోద్ధికారవు క్యూలిలక మత్తు ప్రేయాల్ నవే మోఁక్టేస్తేగే నంబరిగే ఇంబిశోండ్లు బ్రిటు. స్వయంజవరిగే తుయోజనాడు తు ద్దాంగా వెలిదిరిచే దివానరిగే అజ్ఞంబరేము తోళ్ళేదేశేండ్డారంది

Arrival of a Native chief.—లిందిక సంస్థానద ధాకూర్ యువరు అయిదరపాటిగా లోద యివ్వత్తుమంది అమరుర్‌తోనే కరి క ధానవారద దివస ముంబ్రీగే దయిసిదు దణారు, అతరిగే మజాదేవదాస్ దుంబ తర ధర్మ బాకీయల్లిరిద్దారేంబలు, ధాంధ్ర త్యింద్ పరిశేయు తిలిసుకరచే. తుదిగే నమ్మ వేఱిక అరధసంగరిగే చేర ఫంచారదల్లి అనాత్సుళ్ళు, అన్నచేర వేష ధాళాదాగళల్లి అధికారియా శ్రీమంతరిమత్తా భుంటా సుతిరువదక్కాగి వందోంపిసువదు.

Paper mills.—ఉత్తర ఆమెరికా ఖండ శ్రీ- సేరిద యూనైటెడ్ స్టేట్‌ల్లి ఒఒపి ళాగదల్ల రయారిద్దుంద్రవరియుత్తు రయ్యా, అల్లుగళల్లి దివ రగిళ్- గాంం టాగళవన్ను కారాగియూ తిలియుసుకరచే. బరేయుపదళ్లి అయిదుంగాసిస్సుదుత ళాగదుమాళ్ళి దినకం దళ్లి- ౩౦౦ టాగళవన్నుదిగార రయ్యాగళు రయ్యాగాసుకదదుంశే.

Cyclone at Gowhatty.—నాంజేద మజకూర్ రనేశాదిఁదుగళల్లిఅపామిగేసేరిద శేంగు

శ్రీమంతు వళ్ళిదేశకరంద శబ్దు శ్రీశంఖం కం శిక్షక్తాంగ బంధాగుచే. ఆదరల్లి తిలివల్లుదు చేసందరే— తుదిన ఖంంబిగే పూలి వశశే మంతాగి కూఁటాకరే గంతీయక శోళంద రియాగిస్తు. తుదిశేశ్వరల్లిగుంద పు రుకేశవాద భారి మరవళ్లుళ్ల వమూలాగి చిన్నుతోంద్ర లు, చోరదు బంధ్లిందూ, అతిర నేఁఱిక్ళ మనేయూ తూరిపోంరవు. స్టైఁగర్ళు దక్ష కట్టరవు. బహుమనేగళ భాగళిగరు పూలిగే ఇాపిపోంరవుమత్తు అనేక శోంగళిగరు మరి నిశోంరవర్లదే కూఁటరు మళనపిచ్చు మృత వట్టిం రుదరింద విశేష నవ్వ కాంబాంబ శేంబుదు.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ఒళదేశ మత్తు కాన్లాళ్‌దొర వృత్తాంతగళు.

Mr. H. G. Evans.—మిం యేవాన్స్‌రవు బళరు మ్యైసూరు స్టేట్ రేయిల్ వేయన్ని తిరిఫ్ ప్లోర్ శీవరాగి శోకరర్యాళల్లుటుంశ్రేశే రుశ్రేవే.

Opening of Courts.—తుశ్యే యోళకు కింంxక్ సోంబు రసుం పిదిక్ శోంటుంబళిగూ శోంబల్పట్టిన బశాంతిరిదా భూర్వేపి తుదిన కసుం శోంటుంగళిశాంతవాగిప్పతువవు.

The Pettah Small Cause Court.—తుదు వరిగే ప్యాళ్ ఆళే శోంటిం వల్లి దా ళలాసుగిద్ది శోంర్వేయింబు తుదిన సోంబు బేంఁగాం ఎబ్‌ర్జ్‌డి శోంటిం వల్లి దాబలా సుతే.

Revenue operations in the Tumkoor Dist.—తుమకూరు జిల్లెగిరి శేంరిద పుణిశర్ బొబ్లూరిపల్లి ఫర్కే ఇయం బండ్రిళ్ళేలాటియు మాడే మజకూర్ తహసిల్ దారిగళు యా ఆ సుమారరిగే పాళ్గొంధివల్లదుబదేందు తిలిసు బసుతే.

Holidays.—నుంజేద మజకూర్ ఎళనే కవిరిభు ఏంంxవారదదిన మజా రాజిమహ ర మహాశధరాధీయాస్వరిందలూ ఎంటనేకా దిభవల్లి అర్జీమాడి (అందరే ట్రీజర్ క్రైట్ ప్రభుగళ్ళ స్థళాస్థరాద దివసు) ఆద్దరిందలూ స్కూళాన శీయేం రసుం పిదిక్ శోంర్వేయిగళిగూ రజా శోంబల్పట్టిరుత్తే.

Presentation of Books.—అల్లసాగిం శివిజా పేయర్ ఎజ్జియుబాది కర్నల్ జేంపా జీవరవు రచ్చుశేలపడింద పత్యేక్ష రాసువద శిక్ష మంతితిశాగి, స్కూళారల్లి తుదిగే స్థాపి వల్పట్టిరుద లేక్చర్ సొస్యెటిగే ంం-ంంథా రివుస్తుతగళన్ను యిహాగి శోంట్టరేంబు రే రదిళిక్- వాళి బంగళ ఫంరోంపిసుత్తేవే.

Postal notice.—ఈ ంళనేద భుపిని మీ తూనే మంత్రం మొదలు వళ్లు ఆరక ఖాదు, మత్తొందు కుమ్మం రుంంపరిగళ లింగళొందర రణసిదాంగళిళ్ళ- ఇంర్ లాంట్ రకాలు ప్రతిక్షరాగి రుణసివల్పువదేంది రేయా, పొరి దినదల్లి పొదాంశాలు ఒళగంది రిసిద రసిపాల్ రేము శోళ్ళల్పువదక్కాగియూ ఆర్డిం ప్రోఫిస్ మూలరవన తిలియపడిసి ఇుక్కారే.

The weather.—తుదారల్లి అనుకూలవు మళిళళిదేయింద, అంంరే బుధవార రదిం రగళల్లి మళియు ప్రాయశ్చ ంంxశొంబు అళ రాఫ్ ఇుబ్బుశ్రేదళకుంరిగే ఏళరిందియూ విద్యంతే తిలియబాగదే. ఇుదరింద భూమియు మూళిసిద సారియోళగే రేబుపు కుంట్టి స్వల్ప మట్టుకుంంగాదిళ్ళి- కారణవాయితు. తు దిగే దినిసు అభ్యుదయాగి ఫలిసలాగదే ఇట్ట కరింద ఇుత్తుమట్టిగే కాలిట్టిరి అదుకూలాంశా ఇట్టరే అంత్ రేష్టవాగుతదే.

Appointments.—తుదుశ్రీరేయు మక్కేంం కుంళరి వ్యాపారియొందు ఖండ్య ంxక్రమేంటిం దర ఇప్పిసిదా వాగియు ఏషయదల్లి వ్యేమూం రేపిశేంబరదరు ఖుళిగే బరువ ళ్ళ ళ్యాకుగళన్ను మూశియుక్తారే ఖాళ్యాంంరే, మీ ఇ. తిరే రాయుతదు బేంగళూరు పిదిక్ ళమ ర్చిసి స్టేట్‌ర్‌ల్లి ఎరడనేద మాజిస్ట్రేటరాగి నియిక్తరాగిద్దు. మీ ళ్ళ యూళ్యాబ్ ఫొంంరు రేంంధూరు పిదిక్ ళమిశిసి స్టేట్‌ర్‌ల్లి హోండ్ డివిజన్) మూదరిగే బేంచేటరాగిరిక్ర ద్దు.

Mr. M Srinivasa Row.—తుమ్మేసూరు కమ్మిసన్నిల్లి ఆదుళాంత అసిస్టేంట్ కమ్మిసనర్ శేలసదల్లిద్ద మీ శ్రీనివాస రాయి రేంంజరిగే శోళకత్ ళరకార్‌మెంటినవరు తృతిగే పాత్రరాగిద్దుదక్కదక్కాగి, అవరిగే ఫల్లుదేళాంశిద్ద చిత్రపటవు దులాళ్ళబాయితు. ఇదరప్పిరియు శ్రీమంత మహారాజరవరిగే తిలియబందు అ ధరమేరే అవరిగే మూరరప్లోంరుళాంత శీర్ మూవల్లరిగ్ దైరు రేబూంతిస్తారా శేళర్ బిత్తే- శాలి ఖుంర పంశోభమవేళ్తు. ఇవ రుపమాతిద పత్రిఖాన్నిళ్ళరమ్మా అల్లుంరిగే దుం టాద భంంరమ్మాయిరు కాశ్రోంరుభుమియ మన్ని పత్రిపాలుబువేళు.

A reward offered.—ళ్రాంళాళనే భు పిని వివళ్రో ంనే మళ్ళుమిన్నిల్లి, కిమూం మ ట్టిక్టిగే పేరిద చామారాజ శాప్లూతు కళ్ళ దిమేరిగే జోంగిళ్ళి శోంటిం మోస్టేట్ రుంంరు శో ంపల్లిరకేద మూలు ళంంరిదవ ట్టి అపామ యూ అపామగళన్ను పత్తేమాడి శోంరకొట్టు తరిగే, అథవా శోళ్ళదమే పత్తేగే దొరకిసదాగి అంంరగళన్ను తిరిపడిళ్ళ- వారిగే ంxం రూపాయిగళ ఇనాం శోంబల్పడువదం గే తుశారద మైసూరు గేజట్ పత్రిళేళ్ళల్లి ఘోషిస మూబల్పట్టిరుత్తే. ప్రత్తే వమయ్ దల్లు యిం పిశిసిదాగి శోంటిగే శోంబవణరిం ద అవ రాత్రియు ఐంంరువేళే మైసూరిక్తిర్తరే అ ప నేర్తర్తు శోళ్యుదదళ్లి- కారణవాగు క్తచే యోంబిరువరు దేశోంంయిల్లరు.

The Cantonment Courts.— బేంళూరు కంటోన్‌మెంట్‌లిని పిదిక్ ళమిశిసి స్టేట్‌ర్‌ల్లి స్థాపిసల్పట్ట శోంటుంగళిగాగి తుదిగే జరుత లజా జేంళు యోంరాజాదరిగే లిలిబిరుత్తదే,—

జిల్ళర్	రేంంగ్	గాంం రూ
ఇంటర్ ప్రిటర్	ఓదిం	ఓం
జాజర్	ఓదిం	ఓ౫
జీళ్ళర్	ఓదిం	ం౦
ళ్రతిళా-టీచర్	ఓదిం	ళం
మూబజ్టీటరుళర్	ఓదిం	ళం

ఇుతిగళు రిశాయి జారిత్తుంరుత ఇుతర బిల్లుగళ శేలసగళు రిశాయిబల్పట్టిరువదల్లదే ఇ రా మత్తు ప ర్చంంరి బిల్లుదే యు పంంxన్ను ఇల్లియూ, మూంట్రీస్‌లుయూ స్వీ రిం యిట్టుశేళ్యిరుంంరే ఏ రాచారిసువదే

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

రంబిళ్ళ క్తాంత్ ళంగ్రహ.

(From the Madras Mail.)

EUROPE.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN RUSSIA.

లండన్, ంళే ఏ ంంంగం.—అ క్తర ఎబిరిం బంంరిళ్ళి- శ్రీంక ఎంబిసిందుల్ జనిరల్‌గళ్ల ది టుంరుళర్ మంత్రిమండ్ర ళరుశిళ్ళరిరే బారబా దీంబరు రమ్య రాజధానియుంద రేంంళ్ళిరుళ్ల బళ్ళ ఇుబ్బరిల్ల ళ్రిటిక్షరు రాయబారియాగి నియ క్తళ్ళువుదు.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

తుదిబింంళ రవళ్రిండ్‌రళ్ళి మిం గ్లాడ్ స్టోన్ ళ్రధానరాగి బళిక రుంంరిరే మళ్ళుబబ్బుబింంద తి రుబబరిసిదరు.

THE BEACONSFIELD MEMORIAL.

లండన్, ంంళే ఏ.—ఐక్ళిండర్ రాజిబుపిళ్ర శాంతిళ ళ్ర భుబాళదింద శేళర్ళబ్‌మిళ్లర్ అతిక్రిళ్ర ఇతర దిగ్గజ ళ్ర ధానిగళ ళ్రతిమెగళు ళ్రతిష్ఠాపిసల్పట్ట రుంంరుళ్ల ళ్రసిద్ధ రాజకీయవేత్తరాగిద్ద దివంగత ళ్ర ధాని బెంజమిన్ డిజ్రేలి అవరిగే ఇుబ్బరిల్ల ళ్రతిమెయు అనావరణ రుంంరుళ్ల ళ్రసిద్ధ వ్యక్తిగళు భాగవహిసిద్దరు. ఇదరల్లి ళ్ర ధానమంత్రి గ్లాడ్‌స్టోన్ (ళ్రస్తుత ళ్ర ధాని) లార్డ్ బీకన్‌ఫీల్డ్ (బెంజమిన్ డిజ్రేలి అన్నన మగ) మత్తు ఇతరరు ప్రముఖరు భాగవహిసిద్దరు.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

కాన్‌స్టాంటినోపిల్ ంళే ఏ.—ఫ్రెంంరు రాయబారియొబ్బరిగే ంంంంగా రాజకీయరంగదల్లిరువ ఒంంరభిప్రాయవన్ను తిలిళలిక్కాగి ట్యునిస్‌గే రవుబిళ్ళుయుద్ధవన్ను ఫ్రెంంరు సైన్యవు ఆక్రమిసిరువుదరింద ఉంటాదుదు ఫ్రెంంరు భూసైన్యవు ఆ ళ్రదేశవన్ను ఖాళి మాడువుదక్కాగి ఫ్రెంంరు ళ్ర భుత్వక్కు ధన్యవాదగళన్ను తిలిళిదరు.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

ఆళ్రటయర్స్, ంళే ఏ.—ఉత్తరాస్థాన ళ్రాంతదల్లి ఫ్రెంంరు భూసేన శీఘ్రదల్లి ఆళ్రయిసికొంబుదాగి తిలిళిదరు.

THREATENED ABDICATION.

వీణాస్తా, ంళే ఏ.—బళ్కేరియ అళ్రతిహత ళ్రభావి ళ్రభిళ్ర భుత్వదల్లి ఏళ్పట్ట బాహ్యవాద ళ్రబలవేరి ళ్రతిభటనేయు ఆతంభళ్ళుంటుమాడి రుంంరు, తుంరుత ళ్రముఖ్య ఖజానె ళ్రవేశిసిరువుదరింద ళ్ర భుత్వవన్ను ఖజానెయింద ఇుబ్బరిసిరువుదు అసాధ్యవాగిదె. అదుకా శోళ్రదమే ళ్రత్తేగే ధనళహాయవన్ను బిడుగేయింద తెగ్గిళిళ్ళి- వాగి ఇుత్తుళ్రదేశగళింద ఇుబ్బరిసిరువుదు అవశ్యవాగి రుంంరుళ్ల ఆ ళ్రదేశవన్ను బిడిసిరువుదాగి తిలిళిదరు.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

ళారిస్, ంంళే ఏ.—ట్యునిస్ ళ్రతినిధిగళ రుంంరు ళ్రతినిధిళ్ళుంంరి ళ్రభుత్వవన్ను ఇుబ్బరిసిరువుదు అవశ్యవాగి రుంంరుళ్ల ఆ ళ్రదేశవన్ను ఖాళి మాడువుదక్కాగి ఫ్రెంంరు ళ్ర భుత్వక్కు ధన్యవాదగళన్ను తిలిళిదరు.

THE MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

మైసూరిన అరణ్యఇలాఖెయన్ను గురించిన ఒళదేశగళు.

ఇుత్తీచిగే ఇుబ్బ అరణ్యఇలాఖెయల్లి ఎళ్ళి ళ్రదేశగళల్లి ఎంంరే, ళ్రతియొందు ళ్రదేశదల్లియూ ఒందొందు రీతియ అరణ్యగళిరువుదు ళ్రకృతియ నియమవాగిదె. ఆదరే ఎల్లా అరణ్యగళల్లియూ ఒందే రీతియ మరగళు బెళెయువుదిల్ల. ఎంంరే ఒందు ళ్రదేశదల్లి ఒందు రీతియ మరగళు బెళెదరే, మత్తొందు ళ్రదేశదల్లి మత్తొందు రీతియ మరగళు బెళెయుత్తవె. ఆదుదరింద ఒందు ళ్రదేశదల్లి ఒందు రీతియ మరగళన్ను మాత్రవే బెళెయువుదక్కాగి ఆ ళ్రదేశదల్లి ఎల్లా అరణ్యగళన్ను కాయ్దిరిసిరువుదు అవశ్యవాగిదె. ఆదుదరింద

ಬಾವ ಲೆಕ್ಕದ ಮಾತ್ರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಿಲ್ಲೆ ಸಿಂಪಲಾಯಿತು. ಶ್ರೀಮೆಸರ್ಸ್ ಮಾಕೆಂಜಿ ಮಿಲ್ಲಾಳಾಗಿ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೇಶವಪ್ಪನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೇರಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಸಭೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅಂತಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಗುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಕಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಸಂತೋಷಪಟ್ಟೆವು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಭೆಗಳು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಈ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೇಶವಪ್ಪನವರು ಕೋಲಾರ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷಪಟ್ಟೆವು. ಆ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ನಡೆದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವುದು. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳು (a) ಶ್ರೀಲಶ್ರೀ ಕೇರಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ. ಈ ಆಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. (b) ಶ್ರೀಲಶ್ರೀ ಕೇರಂಕಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ. ಈ ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. (c) ಕಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇರಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಆಟವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ. ಈ ಮೂರು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷಪಟ್ಟರು. ಈ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಕರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

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THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 23 MAY 1881

MATTERS MUNICIPAL

The municipal affairs of the town of Bangalore like all other political affairs in this Province are at the present moment, in a transition state and, we are afraid in a state in which many of the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners will not stand a legal test, that is to say, if some of these proceedings are brought into question in a court of law, they will be found to have been carried out under municipal "laws" which really have no existence, as yet, as legal entities In other words, the proverbial coach and four seems to be driving through the Municipal Regulations of 1871, which have not been repealed as yet, and have therefore still all the force and vitality of any other law of the realm In the first place, the President of the town Board is not legally entitled to his position, and whatsoever act or proceeding he adopts, under the present condition of municipal affairs, will most probably be considered null and void, and as *ultra vires*, by any court of law According to the Municipal Regulations of 1871,—which as we have said, *still remain unrepealed, the* President of the Board should be a man *holding no other office or employment* whatsoever, be it official or non official, and his whole time and attention should be devoted to the interests of the Municipality. The same observation applies to the President of the Cantonment Municipality, or, as the Cantonment is now called, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore We repeat that the Municipal Regulations of 1871, which apply equally to the Town and the Cantonment, have not been formally repealed, as they ought to have been, and so long as they stand thus unrepealed, Major Maltby and Mr Ricketts, the first being Cantonment Magistrate and the second Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, have no right to be Presidents of their respective Municipalities, their official position unfitting them to interfere in any capacity whatever with the municipal administration Of course, *we should be very sorry that any* technical difficulty should disqualify these officers from holding the municipal appointments they now do, for the public are agreed that no better men could have been appointed to the most important of municipal offices, but there, nevertheless, stands the fact that under an existing and unrepealed enactment they have been wrongly appointed, though they are *as a fact, the right men in the right* places, without reference to legal enactments The hour, then, being thus disqualified the acts and proceedings of the members of the body corporate will be held invalid, if called into question in a court of law, and thus it is likely enough that the judges will have to point out and decide points of regular law and procedure, which the Government of India in the legislative department, ought to have settled and arranged, months before the revolution of the Province In spite, however, of this most glaring flaw in the constitution of the Town Municipality, there can be no doubt that the members of the Board have wakened to a proper sense of their position and responsibilities, and that they are prepared to discharge their functions with far larger and more sustained energy, *than they have hitherto* displayed From the proceedings of the Board at its first meeting, under the new order of things, and those at its second meeting, which took place on Saturday week, it is gratifying to mark the real efforts which are being made by the Commissioners to render their body something more than a mere name Evidently the Commissioners intend that every proposal shall be discussed and considered in all its bearings, with reference to the public good, before it is embodied in a distinct law or regulation. Unfortunately, all their acts may turn out to be illegal, when the constitution of the present Board is called in question in a court of law However, be this as it may, it is highly satisfactory to know that the Commissioners, at their last meeting took up the question of those obnoxious imposts, the octroi duties, levied on such articles of daily consumption and necessity as the great mass of the people feel the need of, far more than the rich and those possessed of a sufficient competence to make them comfortable In a report of the proceedings of the Town Board, which appears in the local *Spectator* of the 17th instant, it is stated that, after some discussion, it was unanimously resolved to separate the collection of these octroi duties from those of the Cantonment. Hitherto, the municipality of the latter place used to collect the octroi both for itself and the Town Municipality, passing over one third of the collections to the latter This arrangement has now ceased But what we would specially call the attention of the reader to is, that the *Commissioners have begun to see the* injustice, expensiveness of collection *and the smallness of the returns of* these octroi duties, and to be anxious to substitute some measure of taxation juster and more in consonance with the modern principles of political economy In the course of the discussion, Mr Ricketts expressed his opinion that the octroi duty was a very objectionable one, and he enquired whether there was not a gentleman on the Board clever enough to suggest some scheme by which the octroi dues may be abolished, and some more legitimate duty imposed instead It was stated by one of the Native Commissioners, and with perfect truth, that the working of the octroi duties was a great hardship and source of annoyance to the people, especially the poorer classes amongst them It would seem that, at the Pettah Railway Station of the Mysore State Railway, travellers especially those of the poorer classes, were subjected to considerable annoyance, by being searched for smuggled goods Every bundle was submitted to no less than three examinations—first by the Police, then, by the railway peons, and lastly, by the octroi officials Mr Ricketts very properly denounced the practice as illegal, and said that *the railway peons in particular had* no right to prosecute a search, and he promised to issue orders on the subject to the Amildar and the police. It will be quite apparent that these octroi duties are sources of much annoyance to the people and afford a perpetual means of oppression, bribery, and corruption to the subordinates employed in the collection of the dues The articles subjected to *these duties* are all common articles of diet to the people and their sheep and cattle. The rich and the well-to-do are not in the least affected by them It is the poor alone who are burdened by them, and feel justified in constantly trying to evade them. Why then, should they be retained amongst the provisions of the Municipal Regulations? The rich and well-to do pay no horse and carriage tax, or for the up keep of the roads along which they are always travelling at their ease and comfort But the poor man who wants green fodder for his cattle, or cocoanuts for the use of his household, or a little betel and nut or tobacco to chew, or a cigar to smoke, or a pinch of snuff to inhale, must pay higher prices for these things, on account of the imposition of these octroi duties Wherein is the justice of taxation of this kind? We presume, the Municipal Regulations of *1871 must soon be thoroughly revised* and modified to suit the new conditions of Bangalore town When that revision and amendment are made, it is to be sincerely hoped that a clean sweep will be made with these obnoxious and vexatious octroi duties, which bring so little income to the Municipality, and that some taxation more liberal and equitable in its incidence will be introduced.

THE BRAHMO MISSIONARY AT COCONADA.

We have pleasure in re publishing from the *People's Friend*, Madras, a lecture delivered by Pandit Sivanatha Shastry M A of Calcutta, on "Brahmoism, what it is and what it is not," in the Hindu School Hall at Cocanada, on Monday the 18th ultimo The following is the *lecture* —

Mr Sivanatha Sastry arrived at Cocanada, *en route to Rajahmundry*, on Saturday the 16th ultimo, and at the request of some native gentlemen of the place, delivered a lecture on 'Brahmoism, what it is, and what it is not' The meeting was convened by Mr Pyda Ramakrishnayya, a wealthy merchant, in the Hindu School Hall on Monday the 18th At 4-30 P M the Chairman opened the proceedings Mr Sivanatha Sastri then rose, and said that he was not going to give a history of Brahmoism, for which the time at his disposal was too short He would therefore confine himself to a brief statement of the leading doctrines of the faith But before entering on his subject *he had to* make an apology. He had come to know, that an idea had gone abroad to the effect that his powers of

eloquence were extraordinary, and he was afraid that his audience might feel disappointed, as he had not been accustomed to speaking in English He said that, while in Bengal, he spoke the vernacular, and it was only during his travels that he was obliged to speak English owing to its being a language known both to himself and his audience Fifty years ago a movement was set on foot in India to worship the one true God Many a reformer had helped the movement and improved it But to attempt to follow the course which events had taken from the beginning was impossible within the limited time he could devote to the subject. To give therefore an idea of what the *leading doctrines of that movement were*, he thought it was necessary that he should briefly state the notions of the various sects of the world concerning religion Starting with salvation, he said that different nations had different ideas about salvation The Pantheistic or Vedantic notion, as propounded by Sankaracharya, rests on the belief that there is substance—God, or Divine Soul—from which human souls, and in fact the whole world, have emanated All these emanations are mere delusions When a man perceives this connection between God and the world, he feels that he is God, and is free from voice, virtue, pleasure, and pain This knowledge or perception is salvation with the Pantheist The Buddhistic faith, when stretched to its utmost length, resulted in atheism It consists in the belief that there is matter and soul, the latter, being transparent, gets reflections from the surrounding matter, of voice or virtue as it exists there Salvation, according to the Buddhist, is therefore the perception of this difference between matter and soul The salvation of the ceremonial Hindu consists in the freedom from a repetition of births The Christian believes that God created man perfect and holy But the first parents violated God's command, and ate the forbidden fruit For this one act of transgression God has doomed the whole race of mankind to eternal hell God is merciful and just He would not go into the question how such a God could have *sealed the fate of the whole race for a single* act of transgression committed by the first parents God came to the world however as man, in flesh and blood, to save mankind Belief in this historical fact is the Christian salvation The Brahmoo salvation is two fold, negative, that is liberation from sin and the causes of sin, positive, that is growth in righteousness, and holy joy The soul is developed in spiritual darkness This darkness has to be cleared up, it is then, and then alone that the soul succeeds in knowing God God is righteous, and it is by being righteous that we can draw near unto him Mr Sivanath Sastry compared the soul's growth in holiness to that of a tree A tree, for proper nourishment, requires sap from below, and dew and rain from above, so does the soul require help both from below and from above The help from below is prayer, and that from above is God's mercy God is interested in our welfare, and will help our efforts at reaching Him This, he said, is salvation, and men of his faith believe it to be Worship is the living conscious communion with God The soul wishes to have God, and it is only through spiritual communion that it can succeed in having Him There is thus no need for any material substances to be offered in worship The Brahmoos do not offer flowers, or fruits They only have spiritual communion Different sects have different notions of what the world is The Pantheist believes it to be a delusion, a mere *hallucination of* the mind The ceremonial Hindu considers it a place of suffering, because, according to his notion, he has to suffer for his sins in a prior life The Christian thinks that the world was a perfect, blessed place which the sin of the first parents has rendered as one fit to be hated, a place of trial The Brahmoos view the world as a nursery, a training house, where the soul is brought up to be holy Men had drawn upon their imaginations as to what Heaven and Hell might be The Arabian who lived in parched up deserts thought that bliss could be nowhere but in gardens wherein flowed rivers full of refreshing water The Scandinavian's revengeful nature suggested to him that real bliss lay in drinking wine from his enemy's skull The Hindu, who is given up so much to meditation and inaction, thought that in Heaven he should not be called upon to work He should have everything, and anything he wished for His heaven is the ado mans heaven According to the civilised notions of Christendom, heavenly nirvana was derivable from dancing and such amusing pastimes The lecturer then described the *notions current among the several sects* with respect to Hell, and tried them to the peculiarities of their tastes and fancies So with every sect, he said, heaven and hell had been imaginary, bodily, and sensual But the Brahmo could not believe in the materialistic Heaven and Hell, with him Heaven is a spiritual state We enjoy heaven on earth We enjoy it now, and we shall enjoy it hereafter To be righteous, to enjoy holy communion with God,—this purity of the soul is heaven So hell is sin What can be a more severe punishment for sin than sin itself which draws man aloof from God" As to the Scriptures the Brahmoos believe in no book infallible They are it best the records of the spiritual experiences of men A man who has seen the vast ocean does not admire a small pool, so a man who has himself experienced the presence of God, will not care much for the experiences of other men like himself But for his own part is a Brahmo, he was not opposed to these books Whatever is good and revenable he would unhesitatingly accept, and act up to, whether it was found in the Vedas, or in the Bible, or in the Khoran He exhorted his Hindu Mussulman and Christian brethren to bring to him their sacred books, and he said he would How to them, and accept truth from them His faith was founded upon the fatherhood of God and upon the brotherhood of men Idol try is an insult to the fatherhood of God, and is therefore a sin against Him, and an abomination So caste goes against the brotherhood of men Away then with idolatry Away with caste India had been enveloped in darkness, and had languished and degenerated under the baneful influences of selfish priesthood,

Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman were then proposed by Mr Krishnaswami Rao Pantulu, and the proceedings were brought to a close."

THE EX GAEKWAR OF BARODA

ಸರ್ ಗಾಯಿಕವಾಡ್ ಪದಚ್ಯುತರಾಜರು ಬರೋದಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅರಸು ರಾಜಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಯಕವಾಡಿ ಸರ್ದಾರಿ ರಾಯರನ್ನು ಸಭೆಗೆ ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಮೇಜಿನ ಅಡ್ಡ ಪಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಆಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಂಪು ಪಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮೆತ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಇಡಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಶಯ ಹುಟ್ಟಿತು. ಇದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮೆತ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೋ ಗುಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಮಾತಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ದಾರಿ ರಾಯರು ಬಂದು ಕುಳಿತಾಗ ಅವರ ಕೈಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು. ಆ ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ದಾರಿ ರಾಯರು ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಮಲ್ಹಾರಿ ರಾಯರವರು, ಬರೋದಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವು ಆಧಿಪತ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಂಬರಪ್ಪುಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಆಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಯಿಟ್ಟು, ಆಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ರಾತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿಮವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲು, ಅದರಂತೆ ಗಾಯಕವಾಡರವರು ತಕ್ಕ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇತ್ತಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಸಲಿಸಿದರೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಮೋಸದ್ದಮೆ ತೆಗೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಮೇಲೆ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಸಾಬೀತಾಗದೆ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಸಂತಿಷ್ಟ ಅವರ ಅನುಸರ್ಜನೆಯನ್ನೇ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕರಣವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಕಾರಣವು ನ್ಯಾಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಲ್ಲವು, ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವಾಗ್ಲೂ ಕೆರಂಕ್ ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಲವು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಪರಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂತಿಕೆವಾಗಿ, ಎತ್ತು ಅವರು ಬೇಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವಿಟ್ಟಿರಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಕಾರಣವು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲವು, ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರೂ

బయలుదేరినట్లు తానుచూచినదిను. ఇంకా ఇంకా చూచుటకై ఇష్టపడ్డవారందరిని దేవాలయం ఆవరణకు రమ్మని ఆయుక్తకారులకు ఆయుక్తకారుడు తెలుపుటకు పంపించెను. ఇంతలో ఇంకా ఇంకా మనుష్యులు వచ్చుచుండిరి. ఆ ప్రకారం శుభ్రపడ్డవారిని దేవాలయం ఆవరణలో ఉంచిరి. ఆ ప్రకారం ఆ ఆవరణలో ఉన్నవారు ఎనిమిది వందలమంది. ఆ ఆవరణ చుట్టూ ఉన్న ఇండ్ల

Mannargoody —కంజాలూరు వీళ్ళిద్దరికీ పోర్చుకు మన్నార్ గుడియందు శుక్లసం ౧౨౫౦ముందు ఇటలీ K తో కాపురంచేస్కొండుకొని. ఆపుకొన్నది కాబట్టి కొంతకాలం పాపిటకు కమ్మినవారకము తిరుమలకే ఫుంచండాలాయం పాపిటకు కమ్మినవారకము తిరుమలకే ఫుంచండాలాయం

Saidapett College —స్కూలు టీచరు మొదలైన ఆఫీసరీ ఉద్యోగస్థులు కావలెనని విద్యార్థులకోసమై పాఠాలు చెప్పడానికి ఈ కాలేజీలో ఏర్పాటుచేసినట్టు మనకు ముందే తెలిసినది. ఈ కాలేజీలో ఇంగ్లీషు చదువుకొనే విద్యార్థులకు ఫీజు లేదు. ఇంకా వారికి పుస్తకాలు కాగితం పెన్సిళ్ళు మొదలైనవి కూడా ఉచితంగా ఇస్తారు

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, 9TH MAY 1881

THE GOLD MANIA

Like the rest of the Indian world the denizens of the Province of Mysore are afflicted with the present prevailing mania for the acquirement (still, further, of silver rupees, through the means of the opening up of the gold mines, which are said to exist in almost every part of Southern India, where there are hills and elevated rocky formations The regions which are supposed to be most highly charged with gold reefs are the Northern and Southern Districts of the Wynaad, on the Western Coast, from which they are separated by the highest chains and slopes of the Western ghauts, and the Districts of Kolar, Kadur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, and the regions about Manzerabad, in this Province Of all these places—and they are numerous enough, in all conscience, to supply the whole world, if they really are so richly auriferous—almost the whole of the Wynaad Districts and the whole of the Kolar District have been opened up, and the process of searching for the much desired gold, under the bowels of the earth, has been put in progress, while in the other tracts of country mentioned, people are now "prospecting," that is to say, they are trying to discover whether there is a sufficiency of the precious metal, so as to justify the expenditure of money in digging up mines to carry out the search on the latest scientific methods With respect to the Wynaad country and the District of Kolar, as our readers may be aware, at least about a dozen companies have been formed for the purpose of obtaining money from the public, as shareholders, to carry out operations on such a scale as to make the hidden parts of earth yield their golden treasures, which, again, might be converted, by sale, into silver rupees, yielding what it is supposed, or it is hoped will be, tremendous profits to those who have been bold enough to lay out their spare rupees, or, for that matter of that, hardly spareable rupees, on these ventures The curious feature of these enterprises is, that gentlemen who are called experts have professed to have found gold by examinations of the regions we have mentioned, have issued reports by the bushel for the information of the anxious public, and thousands of those reports have been forwarded to London, and—this is more especially the curious feature—all the companies have been started in London and prospectuses issued, which, in turn, have been sent in thousands to this country The result is that a very large number of persons in both countries have taken shares, especially the public in London and England generally, and thus the gold mania, or gold fever, as it is more appropriately called, is in high tide, and those afflicted with the disease suppose themselves to be in the highest condition of health and wisdom, by reason of the immense profits they hope to realise, by venturing as much capital as they can spare or scrape together on these speculations But as Pope says—Hope springs eternal in the human breast, man never is, but always to be, blest—a dictum of the poet the truth of which we presently hope to shew, in connection with these venturesome enterprises for the gathering in of gold And we have a special object in view, because we find that a very considerable number of our countrymen, and the resident Natives of Mysore generally, have been stricken by the same mania or fever, and hope to reap substantial profits, profits which to their excited imagination appear to be already in their grasp, perhaps, because "tis distance lends enchantment to the view" Indeed, at the very outset of these glittering speculations in Southern India, the Province of Mysore was marked out as a likely field of operations, by the enterprising gold mining companies and we remember, that, at the time, Canarese and Tamil and Hindustani translations of several prospectuses were seen flying about the Pettah and the Native portions of the Civil and Military Station Probably, these interesting documents are still going their rounds, and have, doubtless, found their way into the districts. Now let us see—it is time, indeed, that we did see about us, as exponents of public opinion, and also as disinterested advisers of the public It is now eighteen months, certainly, if it is more than a year, since many of the South Indian gold mining companies were started, and we should say that at this period of time was quite enough to shew some substantial results or, at all events, to shew the capabilities of the mines, whether, that is, they are worth working up or not, whether, in short, it is worth while to continue the existence of any given mining company and for a confiding public to take shares therein. And yet, notwithstanding this reasonable expectation, the public will hardly believe, and shareholders—we restrict ourselves, to Native shareholders—will be surprised to learn, that not one of the mining companies has begun to crush the quartz as yet, that is, has begun to prove that the thousands of tons of quartz dug up from the bowels of the earth contain gold in sufficient quantities to pay for the expenses, and to yield the shareholders a reasonable return for the capital they have subscribed! And yet every prospectus states that so many tons of quartz would yield so many ounces or so many penny weights of gold, which, after paying for all necessary expenses, would give such and such a surplus of profit, for division amongst the expectant shareholders! We, of course, know that no quartz has been crushed as yet at the mines, but we have a more recent and more reliable authority in confirmation of our statement The Ootacamund special correspondent of the local *Spectator*, telegraphing to our contemporary on the 22nd instant, says—"The statements in the London papers recently announcing that quartz crushing has been commenced in South East Wynaad are not true Not an ounce of quartz has yet been crushed in any of the mills The four companies, off-shoots of the Indian Gold Mines Company, mentioned as about to commence crushing, will not and cannot do so, for twelve months at least The crushings expected from the Alpha will be only experimental Only one battery out of the three will be used. The only Company which appears working steadily to prove genuine returns is the South East Wynaad Company, but even here no results can be shewn earlier than August." We may add that no crushing is going on in the Kolar gold mines. There was some crushing at the Ooregaum mine, some months ago, but the work has been all stopped now, and the engine room has been apparently abandoned. Such, then, is the present condition and future prospects of gold mining in Southern India, after eighteen months, or a year's operations. This state of affairs shews how almost merely speculative such enterprises are, and how cautious and careful people should be, before they venture, perhaps, their little all, in the hope of reaping abnormal, or even ordinary, profit People, of course, are not bound to take our advice, however disinterestedly proffered, and in giving this unvarnished account of gold mining in Southern India, and in making these remarks, our object has been perfectly disinterested, on behalf of the large number of our countrymen, throughout the Province, who have, we fear, been too hastily induced, by the mere perusal of glowing reports and prospectuses, and without due previous enquiry, to embark on a speculation which might end in disappointment, we shall not say pecuniary ruin, for we certainly hope that the end will not be so bad as that. Herein we have recorded our opinion and offered our advice. The latter may be followed or not by our people, just as they please, or, rather, as it suits each individual amongst them We have spoken as to wise men and men of prudence; they must judge of what we have said.

THE LATE RIGHT HONORABLE W P. ADAM

It is seven years since that a Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George and its Dependencies has died within the limits of his Government. The last was Lord Hobart, who died at Government House, Madras, we think, in March 1874 On Tuesday last, at 11-40 A.M., the Right Honorable W P Adam, Governor of Madras, died at Ootacamund, of a short but sharp illness. The late Governor of Madras was but Sixty two years of age at the time of his death, and though he would not have been considered a very old man in England, and might still have had many years of work in him, in his own country, yet he was too far advanced in life, we think, to have come out to try the effects of an Indian cli

mate. The climate, however, was not so much at fault for the termination, by death, of a very brief career, in the late Governor's case, as the head of the administration of the Southern Presidency Just as old Anglo-Indians who have been settled for forty or fifty years in the country, run a serious risk in going back to England, so in the case of Englishmen, advanced in years, a similar risk is run by coming out to this country Mr Adam landed at Bombay on December 13, and within a day of the departure of his predecessor, the Duke of Buckingham, which took place, we think, on the 20th December, he took the oaths of office and was installed Governor of the Madras Presidency, so that, at the time of his decease, he had been little over five months at the head of the administration, but, within that short space of time, Mr Adam rendered himself popular amongst all classes of officials with whom he came in contact, and the general public were beginning already, to see the favourable difference between him and his autocratic and exclusive predecessor, the Duke of Buckingham Mr Adam's services, extending over many years, to the Liberal party, did not go unacknowledged, and amongst most substantial results of those services was his appointment, by Mr Gladstone, as Governor of Madras, an office there was every indication he would have discharged with credit to himself and the good of the public We here in Bangalore had but a passing glimpse of him, as he passed through to Mysore town, to install the Maharaja, on the 25th of March last The manner in which Mr. Adam conducted the ceremony of installation, as the representative of the Viceroy, won for him universal admiration and respect The Right Honorable gentleman died full of years and honours, but far away from his native place, though it is a source of consolation to know that he had his wife and children around him during his last moments

The following brief sketch of the late Mr. W P Adam's career appeared in a recent issue of the *Illustrated London News* :—

The Right Hon William Patrik Adam, who has gone to India with the high appointment of Governor of the Madras Presidency, succeeding the Duke of Buckingham there, has been known among members of Parliament as the active and vigilant "whipper-in" of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, under both the administrations of Mr Gladstone, as well as Earl Russell's before, and when that party was in Opposition during the Conservative Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield The right honorable gentleman is fifty-nine years of age. He is the elder son of late Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K C B, of Blair Adam, Kinross, who was some time Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and his mother was Elisabeth, daughter of Mr Patrick Brydone, F R S M W P Adam was educated at Rugby, under the Rev Dr Arnold, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the time of the Rev. Dr Whewell. He was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, in May, 1849. In December, 1853, he went to India as private secretary to Lord Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay, with whom he remained there till September, 1858, working through the difficulties, toils, and anxieties that were occasioned by the Sepoy Mutiny and subsequent war, at which time the Bombay Government rendered great assistance to the army engaged in Bengal, Oude, the North Western Provinces, and Central India, to maintain the British rule over that great Empire Having returned to England, Mr Adam, who had in 1851 been a candidate, without success, for the representation of Clackmannanshire and Kinrossshire jointly, obtained, in May, 1859, his unopposed election to that seat In 1860, having become most efficient and serviceable Parliamentary manager of votes and divisions for the Liberal party, he was made a Lord of the Treasury, under the last Premiership of Earl Russell, which came to an end in the following July When Mr Gladstone formed a Government, in December, 1868, Mr Adam was placed in the same position, which he exchanged, in August, 1873, for the more important offices of Chief Commissioner of Crown Works and Buildings and Paymaster-General He took a leading part in the political campaign preceding the last General Election, and was, for the first time since 1859, opposed before the Scottish county constituency, for which he stood His election speeches at Dollar and Kinross made a severe exposure of the faults of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, and he was returned by a very large majority at the head of the poll The right hon gentleman has very recently been entertained by the members of his party, at the Reform and Devonshire Clubs, with festive congratulations upon his latest official appointment, which they only regret inasmuch as his Parliamentary and social assistance will now be taken away from them He is married, since 1856, to Emily, eldest daughter of General Sir William Wylie, G C B, and has a son just come of age, Mr Charles Elphinstone Adam, with some other children

OUR RESIDENT.

We, in common with the public of the whole Province, have felt genuine and sincere pleasure that Mr J D Gordon, C S I, the Resident at the Court of His Highness the Maharaja, has been created a Knight Commander of the Star of India What ever differences of opinion there might have been as to the tendency of the policy and of the policy itself of Sir James Gordon, with regard to Mysore affairs, especially with reference to the arrangements he made in view of the rendition, which is now an accomplished fact, still nobody could deny Sir James's sincere desire to do good to the people of the Province at large, and sincerity of conviction is a great virtue in a public man. We all, therefore, see every reason to congratulate the Resident that he has won the higher honour of the Order of the Star of India—an honour which is well merited by him

INFANTICIDE BY HINDU WIDOWS.

ಹಿಂದೂ ವಿಧವೆಯರಿಂದ ಶಿಶುಪ್ರಯೋಜ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತಿಮ.

ಶಿಶುಹತ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಿದವರನ್ನು ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಸುವ ಅಂಶ ಭಂಡಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಶಿಂಧ್ಯ ವಿಧವೆಯರು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದೆಯ್ದಿದೆ ಮಮ್ಮಾಸ್ಪದವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೊಲ್ಲುವ ಕ್ರಮವು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. "ಎಂಬಂಥೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕೆಯು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದು ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ ಪಾಪಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ಕೆ- ಮನ್ನಸ್ಕಾರ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕ್ಕಾಕಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೆ "ಎಂಬಂಥೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕೆಯು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದು ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ ಪಾಪಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ಕೆ- ಮನ್ನಸ್ಕಾರ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕ್ಕಾಕಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೆ ಶಿಶುಹತ್ಯೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆಂದು ಆ ವಿಷಯವು ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸುವರು. ಆದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ಗುಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಗತಿಯು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಥ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಜರುಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯು ಅವರಿಗಿರುವುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಥ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ఖాయమును జేసుకొనవచ్చునని తలంచి వారు ఆ ప్రకారమే చేసిరి. ఈ సమయమున ఫ్రాన్సు దేశపు ప్రతినిధియైన మాన్సియర్ లెసెప్స్ అను నాతడు సూయజ్ కాలువ కార్యనిర్వాహక సభకు అధ్యక్షుడుగా నియమింపబడెను. ఈ సభ వారు ఈజిప్టు దేశపు రాజకీయ వ్యవహారములలో ఏ విధమైన జోక్యమును కలిగించుకొనరాదని ఇంగ్లాండు ఫ్రాన్సు దేశములవారు ఒడంబడిక చేసుకొనిరి. ఈ ఒడంబడిక ప్రకారము ఈజిప్టు దేశపు రాజకీయ వ్యవహారములలో ఇంగ్లాండు ఫ్రాన్సు దేశములవారు ఏ విధమైన జోక్యమును కలిగించుకొనరాదు

మూడికను. ఆక ఫుటింగ్లి పిల్లి క మూల్ క రన్న అనాయమ్రుమూడి కోళ్లడేయుమన్న ది రోజూ మూడుతుంది. అందరిలో ఏ రాష్ట్రది ఆ వొన్నూరు చూరిచ్చేటకు బాయుగోలిల చెట్లు కొంపమీదుమన్న తీసిపడంచేయుమా, ఇక పిల్లిలిమన్న పిరుకుంటున్నట్లు కొంపలో ప్రపంచ పుస్త్ర దర్యా ప్రజాశక్తిలేంచలేదు, ఏ ప్రిన్స్ మూడ్డిన్ కొంపలో పిరిపిరుంటకర్చే ఇంకో ఇన్ఫ్ ఫ్రాన్స్ కొన్ని చేస్తే ఇంకో శక్తిమంతమన్న ఒక్కటుమూయంతే ఫుస్తుమయం కొంపుట. ఇటీవలిలో ఫరదా ఫ్రాన్స్ట్రుక పై ఫిర్యాదు చేయడంవల్ల ఏం ఏమయిన్ని మీరు మనలో ఫ్రాన్స్ట్రుక్ ఫ్రాన్స్ట్రుక్ ఫ్రాన్స్ట్రుక్

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಿಲ್ಲದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ. ಸಾಧಾರಣ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಲಾಗುವ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

Vol. VIII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, JUNE 6TH 1881. [No. 22.

ಪಂಪಶ. ೯.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು:—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಜೇಷ್ಠ ಬ. ೩ ಜಯನಾಮ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ವೈಶಾಖ ಮಾಸದ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಪಾಡ್ಯದಿವಸ. [ಸಂಚಿಕೆ. ೨೨.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 6TH JUNE, 1881.

THE GOLD MANIA.

SINCE our article on the subject of the present prevailing mania for gold and gold mines appeared, in our issue of Monday last, we have read an article on the same subject in the London *Times*, the great leading English journal. It is not singular, but a circumstance which proved the correctness of the opinions of the English and Indian Press on the subject, that our great English contemporary should express exactly the same views on the question as those we ventured to express in our last article. There are, according to this admirable article in the *Times*, at the present moment, no less than twenty six gold mining companies in India, the first of which was started in December 1879 and the last within six months ago. With regard to these companies, the *Times* calls attention to the fact that, though amongst them all three millions of pounds sterling have been invested, that is, money subscribed by the English and the Indian public, yet, not a single rap in the shape of dividends has been paid from the operations of these mines, though each one of these companies held the most flattering promises to the public of speedy and satisfactory profits. "When the twenty-sixth company woes investors," says the *Times*, "it might have been supposed that its twenty five predecessors had been, with their thirteen or fourteen hundred thousand of capital, extracting enough ore to distribute dividends, not necessarily magnificent as results, but encouraging as first fruits. By the time, however, the end of the whole account, with its pervading glitter of yellow bullion, is reached, the melancholy fact has to be stated that none of the companies has as yet paid a dividend from mining operations." Thus far the *Times* is quite right in its estimate of the results of the operations of the mining companies; but the writer of the article might have gone further, and he certainly would have done so, had he as much information as we, who are nearer the scene of action, have at our disposal. Not only have there been no dividends from mining operations, but there has not been much of operations to speak of, for, as we pointed out last week, though thousands of tons of quartz have been shovelled up from the bowels of the earth, at all these mines, there has been no crushing them for gold as yet, except a small attempt made and shortly after abandoned at one of the mines in the Kolar District. The operations, in short, up to the present moment, appear to be confined to digging pits, constructing shafts, hauling up thousands of tons of quartz, and leaving them in heaps all about the places where the various 'camps' are pitched. Nevertheless, some of the companies have paid dividends, but not from surplus profits, the only source from which dividends should be taken, but from the capital itself, that is, the subscribed capital lying out at a nominal interest, upon which fact the *Times* very properly says—"The shareholders have been feeding themselves like a pelican its young, with blood, or money, from their own chest"—exactly so, and the result of such a procedure will not be long in coming, when capital is exhausted, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the mining operations have to be brought to a close, the mines abandoned, and nothing to mark the localities but the thousands of tons of quartz dug up from the bowels of the earth. The *Times*, in continuing its remarks, gives some excellent and suggestive advice to intending investors in these gold mines of Southern India, advice of a like character with that which we also gave. The full purport and aim of the advice is, of course, to point out the necessity there is to exercise the utmost caution and prudence in investing so much hard cash in speculations which, on their very face, appear so doubtful and so full of risk to the investor. The wonder is, that not only here in India have thousands of people been induced to part so easily and readily with their money, in the full hope of gaining an immense amount of golden riches, but that in England and Scotland also, thousands of otherwise intelligent men and women should be induced to take shares in these risky speculations, men and women who know nothing of India, and still less of the gold producing districts of Southern India, and who must, therefore, rely entirely on the glowing language of prospectuses, or the equally glowing descriptions of the promoters in London, who may happen to get hold of the public ear. The concluding remarks of the *Times* article are so appropriate and apply as well to the Indian as to the British public, that we need not apologise for quoting them here, by way of conclusion to our own observations :—

"The amazing phenomenon is that Englishmen and Scotchmen should find a multitude of other Englishmen and Scotchmen willing and eager to give a vast sum of money to certain land-owners, and another vast sum to certain secretaries, directors, and engineers, on their bare assertion that the money will come back out of the earth doubled and trebled. That the promoters and venders, whether the same or different beings, may have a solid foundation for their assurance is nothing to the purpose, unless they who trust them so know them, or so know the circumstances, as to be entitled to credit their mere word. If the recipients of prospectuses have such well founded faith in their authors that they would be prepared, even without a prospectus, to commit their money to their keeping to employ the amount as they pleased, they may not be especially rash in rushing into a score of gold companies at their bidding. If their confidence be based simply on the accident that the speculation to which they are invited calls itself a gold mine, they have no right to be indignant should the vein of ore be exhausted at the same moment with the exhaustion of their savings and their credulity. The uncertainties of gold mining are proverbial. A man who opens a gold mine used in old times to be accounted little better than a lunatic. But to open a gold mine after examining the ground and discovering signs of gold about it is several steps removed from the folly of the ordinary investor, who is utterly ignorant of the country in which the alleged mine is to be worked and destitute . all practical or scientific experience . ded to test the geological symptoms, if any. All sorts and degrees of folly have always been manifested by the investing public when capital has accumulated faster than eligible investments and fingers have forgotten ancient burns. Enterprises which had stranded are floated off one rock to drift on another. Sinking crafts are buoyed up. Printed balloons mount aloft. There is a competition for leave to purchase indifferent stock at prices the best could never justify. Yet in all these there is at any rate a prospect of salvage out of the wreck. The ship if broken up will fetch something for its iron and timber. Men who stake their money upon undertakings which, splendid as they may hereafter demonstrate themselves to be are for the present in the early chrysalis state of projects ought to know that they incur the risk of being left with nothing for their outlay but the privilege of paying calls. It is not a question of giving more for property than it is worth, but of having bought what may turn out to be no property at all."

OFFICIAL PARSIMONY.

IT is curious to note the mixture of extravagance and parsimony which distinguishes the financial policy of His Highness the Maharaja's Government, or, at least, that sort of Government which has the Dewan for its exponent, while His Highness's "council" is in some region which may be appropriately designated as No-where-abad. While, on the one hand, we have highly paid but somewhat unnecessary high officers of State, on the other hand, we have an ill-paid and hard worked subordinate agency, an agency which has been subjected to the severest ordeal of the shears of retrenchment. But we are not going to descant, and it is unnecessary, at the present time, to descant, on the soundness of such a policy on general grounds. We wish to call the reader's attention to a special phase of it, in the matter of pensions and gratuities to old and deserving public servants, in the inferior ranks of the State service. An official paper now before us affords us matter for the theme. It is contained in an order dated 30th ultimo, in Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja. There are, as may be known, special rules now in force in this State, in regard to gratuities given to inferior servants on a salary of ten rupees and under. These rules provide for a gratuity of a month's pay for each year of service, without any arrangement for pension. These rules, it would seem, in the opinion of the Maharaja's Government, are inconvenient, and call for remodelling and amendment. "The rules had been specially framed for the large reduction of Palace establishments, which had to be effected in 1868, on the death of his late Highness the Maharaja, and being thought to have worked successfully, they were afterwards, on the recommendation of Mr. Bowring, applied to the inferior public service of the Province in general." Amongst the arguments urged against the retention of these special rules, in the official paper before us, are, that the rules place a temptation before the old servants to seek the large amounts of gratuities provided for; that the application of the rules has been found costly; that the gratuities when received are soon spent; and that the recipients are, in consequence, after long service, obliged to throw themselves on public charity, or to seek appointments again in indirect ways. It has therefore, been resolved, in the order before us, "to pay such old and deserving servants small monthly pensions as provided for in the rules in force in British territory, instead of a large amount of gratuity at once." The Dewan, with the sanction of the Maharaja, has directed that the British rules, as contained in section

6 of the Civil Pension Code, 4th Edition, be reverted to as regards the inferior service in all Civil Departments in the Province, in supersession of all existing rules. "Compassionate allowances," not exceeding 4 rupees per mensem, for 30 years' service and upwards, will, therefore, henceforward be given, while gratuities for shorter service will be given as hereunder--

For service of less than 5 years					Nil
do of not less than 5 but less than		10	years	3 months' pay.
do	do	10	do	15	,, 4 do
do	do	15	do	20	,, 5 do
do	do	20	do	30	,, 6 do

The above is a special specimen of the parsimonious policy, in small financial matters, of His Highness the Maharaja's Government. The Dewan's order admits that "these terms of gratuity cannot be regarded as liberal," but, nevertheless, with all their pettiness, they have been adopted. The only consolation left to the old and deserving members of the inferior service of the State, thus grudgingly disposed of, is, that, in deserving cases, the sons of the retiring servants may be given appointments if found qualified; but it follows that, if the retiring servants have no sons to support the family, the family must contrive to subsist on the miserable pittance of from three to six months' pay generously given as a gratuity. It is also added, as some further sort of lukewarm comfort, that "cases of exceptionally good service of less than 30 years, calling for pensions, may also be specially dealt with." Such is the parsimony of a Government which has scores of highly paid superior servants in its employ, who can well afford to do their work on half the salaries they get, and retire on half the pensions awarded them!

THE BANGALORE S. P. C. A.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt, from the Honorary Secretary, of the second Annual Report, for 1879—80, of the Bangalore Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We regret that owing to want of space, we are obliged to postpone a detailed notice of the Report to our issue of Monday next In the meanwhile, we may say that the Report discloses very marked success in the operations of the society, during the past two years.

:oo:

HINDU WIDOW MARRIAGE.

హిందూ వివాహవిషయము.

కోలారద్లి భూనిలాల్ శెట్టి పాఠశాలలు, బాల్య వివాహ నిరోధకం లేపుటకై ఒక క్రొత్తశాఖ ఏర్పరచుటలేదు వ్యవహారమును ఏర్పాటుచేయుటకై ఆయన ఇటీవల ఇక్కడికి వచ్చినప్పుడు ఆయనతో నేను సంభాషించుచుండగా ఆయన ఈ విషయమును ప్రస్తావించి, ఈ విషయమున నా అభిప్రాయమును తెలిసికొనెను. ఆ సమయమున నేను వ్రాసిన ఉత్తరమును ఇందు ప్రకటించుచున్నాను. ఆ ఉత్తరమున నేను వ్రాసిన విషయములు ఇప్పటికిని నా అభిప్రాయములే. ఆ ఉత్తరమును ఇందు ప్రకటించుటకు ఆయన అనుమతి ఇచ్చియున్నారు. ఆ ఉత్తరము ఇట్లున్నది.

"ఈ దేశమున బాల్యవివాహములు ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నవి. ఈ వివాహములు ఎక్కువగా ఉండుటకు కారణములు అనేకములు. ఈ కారణములలో ముఖ్యమైనవి రెండు. ఒకటి ఈ దేశమున ఉన్న జాతిభేదములు. రెండవది ఈ దేశమున ఉన్న వైధవ్యము. ఈ రెండు కారణములు ఈ దేశమున ఉన్నంతవరకు బాల్యవివాహములు ఎక్కువగా ఉండుటకు అవకాశము ఉన్నది. ఈ రెండు కారణములలో ఒకటి అనగా జాతిభేదము ఈ దేశమున ఉన్నంతవరకు ఈ దేశమున బాల్యవివాహములు ఎక్కువగా ఉండుటకు అవకాశము ఉన్నది. ఈ

స్త్రీజాత్యకుండ ఫలవేశాయిలేందరే, యూకాశా లకర్లి యూవ పర్వీతుగ్రూ, అశ్వరూ, వృత్తి శ్వాస్థ్యాభిగలిందలూ, యితర విధవాగియూ బాగ్యోమ్మగారన్ను పోలిపిసుత కమ్మబలి శీ అవర ఆగమవు మఁశాశ్రేయాన్య-రిసేందు భావి పిల్వాబిపుకిద్దకో,అంతాముఖకరవాడ యూవ ఆరకోయాయిందర ప్రాయ్యాగారు స్వధర్మపర కకాగిద్దకో, శుభకరవణాదకరు కమ్మ మర్యా దేగళన్ను మీరదేయ్యుక్తకో ఆకాలవేయి శేంకలూ ఆనవదే ఈ కాలదఒకేంకలూ భావి బాగ్యోమ్మగారు ఓర్వ ర్యాక్షణమ్ను కోరి రికరిక్తారే. ఆళాలవు గరిసిరు, అంతా పోథుగ ధి అస్తమిపిదరూ, ఆఁధవుర్యుపుత్ర క్రియుల ధాణాయిరు. వణాక్యవాన గౌవవు అక్కరాం క ఈపూర్వవాదద్వారా భావి పల్వట్టిరు, ఈటిశే యోరు నావు నుడదేళాడ్డేనుగే కురిధిమా శనమ్మనిట్టు ప రాకిలేయిందిల్లదే బిటిపిసవరూ Kఁడన్ను కుపికిశేంభ్యణవేళాపలే, అం కామాగారు యూవరు, శెల్వ కృషి వాణి ఖ్య రాజసేవాణిదిగళిల ఇల్లుగళ్లి కడేకుయో ర్వకిశిలవాగి యోర్పట్టిద్దాగ్యూ, వకీలాగా న ఈాదారకాలదల్లి బాగ్యోభిదట్టలదే అతుకరిధిద కరిశేల్ల అవులభ్యవాగదకళ. ద్దాగాయివదరంద బాగ్యోమ్మగారి శిల్ల కృషి వాణిజ

ಅವಸರಿಂ ಭಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುವ ರೆಯಾಯಿತಿ
ನವರೀ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಕರ್ತನಮಿಶ್ಯಮಾಡ್ಯ ಶ್ರೋಣಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥೇ
ಮಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ. ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರ
ಸಂಸಾರದಿಂ ಭಗವಂತನು ಅನೇಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು
ಅ ಯಿಂದಿರಂತೆಯೇ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಬ್ಲಿಸ್
ತಾ ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಕಾಕ್‌ಬರ್ನ್‌ರವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರೀತಿ
ಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಬ್ಲಿಸ್
ಅವರು ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಕಾಕ್‌ಬರ್ನ್‌ರವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ
ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ
ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಕಾಕ್‌ಬರ್ನ್‌ರವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು
ಮಗುವನ್ನು ದತ್ತು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೇಳಿದರು.
ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಒಂದು
ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವನ್ನು ದತ್ತು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಆ
ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಕಾಕ್‌ಬರ್ನ್‌ರವರ
ಹೆಸರನ್ನೇ ಇಟ್ಟರು. ಆ ಮಗುವು ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆದು
ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.
ಅದರ ಗಂಡನ ಹೆಸರು ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಕಾಕ್‌ಬರ್ನ್ ಎಂದು
ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಕಾಕ್‌ಬರ್ನ್‌ರವರು ಈಗ
ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಈಗ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ
ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ
ಬಂದಾಗ ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಕಾಕ್‌ಬರ್ನ್‌ರವರು ಅವರ
ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿ
ಬಿಡುವರು. ಅವರು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನು
ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು. ಅವರು
ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಈ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಬಿಡು
ವರು. ಅವರು ಈಗ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರುವುದ
ರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನೂ ಬರೆ
ಯಬೇಡಿರಿ. ಅವರು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMRAY.

ಟೆಲಿಗ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ

(From the Madras Mail.)

EUROPE.

SERIOUS RIOT IN IRELAND

ಲಂಡನ್, ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ ೫ —ಬೆಲ್‌ಫಾಸ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿ
ಚ್ಚಹಬ್ಬಾದಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು ೦೦೦ ಜನರು ಕಾಲಾಳುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ
ಸವಾರರಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡಿದ ಒಂದು ಗುಂಪು ಕಾಲಿಗೆ
ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಸುದ್ದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೆವು. ಆ ಗುಂಪಿನವರು
ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಾಳುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸವಾರರಿಗೂ ಕಾಳಗ
ವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು
ಸತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಕೆಲವು
ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಾಳುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸವಾರರಿಗೂ ಕಾಳಗವಾಗಿ
ಅನೇಕರು ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು
ಸತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಕೆಲವು
ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೂ ಕಾಳಗವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕರು
ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು
ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋ
ಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೂ ಕಾಳಗವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಗಾಯಗೊಂ
ಡರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳು
ತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀ
ಸಿನವರಿಗೂ ಕಾಳಗವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು.
ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ
ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೂ
ಕಾಳಗವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ
ಕೆಲವರು ಸತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಗುಂಪಿ
ನವರು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೂ ಕಾಳ
ಗವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು
ಸತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಕೆಲವು
ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೂ ಕಾಳಗವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕರು
ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು
ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋ
ಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೂ ಕಾಳಗವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಗಾಯಗೊಂ
ಡರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳು
ತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀ
ಸಿನವರಿಗೂ ಕಾಳಗವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು.
ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ
ಗುಂಪಿನವರು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೂ
ಕಾಳಗವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ
ಕೆಲವರು ಸತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಗುಂಪಿ
ನವರು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೂ ಕಾಳ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಸೋಮವಾರ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಇದರ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು

Vol VIII] BANGALORE —MONDAY, JUNE 13TH 1881 [No. 23

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು —ಸೋಮವಾರ ಜೂನ ೧೩ನೇ ತಾರೀಖ ೧೮೮೧. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೨೩.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 13TH JUNE, 1881.

THE BANGALORE S. P C A

In redeeming the promise made in our issue of last Monday to notice in detail the Second Annual Report of the Bangalore Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for the years 1879—80, we must congratulate the Committee of management on the gratifying success which has attended their efforts in behalf of the dumb creation, which in India, as elsewhere, require the kindly and protecting hands of those whom it has pleased heaven to make lords of the creation. If man is, as is admitted by all that he is, lord of the creation, then he should enjoy not only his rights and privileges over the brute creatures, but he should also faithfully perform the duties towards dumb creatures which his paramount position as "lord of all he surveys" continuously calls upon him to discharge, and which he can only neglect at personal risk to himself, or to his lasting shame. Our own Hindu Shastras teach us, as a religious duty, merciful treatment of the members of the brute creation, many of whom are made to personify, or are represented as types of, the godhead, so that it is truly said that the man who is habitually gentle in his treatment of animals, will also be gentle in his treatment of his own kind. It was on this most just principle that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Saint David's, Wales, in a speech (quoted in the report before us) at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London, expressed the following most humane and logical opinion. His lordship said—"I look at this Society as instituted, not merely for the purpose of protecting the brute creation from wanton cruelty, but also as constituted for the purpose of protecting human society from the manifold evil effects which result from the indulgence of habits of cruelty towards animals." It follows that the man who treats, or is taught to treat, the lower creation with kindness, gentleness, and consideration, will also behave towards his fellows with similar feelings of regard and sympathy. It was the same famous, or, we should say, infamous, Roman Emperor, who used to employ a great portion of his time in sticking flies through a bodkin who was in the habit of hunting his subjects like wild beasts in forests enclosed for the purpose Such an institution, then, as the Bangalore S. P C A, is one which is in every way, deserving of the active sympathy and support of the public. We think it will not be out of place here to quote in full the "objects and plans of the Society," which are as follows —

"1 Its special object —The prevention of cruel and improper treatment of Animals, and the amelioration of their condition generally throughout India The means to this end are —

1 The Agency of paid European officers, whose duty it is in the City to watch, warn, and threaten, or prosecute, as needful, all persons found guilty of inhumanity to animals

2 The distribution of printed papers in the Vernacular, and English languages, warning the heedless, instructing the ignorant, and providing all with information and useful hints respecting the treatment of their dumb labourers

3 The circulation of papers in English amongst the European and educated native community, furnishing information as to the Law throughout India, and the means at their disposal for punishing the wantonly cruel, and holding a check upon brutal inhumanity

4 Inviting information and suggestions from all who are interested in the cause of civilization throughout India respecting any barbarous practices, whether arising from cruelty or ignorance, over which this Society may be thought able to exercise any influence towards the improvement of the treatment and condition of labouring and domestic animals.

5 The introduction into Schools and elsewhere, of Books or Tracts in English and the vernacular, "calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity towards the inferior animals"

6 Seeking the aid of the Pulpit, the Press, and all public Instructors in advocating the principles and objects of this Society, having in view the promotion of humanity towards the animal creation

II Its important share and influence as an agent in the education of the people,—the cultivation of those merciful impulses which tend to the growth of humanity and "prevention of cruelty" to man

Towards those ends the moral support and co-operation of the community are not less sought than its pecuniary aid to meet the varied expenses incidental to the Society's operations, the extent and utility of which, in a field so wide, can only be limited by the extent of means at command

Communications and contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary on behalf of the Committee"

We regret, however, to learn from the Report before us, that the support afforded by the public has not been sufficiently liberal, to enable the Society to extend its operation in many desirable ways. We specially regret to learn that the Hindu community has not come forward with that support which, considering the religious obligations imposed upon it in this respect, it ought to give to the Society This is what the Report says on this point —

'It is to be greatly regretted, in particular, that the Native community do not respond more readily to the claims which the Society has on them for their support and co-operation, kindness to the dumb creation is an obligation which has, with the Hindu, the force, not only of moral but of religious law as well It is indeed one of the vital principles of the Hindu religion and inseparable from its leading tenets. An institution therefore, which has for its object the prevention of cruelty to animals, should receive the warmest and most liberal moral and pecuniary support from the Hindu Community in Calcutta and Bombay, the S P C A includes among its list of subscribers and donors, a large number of Native gentlemen of rank and affluence, and the Committee of the local Society would earnestly appeal to the Native Community of Bangalore to follow this good example more largely, and help them in the good work they are prosecuting'

Offenders against the laws in favour of protection and kind treatment towards animals are not prosecuted for the first offence, but are warned, and the animals which are found wounded and emaciated are kept from all work, and are not allowed to be worked till they are reported to be completely fit This system is appropriately called the "relief system." During the year 1879, the animals thus "relieved" were as subjoined—36 horses, 39 ponies, 78 bullocks, 20 donkeys, and 23 other animals, making 196 animals relieved For the year 1880, the numbers were as follows —28 horses, 31 ponies, 48 bullocks, 13 donkeys, 32 other animals, making a total of 152 animals, and a grand total of 348 animals, during the two years In 1879, there were 56, and in 1880, 36 convictions of parties guilty of cruelty to animals, the Agent to the Society being careful to prosecute such parties against whom there was sufficient evidence to prove that a previous warning had been neglected. The fines levied in 1879 amounted to Rs 121—8, and in 1880 to Rs 143, and in one particular case of cruelty, in which it was proved that the owner of the animal persistently overlooked the warning of the Agent, the magistrate (Major Maltby) fined the offender twenty five rupees The number of convictions in 1878 was 73, and in the two following years, a decrease is shewn, but, as the Report justly observes, this is an encouraging sign, for while the exertions of the Agent have not flagged, it shews that *habitual* cruelty to animals has been steadily decreasing, and this is in a great part due to the preventive measures of *relief* adopted, but the beneficial effects of the Society's labours are not to be measured by the number of prosecutions. The Report then mentions the success of prosecutions for overloading conveyances, the result being that such cases are now of very rare occurrence. The Honorary Secretary has, through the Cantonment Municipal Board, moved the Government to have the Hackney Carriage Act of Bengal introduced, and it is expected that the enactment will come into force during the present year. Amongst other things, the act "provides for none but sound and healthy animals being used in draught; regulating their size relative to the description of vehicles they are harnessed to, and limits the number of passengers to be carried in each conveyance" Towards the conclusion of the Report, the Honorary Secretary Mr T T. Leonard, sets forth in detail the efforts made to construct water troughs for cattle and horses, in various parts of the Cantonment and Pettah, and for the establishment of an infirmary for sick and disabled animals, and expresses his regret that neither of these two excellent objects of the Society can as yet be carried out for want of funds. We trust, in conclusion, that this review of the Report of the Bangalore S. P. C. A., has been sufficiently interesting, so as to induce the public to accord a larger and more continuous support to the Society, and we specially hope the Native community will see how incumbent it is upon them to respond to the earnest appeals made to them in the pages of the Report

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In lieu of the usual second article, which we have been obliged to omit, under unavoidable circumstances, we give the subjoined extracts, which we think, will be of interest to our readers.—

"On the 19th ultimo, Sir G Campbell asked the Secretary of State for War, with reference to his correspondence with public schools regarding education in French and German, whether it was not the case that hitherto there had been absolutely no instruction in those languages at Sandhurst, so that young men qualified up to a certain point before entrance had every encouragement to forget what they had learnt of modern languages from the moment they entered as cadets into Her majesty's Service; whether he would introduce the study of modern languages at Sandhurst; and whether he would consider the possibility of doing anything to assist and encourage junior officers, after joining their regiments to continue and improve their knowledge of those languages where circumstances permitted In response Mr. Childers said —"I have not overlooked the point suggested in the question of my hon. friend

but he perhaps, is not aware that cadets only pass something over eight months at Sandhurst, and that the course is one of purely military subjects, which necessarily take up their whole time When I was at Sandhurst lately, I especially looked into this question, but the real facts is that unless French becomes part of the education of an English gentleman at school, a very small proportion will acquire facility in it afterwards It is with this object that I hope the authorities of our public schools may be induced to do something more for living languages even at a moderate sacrifice of Greek, and that we have appealed to them to assist us, if they wish to increase or even to maintain the present proportion of entries into the Army from these essentially national institutions"

"SCHOLARSHIPS —The Government scholarships given during the year for general instruction were 99 in number, amounting to Rs 1,632, and distributed as follows —Colleges—4 Senior B A students Rs 360, 4 Junior B A students Rs 192, 11 Senior F A students, Rs 396 and 13 Junior F A students Rs 441, 17 High Schools, Matriculation students Rs 240 Of the above 18 were attached the Central College, 2 to the Mysore College, and 1 to the Shimoga college For special instruction there were also given 7 scholarships amounting to Rs 826 —Engineering students, 5 at Rs 12 and 1 at Rs 8, and 1 Ex Mutsadi at Rs 6 per month Besides the above, there were 13 private scholarships held at the Central College, Bangalore, and Maharaja's College Mysore, amounting to Rs 828, of which the following are the details —Palace scholarship value Rs 20, given by Mr Venkatavarda Iyengar, M I, B A, Rs 30, Dobbs' scholarship Rs 7, and Raja's scholarships for vernacular students, Rs 12 per month"

"SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NATURAL SCIENCE —During the past year this school has gone through a variety of important changes Mr W P Lyman, C S the Principal, retired on the 21st February last, giving over charge to Mr E B Sanderson, B A, B C E, his Assistant The latter again was taken on the permanent establishment of the Mysore Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and delivered over charge on 22nd March to Mr C A Mahadeva Shastri, B A, B C E, appointed to carry on the school The constitution of the school too has been greatly changed by the abolition of the Senior department for supplying the local D P W with Assistant Engineers and the Forest Department with Assistant Conservators There is a proposal also to withdraw the scholarships and guarantee of appointment from the lower department. This latter change the Acting Principal considers is likely to operate prejudicially towards the interests of the school, as most of the attractions for studying for Overseers and Sub Overseers will thereby be taken away If the school, he adds, is to train men for Overseers and Sub Overseers, the services of an Assistant Master to teach surveying and drawing will be needed"

"THE COST OF INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE —We learn from the Mysore Education Report for 1879—80 that an important change has been made for the present year in transferring the charges for all the Taluk Vernacular schools, amounting to Rs 47,700 *from Provincial to Local Funds* In connection with this alteration it seems fair, the Government think, that the fee receipts of these schools should be credited to the Local Funds, and moreover that Municipal contributions should be added from all the towns in which the schools are situated *Otherwise the municipal population* will be provided with means of education for their children at the expense of the agricultural population who pay the Local Fund cess Doubtless some of the former contribute to it also, but it is believed a very small proportion. The receipts for the year by payment into Government Treasuries amounted to Rs 1,69,026, derived from the following sources —School fees Rs 18,171, Proceeds of book sales Rs 14,231, Educational share of Local Fund collections Rs 123,790, and *Municipal* contributions, Rs 2,831 The receipts in Aided schools are reported as being Rs 81,311, of which Rs 37,108 were derived from schools fee Adding the private and Government receipts, we obtain the sum of Rs 2,50,337 as the total education receipts of the year from all sources The increase in the amount of fees realised in Government colleges and schools, the total being Rs 18,171 against Rs 14,493 last year, is very marked, and is due principally to the withdrawal of the remissions previously made on account of the pressure of the late famine, which are happily no longer called for"

EARLY MARRIAGE —No II

(By a Native Gentleman)

(Continued from page 1)

Those who are in favour of early marriage, in addition to the reasons already given, urge that it is necessary to prevent the evil of unchastity. They say that the passions of young men and women are strong, and that if they are not married early, they are likely to fall into vicious habits. This is a very serious objection, and it is necessary to consider it carefully. Let us see whether it is true that early marriage is necessary to prevent unchastity. Let us see whether it is true that unchastity is more common among those who marry late than among those who marry early. Let us see whether it is true that unchastity is more common among those who marry late than among those who marry early. Let us see whether it is true that unchastity is more common among those who marry late than among those who marry early.

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ

(ಒಬ್ಬ ಸ್ಥಳಿಕರಿಂದ)

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸುವವರಿಂದಲೂ, ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸುವವರಿಂದಲೂ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಅನರ್ಥಗಳೆನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಸಕಲರನ್ನೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಪ್ರವರ್ತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಹಾ ಪುಣ್ಯವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ —

೧ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಅನರ್ಥಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಬಾಲವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಂದ ಮಹಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕವಿಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಮಾನವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಾಲವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಹಾ ಪುಣ್ಯವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ —

೨ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಅನರ್ಥಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಬಾಲವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಂದ ಮಹಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕವಿಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಮಾನವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಾಲವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಹಾ ಪುಣ್ಯವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ —

೩ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಅನರ್ಥಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಬಾಲವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಂದ ಮಹಾ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕವಿಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಮಾನವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಾಲವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಹಾ ಪುಣ್ಯವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ —

[illegible] పుణ్యాహాది కార్యక్రమంలెండేటివు పిల్లలాయితే, ఆకాశ దొండకూ [illegible]రకూడదు. విద్యోయింగ్ కాశ్మీర్ప్రాంతాలు, [illegible] ప్రాంతాదిగా వ్యవసాయిదారులు, వ్యవసాయిదారులు గా ఉంటూనుంటే. విద్యోయింగ్ కృషిశాస్త్ర [illegible]కాదర, సుందరవిరిచిత్రాంక మంతా , దుర్బుద్ధి కుట్టుకుండెంబ ఏతవన్నూ వా [illegible] యుక్తవేమ యోగాలారేలు. పుణ్యవ [illegible]కూర్చా, నంబికేయం గౌరవకూర్చా-పిళ్ళే [illegible]కూ, ముఖ్య పాత్రికాద భార్యేయంగా గౌ [illegible]రంతే శేషల ముద్దేయరాగి చూపబోతేం [illegible]ఆలీప్రముఖమ పుణ్యమరిగూర్చా-రేవకూర్చా-[illegible] కర్ణధారేయం నిరకర్తనతాసుకొనే ఇనిమ్ను పం [illegible]కార ముఖాపేయుయ్యవరేంది కూ శోభ [illegible]గారు శ్రీఆంధ్రోక సౌఖ్యంగల్లి పుణ్యవరిగే [illegible]స్త్రీయుతే ముఖ్యాంతి నాగిసువల్లి అంగొ వ [illegible]రుషుభోయ్యాదుపు మృగకరంతే అల్లాగా [illegible]గాకిద్దరే యేను పుల్లాపపుంటాగువదు అ [illegible]ండెయువ అవిష్టగళన్ను నమ్మ చాకిమాదార [illegible] లియిదవరేంను నావు శాబిముపడల్లిపు ప [illegible]రంతు స్వపక్ష బర్దారణాభ్రా వాదిసిదంతే [illegible]వామస్తేవే స్త్రీయుయు అవిపాయిక దశేయ [illegible]ళే గృహకృత్య [illegible] ఒవతుణకశ్రీవవన్ను అరియు [illegible]శాన్ను అవశ్యకవాగియువదరింద అవరిగే వి [illegible]ద్యాభ్యాసమూడిసిశే- అవకాశవిరువంతిల్లవేం [illegible]మా యాత్మోన్నల్లపు, కాన్యానందరే,—విద్యాజీ [illegible]నేయుగాద రుదుంగిదాగమన్ను గందుపను ఒప్ప [illegible]దేయిరుతగూ, రొయిలుగుచ్చరు వప్పాభిరణ [illegible]గరంతే వేస్లాయుక్తరిగే విద్యే యూ అవశ్యక [illegible]చెండ్రసియువదూ, నాన్యదేశ-ల్లి చావకారిక [illegible]భాగిస్తరిగే తుకోయిత్తి అవకాశ పుంటాగ [illegible]లారదు. ఇస్తు విద్యావరియ రాదర ఇస్టేరాలు విద్యాజీవ కాగ పుట్టువున్ను కరిసిలూరిదే [illegible]శోధనలు విద్యాశ్రీలనరిగే మదివేయోదే కుల [illegible]భేతాగి, యూనిబంధంకోల్ల ఆసక్తరవాగుపు పుట్టువరిగే విద్యాభ్యాస నూడివనేళాద అ [illegible]వశ్యనగే సహాయరుగు ఉట్టుగదను ఇరణంత ప [illegible]ఱాంచల్లి ఉపాధ్యయరాగువ ప్రోత్సాహగళగ [illegible]యూ పుంటాగి సహ-వ్రజిగళూ విలసిసువేమ [illegible]గాగదరు ఇంతా ఉత్తమవిషయవన్ను చా [illegible]రేగుచారరింద రిరిఎల్లరుమ యావశోవాటి [illegible]గూ అవశ్యవిరువదిల్లపు. యిన్నూ స్త్రీవి [illegible]ద్యాభ్యాసద వ్రతోజనగళు జేరిరిగళాగి [illegible]శువదరింద అవుగళన్ను ఆదిలర్దరింపంటూ [illegible]వ అభిప్రాయగళన్ను నుండే రిరిఎయ్తేవే.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.
ఒళదేశ మత్తు రాజ్యాంతర్గత వృత్తాంతగళు.

The State Council —శ్రీమత్ మహా [illegible]రాజరవరిగే దొరుత్తు ఒప్పిసిల్లట్ట కాలదల్లి సమాజ ఒందు యోగ్యాదాగిద్దరూ అమరే రరిశ్రీ- ఇమరవరివిగే సందర్భ లుండాగదియుత్తే. ఈగ మైసూరిన్ల పరిపాలనేయ ఫలాభ [illegible]వేరువవేంకలూ, రాజాభరర వివరగళిగే సంస్థానద లవాబుమోద కమ్మి విషయకవాద కాగదపత్రగళిల్లరు ఒప్పిసిల్లదుపవేంకలూ, అవుస్మే మే: కంబుశెట్టరవరూ, రాయబహదూర్ మే: ఫరోవిన్ మోరరియార్ గారిగూ మైసూరిగే యిరవరిగే అనుకూల్య వుంటు [illegible]మాడల్ ఎతవేయి కొట్టే. ఈగ మైసూరిన ప్రభవృద్ధిగే కరగరేయోందు ఇతల్పట్టంతేయాగి, అవశ్యే- ఉపాధ్యాయరాగి దేంగళూరు పం [illegible]స్థ-ర విద్యానిలయ హారస్థాతిగా ప్రతిసోహ పాధ్యాయరాద భవ్యల్లి విశ్వేశ్వరశాస్త్రి యింబరను మైసూర్ కాశాలట్టంతేయాగి రే రరిశ్రీ- ఘంటోపిపతిల్లి. ఇవరిగే కులవి సిరిస్థాంతరి ఆనంగిల్లవు వరకు గారవా నునవాగి సిరిస్థాంతిరేంకు నంబు శ్రేవే. వి వర్తమంతియవరిగే ఈయుగళు ఓమరల్లిద్దా రంతే వంసర్భిక విశ్వేగే యిదక్కి-ంతలూ ఒ శేష పాత్రుర్య పుంటాగి అను కృద్ధిసిరుం దరిందలూ అవరిగే నమ్మ శోభారిక.

The Mysore Government Press —మైసూరు గవర్నమెంట్ ప్రిస్ ఇలాభేయి [illegible]ల్లి కేలవు కాలదింద కాయం లబాయిమే కొప్పి పల్పట్టు మజూరిఅధికారిగళే నేలసిరుంతిచేయు వ్రే. ఇల్లిగూ ఫాయిదే కాణదే ప్రీవ్రిసిగళనూ ఆ కేలవే రేసియుత్తిరువుదు వాళ్లాళర వెందు ప్రిస్ ధ్యాజర్ ఆఫీసరు ఫలదే శోట్టప్రకార ఒందు సాకారదింద యు సభేయు యురిసే. దినవహి ఆరేరుమంది వ్రేత్తిగరు వత్త రేయియవరిగే కేలసమూడుకరిసుకంరే రిరియు బరుపే. వ్రేసిగళు కమ్మస్థానదల్లిద్దు కేలస మాడువవు యాస్తవే ప్రిస్ధ్యంరిగ్వ్యక్తరా దవర సంగడ నేరువవరింద వ్రేత్తిగరిగాదా వుం [illegible]టాగదేయిసువదిల్లపు.

II The Mahavrati —ఈ శేళగే బిరి స్పువుద అంశవన్న నవ్వ మ్యేమాగు భాత మిదాగిను జరేయులెతనేనందరే —ఇమాడే మజకూర్ ంంనే శాపిళు శుక్రవారదవను పాయంకాల ఒగంటే రి శ్రీవీరవంశావారా వరను వీరలగిరియింద కన్న రాజధానిగే బావప్ రయిగాదిదరు. అకాలదల్లి మామూల్ నుర్యాదేగళువనేవు.

శ్రీమత్ మహారాజావరు మంత్రిమోతు ర సమాజక్కే తుగిసిద మేంబర్ గళు వినా ఇన్నొబ్బరన్ను మోకరర్ మాడుత కిజ్ ఎ నశేయవరాగిశ్చేయ్తరేనే. ఇవరు యాం రాగి రువుగుసు? ప్రాయశ: అట్ట-గ్రామవిలజా నే మ్ర-జ్జియ రాద మీ: శేషాద్రిఅయ్యవర రా యదేం బిరిదేళు. యాగక్కం-ంరిగే స్మిసూ రుపీశేషయ్యరిట్టిగే పదరీ శేలవళిగ్ లాయ ళాదవను యాం రాదరోబ్బరూ యిరువరిగే జివానను భాజువదిల్లవప్పే, చరంతు మణా రాడవరన దవ్యతి శ్రీవర్గన్ను యాంఖాభావంటూ నుడవోం శోడదేళు ఎంబదు.

Extortion —మోసశోంది కాబ్లూరి నే సేరిద ఒందుగ్రామళిగే మాగ్ద-ళాశార్ బంద ఒబ్బ ముసల్మాన్ కుయుగను,కన్నడక వల్లి ఒందేరదు బాయిగరిరుకంరేయాం ంన్ను యారాదరూ కసుకొండ్యుత్తి రేంరలూ రాత్రిమలగువవరిగే బంరోబ్బస్తాద స్థళగోరివటేళెంరలూ [illegible]నువవరేలెంరలూ, ఆమ ఒబ్బరేస్థితనమనేయం రోరిపిదను. ఆ వేమోరేఅళుపుదుంగిసి మలగిరిళిగ్-మోరచాగ యిరరు యాంరోరబంరుళ్లిద్ద సేళియాగిదే, ఊరుమరోరగణ దాపతియల్లి మలగు వనవెంను కరేదుకొండ్రుంరుమోదను. అల్లి మోగి మలగిళిగ్-ంళుంరిదేగోదమోగి ఆ వన రేరగినల్లి కట్టిద్దరూపాయిన్ను బిట్టకొండు మూడల్ ఎతకేయి కొట్టే. ఈగ మోపరాగి ధనవ్యాపార కరగరేయోందు ఇతల్పట్టంరేయా, ఆవశ్యే- ఉపాధ్యాయరాగి దేంగళూరు పం [illegible]స్థ-ర విద్యానిలయ హారస్థాతిగా ప్రతిసోహ పాధ్యాయరాద భవ్యల్లి విశ్వేశ్వరశాస్త్రి యింబరను మైసూర్ కాశాలట్టంతేయాగి రే రరిశ్రీ- ఘంటోపిపతిల్లి. ఇవరిగే కులవి సిరిస్థాంతరి ఆనంగిల్లవు వరకు గారవా నునవాగి సిరిస్థాంతిరేంకు నంబు శ్రేవే. వి వర్తమంతియవరిగే ఈయుగళు ఓమరల్లిద్దా రంతే వంసర్భిక విశ్వేగే యిదక్కి-ంతలూ ఒ శేష పాత్రుర్య పుంటాగి అను కృద్ధిసిరుం దరిందలూ అవరిగే నమ్మ శోభారిక.

The Mysore Government Press —మైసూరు గవర్నమెంట్ ప్రిస్ ఇలాభేయి [illegible]ల్లి కేలవు కాలదింద కాయం లబాయిమే కొప్పి పల్పట్టు మజూరిఅధికారిగళే నేలసిరుంతిచేయు వ్రే. ఇల్లిగూ ఫాయిదే కాణదే ప్రీవ్రిసిగళనూ ఆ కేలవే రేసియుత్తిరువుదు వాళ్లాళర వెందు ప్రిస్ ధ్యాజర్ ఆఫీసరు ఫలదే శోట్టప్రకార ఒందు సాకారదింద యు సభేయు యురిసే. దినవహి ఆరేరుమంది వ్రేత్తిగరు వత్త రేయియవరిగే కేలసమూడుకరిసుకంరే రిరియు బరుపే. వ్రేసిగళు కమ్మస్థానదల్లిద్దు కేలస మాడువవు యాస్తవే ప్రిస్ధ్యంరిగ్వ్యక్తరా దవర సంగడ నేరువవరింద వ్రేత్తిగరిగాదా వుం [illegible]టాగదేయిసువదిల్లపు.

CORRESPONDENCE
oo

[illegible]గారి [illegible]కాణ ఆక్షవకాశాదా ఎతిబ్రహరిగమన్న మరిశ్రీ- ఘంటోపిపతిల్లి. ఇవరిగే కులవి సిరిస్థాంతరి ఆనంగిల్లవు వరకు గారవా నునవాగి సిరిస్థాంతిరేంకు నంబు శ్రేవే. వి వర్తమంతియవరిగే ఈయుగళు ఓమరల్లిద్దా రంతే వంసర్భిక విశ్వేగే యిదక్కి-ంతలూ ఒ శేష పాత్రుర్య పుంటాగి అను కృద్ధిసిరుం దరిందలూ అవరిగే నమ్మ శోభారిక.

The Mysore Government Press —మైసూరు గవర్నమెంట్ ప్రిస్ ఇలాభేయి [illegible]ల్లి కేలవు కాలదింద కాయం లబాయిమే కొప్పి పల్పట్టు మజూరిఅధికారిగళే నేలసిరుంతిచేయు వ్రే. ఇల్లిగూ ఫాయిదే కాణదే ప్రీవ్రిసిగళనూ ఆ కేలవే రేసియుత్తిరువుదు వాళ్లాళర వెందు ప్రిస్ ధ్యాజర్ ఆఫీసరు ఫలదే శోట్టప్రకార ఒందు సాకారదింద యు సభేయు యురిసే. దినవహి ఆరేరుమంది వ్రేత్తిగరు వత్త రేయియవరిగే కేలసమూడుకరిసుకంరే రిరియు బరుపే. వ్రేసిగళు కమ్మస్థానదల్లిద్దు కేలస మాడువవు యాస్తవే ప్రిస్ధ్యంరిగ్వ్యక్తరా దవర సంగడ నేరువవరింద వ్రేత్తిగరిగాదా వుం [illegible]టాగదేయిసువదిల్లపు.

[illegible]

ఇవరిందర నమ్మళుంచాదారరిగే రిరియువడి సువవేనందరే, ఆవేవ సీరుమువారగరిగేముం చే శోట్టిన్న నోటిసినమేలే ఘంచారాదర ష్టిక్ అళ్యాలుపంప్యేయుళ్యరుమాతళ్ రమ్మ ళుంబాబేబలసిన్ను తరిసిసియిరుత్తారే. మి శ్రీ-వకాశ రీ అదన్న విశేషంగాల్లి ఘణ రేద మళిందరే తానిపరిల్లి. చించిరిరిపిశ్రద్ధా ర ళువ చారిసోరగాగి ఘంచాళిలిసవే ఇంరశ్రీ-వరిగిల్లి కీవర్ కలిపిసువమ మా మూస్తూమాదల్లపువు.

CORRESPONDENCE
oo

[illegible]గారి [illegible]కాణ ఆక్షవకాశాదా ఎతిబ్రహరిగమన్న మరిశ్రీ- ఘంటోపిపతిల్లి. ఇవరిగే కులవి సిరిస్థాంతరి ఆనంగిల్లవు వరకు గారవా నునవాగి సిరిస్థాంతిరేంకు నంబు శ్రేవే. వి వర్తమంతియవరిగే ఈయుగళు ఓమరల్లిద్దా రంతే వంసర్భిక విశ్వేగే యిదక్కి-ంతలూ ఒ శేష పాత్రుర్య పుంటాగి అను కృద్ధిసిరుం దరిందలూ అవరిగే నమ్మ శోభారిక.

The Mysore Government Press —మైసూరు గవర్నమెంట్ ప్రిస్ ఇలాభేయి [illegible]ల్లి కేలవు కాలదింద కాయం లబాయిమే కొప్పి పల్పట్టు మజూరిఅధికారిగళే నేలసిరుంతిచేయు వ్రే. ఇల్లిగూ ఫాయిదే కాణదే ప్రీవ్రిసిగళనూ ఆ కేలవే రేసియుత్తిరువుదు వాళ్లాళర వెందు ప్రిస్ ధ్యాజర్ ఆఫీసరు ఫలదే శోట్టప్రకార ఒందు సాకారదింద యు సభేయు యురిసే. దినవహి ఆరేరుమంది వ్రేత్తిగరు వత్త రేయియవరిగే కేలసమూడుకరిసుకంరే రిరియు బరుపే. వ్రేసిగళు కమ్మస్థానదల్లిద్దు కేలస మాడువవు యాస్తవే ప్రిస్ధ్యంరిగ్వ్యక్తరా దవర సంగడ నేరువవరింద వ్రేత్తిగరిగాదా వుం [illegible]టాగదేయిసువదిల్లపు.

[illegible]

ఇవరిందర నమ్మళుంచాదారరిగే రిరియువడి సువవేనందరే, ఆవేవ సీరుమువారగరిగేముం చే శోట్టిన్న నోటిసినమేలే ఘంచారాదర ష్టిక్ అళ్యాలుపంప్యేయుళ్యరుమాతళ్ రమ్మ ళుంబాబేబలసిన్ను తరిసిసియిరుత్తారే. మి శ్రీ-వకాశ రీ అదన్న విశేషంగాల్లి ఘణ రేద మళిందరే తానిపరిల్లి. చించిరిరిపిశ్రద్ధా ర ళువ చారిసోరగాగి ఘంచాళిలిసవే ఇంరశ్రీ-వరిగిల్లి కీవర్ కలిపిసువమ మా మూస్తూమాదల్లపువ

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMRAY.

ಕಂಚಿಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಂತ್ರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ

(From the Madras Mail)

EUROPE.

RE ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT

ಲಂಡನ್, ೩೫ನೇ ಜೂನ್.—ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್‌ನ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಾ ೭ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳಿ ಸೇರಲಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ.

DISTURBED STATE OF IRELAND

ಐರ್ಲಾಂಡ್‌ನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಯಂಕರವಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುವದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಹಚ್ಚಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಹೆಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಮುಖಪತ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯುಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲೋಕನವೆ ಶಿಷ್ಟಾಪೇಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಂಕಾಜಿಕ ನಾನಾರೀತಿಯಮುದ್ರಣಾಂಜನ್ಯೆಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಕಾರಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಮಾನವಿಶೇಷಮಂದಂ

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ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಜೂನ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೇ ತಾರೀಕ್ ೧೮೮೧ [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೨೪.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY JUNE 20TH 1881

A NEW PHASE OF THE GOLD MANIA

In recent issues of this journal we published articles in which we tried to show on what weak and not fallacious foundations the dreams of rapidly reaping golden riches are based, and how impracticable seem to be the schemes for obtaining gold for the benefit of the all put forth by the twenty-six mining companies which have sprung up in Southern India, apparently like Jonas's gourd in a night to wither by the morning. The records contained in the articles to which we allude were directed to show that the hopes of immediate profit from these golden speculations were not founded on grounds so sure and certain as would justify people with small means and small savings in investing their money in such enterprise. But while we only had the unsubstantial and most fleeting data of the pretensions here from which to start in the search of home success in the conviction and certainty of them, we did not anticipate that whatever may be the profits to be reaped there from it shows the low state to which public speculative morality is tending, as we presently hope to show, and that the "accursed thirst for gold" is capable of warping the sense of righteousness and justice and true morality in men—Englishmen—who are educated, intelligent, apparently moral people, moving in the upper ranks of the community. Such an example of the degradation of the *best instincts of our nature and the* reckless manner in which the present golden speculations are pursued has taken its rise we are sorry to say in this Province, wherein a scheme has been floated and is being carried into effect, by which a dishonest monopoly in the ownership of land for gold mining purposes has been created a monopoly which, while enriching the monopolists, stands in the way of honest speculators, and, what is equally to the purpose, robs the treasury of His Highness the Maharaja of a legitimate source of income, as we hope to prove in the sequel. The story of this nefarious enterprise is simply this. A certain firm of merchants in Madras, people who consider themselves to be "swells" in the English society of Madras, honest men, barring "the grand old name of gentleman," the scope of whose commercial speculations was hitherto confined within legitimate and legal spheres of operation, have taken to dabbling in gold mines and gold mining shares. In short, they have constituted themselves into a great gold mining firm, with the apparent determination of ousting all competitors from the field, and making themselves lords of all they survey of the supposed El Dorados of the Mysore Province. With this grand object in view, the firm of merchants in Madras have appointed an "agent" in Bangalore—only too willing agent to serve his own interests—who has full power and authority to canvass for "concessions" in the Province, and the mode of proceeding is as follows. The "agent" is furnished by the respective firm in Madras with a large number of applications addressed to the Dewan of His Highness, for concessions (half a square or one square mile each or more), for the purposes of gold mining. These applications are not signed by the firm itself. The space for signatures is left blank, and is filled up, as occasion requires, and this is how it is done. The agent gets hold of persons who are not over-scrupulous as to the way in which they obtain money, so long as they obtain it, and to such persons is offered the tempting bribe of one thousand rupees for the use of their signatures to the applications for concessions. The signatures do not know anything more of their applications. In fact, they are not required to trouble themselves about the matter at all. The applications are then forwarded to the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Rajah, and the concessions of land are made, and *are at once taken up by the agents of* the Madras firm in this Province. Then, there is a higher premium for their signatures offered to people of some position and standing. To these, 10 per cent on the price at which the concessions may hereafter be sold is offered, and we understand, gratefully accepted, and thus the Madras firm, or their agents here, threaten to monopolise a very considerable portion of the lands in this Native State in which gold exists, or is supposed to exist. These are the facts of this new phase of gold mining in this Province, as they have been stated to us, and they are sufficiently prominent and interesting to call for enquiry on the part of His Highness the Maharaja's Government. It would seem that the applicants for concessions such as we have mentioned as helping the Madras firm to its mining acquisitions, undertake to pay only the kandayam, and royalty of 5 per cent on all the gold and precious stones that may be found, whereas others, who are outsiders have to pay, in addition to the kandayam and the royalty, a lump sum in the shape of purchase money, according to the character of the land for which they apply, which, of course, is a sort of handicap on *bona fide* speculators in the Province. The question is whether the Mysore Government is aware of the nature of the terms of these. We doubt whether it is so aware for we are sure that if it were cognisant of the facts, it would not sanction applications for concessions so made. It is, therefore, as we have said, a matter which calls for the strictest scrutiny and investigation, and we are certain that the Dewan to His Highness will take the same view, and when once he has satisfied himself of the truth of the circumstances, will put a stop to a system of obtaining concessions which, on the face of it, is fraudulent at all events, is detrimental to the finances of the State, for it is clear that if no set of applicants get possession of land on easy terms, such as those recorded above, while another set are burdened with the additional item of expenditure in the shape of purchase money, and if the former are by far the more numerous, the latter are not only unfairly weighted, but the State treasury must also lose. We repeat, however, that we have no fear but that the Dewan, who is deeply solicitous of restoring the impoverished exchequer of the Mysore State, will do his utmost to put a stop to the state of things which we have thus briefly described and this new phase of the gold mining mania in the Province will be speedily erased, so as to completely put it out of operation.

EDITORIAL NOTES

SEEKING WITH ONE'S FATHERS.—The inherent desire in the human heart that the remains of the beloved departed should be laid amongst kith and kindred, in their native land is universal, as well observable amongst oriental as in occidental nations. In the Christian Scriptures we read that the patriarch Abraham specially bought the cave of Machpelah, in the land of Canaan to be a burying-place for himself and the members of his family, and thither, we are told, the mortal remains of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob and Joseph, and, doubtless too, of all the other patriarchs, though the latter fact is unrecorded, were carried for burial. And so we read in the annals of the world whether in the East or in the West, of the bodies of kings and princes and the great men of the earth, being preserved and embalmed for transmission to and final interment in the resting places of their fathers. The practice, taking its rise in the best instincts of our nature does not seem so common in the present era as it once was, amongst European nations, and the English especially the custom that their beloved and illustrious dead should be buried in whatsoever lands they may have chanced to have fallen asleep. In India, the last occasion on which the remains of a noble Englishman were conveyed to his own country for burial, was in the case of the Earl of Mayo Viceroy and Governor General, and the cost of the removal was borne by the state. We now learn, from the London *Standard*, that the remains of the Right Honorable W P Adam, late Governor of Madras, will be taken to England for burial, the expenses being paid by the British Government.

"A SCORE SWAMI OR GOLD!"—Under the above appropriate title, the *Madras Mail* of the 10th instant has an article which mingles wit and wisdom with much practical instruction to those who are led or may be tempted to be led, into the paths of risky of speculation under the influence of the present mania for gold. Briefly, the projectors all Englishmen, suffering under the accursed thirst for the yellow metal, possess a swamp or alluvial deposit, estimated to contain a very large amount of free gold, obtainable by the simple process of washing, on the Neilgherries. It is needless to go into the details of this "boggy" or 'swampy' scheme for getting at golden riches on the blue mountains by a short cut as quoted by our contemporary, from the prospectus of the projectors themselves. It will suffice to point out that this yellow swamp or golden bog is 17 acres in extent, and is rife with the impregnated seeds of malarial fever which latter is sure to take lodgment in possession of the body of the adventurous explorer of the swamp who seeks to obtain gold there, even through *the simple process of washing*," and though the adventurer may save his soul alive, to find a place amongst the saints, yet his body he will certainly leave in the dust, or, rather in the mud of this golden swamp. Such is the character of some of the hundred and one proposals and plans for making haste and getting rich, put forward by men and they Englishmen—who are supposed to have their senses about them. The projectors of this precious venture for gold in a malarial swamp on the Neilgherries, ask for the modest sum of £ 80,000 (Eight lakhs fifty thousand rupees) for their property which they estimate at the actual value of £ 250,000 (that is, Rs 25,00,000) but the man who would take shares in such a slippery concern, by reason of the swamp, would be

lty of folly, the height and length and adth of which would be almost unasurable, and deeper than this Neelghern imp or bog!

AN ECCENTRIC EXPERIMENTALIST.—The lancholy incident of the murder of the Czar of Russia has produced universal estation of the crime and the criminals, of whom, except Hesse Helfmann, the ress, who is pregnant and has therefore n reprieved for a time, have suffered the reme penalty of the law, as they fully erved; but it remained for an eccentric nish nobleman to try a scientific experiat out of the horrible tragedy of the th of Alexander II of Russia. An English rnal has the following singular paraph:—

'It is reported that an eccentric gentleman nel Baron Nigul, of Copenhagen, has adssed, through the Danish Ambassador at St. ersburg, an extraordinary petition to the sian Government. He prays to be allowed adopt the future child of Hesse Helfmann, Jewess, who was sentenced to death for the picide, and whose execution was postponed til her child was born. The Baron is very h, and is passionately fond of studying the cts of *atavism*. He is anxious to watch the velopment of hereditary qualities in the offring of a Nihilist who committed suicide, and roman reigede who knows that her child's th will be her own deathknell

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EMALE EDUCATION.—No. III.

స్త్రీవిద్యావ్యాసశతస్యతృతీయము.

గతవారమున స్త్రీవిద్యాభ్యాసము గూర్చి ప్రయోజనకరమగు వ్యాసమును వ్రాసి ప్రచురించియుంటిమనుట పాఠకులకు విదితమే. ఆ వ్యాసమున ప్రధానముగా నాలుగు విషయములు చర్చింపబడినవి. అవి యేవనగా, 1. స్త్రీలకు విద్యాభ్యాసము అవశ్యకమా? కాదా? 2. స్త్రీలకు ఏ విధమగు విద్యాభ్యాసము చేయింపవలెను? 3. స్త్రీలకు విద్యాభ్యాసము చేయించుటకు ఏ ఏ ఉపాయములు అవలంబింపవలెను? 4. స్త్రీలకు విద్యాభ్యాసము చేయించుటవలన కలుగు ప్రయోజనములు ఏవి? అని. ఈ నాలుగు విషయములలో మొదటి మూడు విషయములు మాత్రమే ఆ వ్యాసమున చర్చింపబడినవి. నాలుగవ విషయమును గూర్చి ఆ వ్యాసమున ప్రస్తావింపబడలేదు. ఆ విషయమును గూర్చి ఈ వ్యాసమున కొంత వ్రాయుదము.

ఇప్పుడు కొలకు రెమ్మ ఆక్షేపణలు ముందు ఖండనచేసిన పిమ్మట విధేయ రాజీ వేసినచొప్పున ఆవరణ శానావిధ ప్రపంచమునకును తమకు గల భిన్నాభిప్రాయములను తెలుపుకొందురు. కొలకు రెమ్మ ఆక్షేపణలు ఖండనచేసిన పిమ్మట

నదికలను ఎంచండి వార్తమ్మిషన్ ఆఫిస్ ర్గళు మర్తు ఇతరులు—కొంపల్లుట్టివనుకొట్ట ప్లూయిడ్‌కనిదవను ర్వహించండి. కాబట్టేయు ర ఆశక్త కాంక్షోదవరన్ను తురికాకరి యి ఇర స్థాకారమ్మునుకుర్తించరి లేక్ల్ల్లపు ప్రకరు అను బుర్వాకరిబారదు.

A legislative council for the Nizam's Govt—హైద్రాబాద్ ఎరాష్ట్రపరు నా జ్యాకకర్తద్లు కమిళ సభాయుక్తకారకర్తక్ర ర్సీ ఏంకు న్యాయనిధాయుక్త ఎభిప్రాయప్ప ర్తకిఛిదేశిండమో చి ఎరిపించవలసిందిగా అవర్కు సర్ సాలార్ జంగ్‌వరు కోరినట్లు తెలియుచున్నది. ఎస్లనట్టి ఇంద మీ ట్రావెల్ యొంబయు చ్వేవ్ పి పిడ్డేటగ్రయిం మీ పత్రపువరి నా బి కే యిన్లు మతువ్యతి యా చొడ్డ నుమ్యం మెంబర్ గళొనువరేం కలూ ఏందాసినంద వ్వేదకాబాద్ పత్రికే ఎరిపుతకే.

The Thakore of Bhownuggur—ఇటీకే కి సి ఎస్ ఐ యొంబ ఆఫిస్ ర్ పదేర భానవగరద ఛాకూర్ సుబ్బ, ఆవను మాడువ పత్రాలు ధ్యాం ర్యగిరి, ఇండ్యు చేశద అనవగరన్ని ప్రేశల కీర్తిం ఆగ్రహ స్థుదంపజేసిరుతాలో పూర్తాయి గిరి మయి ప్పియిప్పుయుంచావడుకే ఆనుంచవే రా జకుంగా ర సిగ్నల్‌యేంబ పారశాలే భ ఛ్యాథ్థనాని ర్సిన్ ఎనిమాయుండిదంగ్లీకరి ఐవరేల ముఖ స్థ ఎరవు పదరి కాలిక్లీ ల్లి తెలుగు నాలు, వంఎగ్రకాల ఓంచరిల్లిన ఇకుశేషాయి బుబ్బిని ఎగ్రియించర ఛాపనవరకూర్చా రాజకీయాట్‌యేంబ మహిందిగా మస్యే రెయిర్‌స్ట్రేషనరిని రాజకీయాట్‌ఎం ఇదర్లి కయినిశ్చాటెండ్ బ్రిక్‌ట్‌యేంబ నే కుపెట్టిపియాచారే పదరి పేరువే ఒంద శ్రీనం గ్రంథిం రంయిపాయిరు ఖ ఛా గిరుతే.

A tunnel—రిం. లా ట్రేఫ్‌ర్ ర్ ఫ్రాన్స్ (ఎంపచే నగరకి,—సబ్ మాగ్రీయ ఎ వరంగల్లు వ్యవహాయ శాస్త్రపు ఠశాలే యొంక స్థాపించించేంకు గవర్నమెంటినవ రి విజయించియుచకారియాయి, అవరుఖతి నవస్థే రం.,000కూ తొయ్యగరు అంచాజాగి రువంకేయాం, మే. బర్‌యేంబవరు యాగా ఆ తను పచేయువదకే రంటూ ఆహ్వానిర్లలుయో మకే ఫదర్తి పాఠశాలేయ ప్రథమోపాధ్యా యాగానుపనిరంటూ ఓంఛగ్రహ్మను పురితశా స్త్రి పశువంపీ మృణాదిగళన్నుతూ శాస్త్రి రనగంధక పాషాణాదిగళన్నుతు శాస్త్ర యువగర్ల్లి వ్యవహాయ శాస్త్రాన్యాయాజ్ఞ కక్ర్ ఎజ్ఞాథ్థిగరికి ఆనంబాస్థే ఉప న్యాస మాడకర్ల్ల్ల్ శ్రేన్ శాస్త్ర పారశాకేంంద పంచికేంబ నన్ను కంచిపిసి యొంద కరకే ఆనుకూలాంశ్ర్ కీ ఏ రిపించెంక్ర సకరకాంబిరువను మేజెస్ట్ ఇంగ్లీష్ ప్రిన్ పిపిల్ రవరన్ను శ్లేళి బరదాగిందాం. ఎగ్లీ పారశాలేయొంను పీయక విద్యాథ్థిగళిక్ ఈయేయాచా ఫీ ఐనం ఎంటు మాపాయ గను విద్యాథ్థినీవేశన శీంకల్పుకుపట్టంకలూ ఆస్త్రీకే ఇంపు పత్రిచాద కుట్టిం కిచేబుకు.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.
ఓకీదశ మత్తు కాల్లూక్‌జాతి వృత్తాంతగ్రు

The Maharaja's Palace—బేంగళూరల్లి యుపుత మహారాజవర అరమనేకి శీఘ్ర ర కుర్చిమే జు వర్క్ష్‌రి చామరాగళు శ ర్వ్‌క్తీయింద కరూర్ చూడిసి తీరవల్లదువం శే రిసియబకచే.

The Maharaja's liberality—ఉదక మండలద్లినువ పేంట్ బార్‌రేషాణిమోం యొంబ ఆన్సరికి మహారాజవరు ధర్మా ర్థవాగి మూరుమూ రాయిం గరు శీంట్టరింద్ర శేఖరిక్కే పంచిపిసిర్వేవే.

The Sessions Judge—సింగళూరు పి పిల్ ర మిలిశేన్ట్‌రేవర్ వీరభద్రజ్జి బహదా ఉకరల్ శీంట్‌యవరిగే ఇంగ్లీవసరిక ర జాశీంపల్పట్టింంకే మూ పదరిల్ శీలుసిరన్ను శీట్టర్ మూల్పివుకను అక్టింగ్‌కెక్షిక్ శీం కుపంకే లం లిసిబంగుకిచే

The Resident—మైసూరు శీపిశేంట గాదవర్ జి డి కాడ్‌బ్‌యవను యింగింగ్ ర తానిల్ కొంఛాథి బేంగళూరు శీలుపురం శీ దివానవరు తురిందగి అస్థిరిగే యిల్లి శీదుపడిసుకు పత్రిస్తావినల్పబుక్తే. కొంగియ శ్ర ముఖా గాంధవర సభావినంగడకే బరువ చేయు లూజీనయకుబాగిచే.

The Rev Shenstone—బేంగళూరుడి ట్టిస్టు శీపిన్యాశీట్ స్త్రీచారాద వేలాయు ర్పంపిస్థేయంచరిగే అగ్ర్‌చాథిలీవ ఆదంకే కువారర సర్కార్ శీట్‌మూలక లిసియిం చుకిచే తుని మాగిందియం చదరాంశీలనశ్శీక్ బేంగళూరు ఏడ్డిస్టిక్ కుబర్‌రజిస్ట్రార్ రాద ఎవస్ ాళువాదాయి మొరరి రంగడ్ట్టంకే శీల యుల్తేవే.

The *Daily Post* and the *Examiner*—ఈస్ట్ మూ రింగళశీకే కుట్టిన చేయిని ప్రోఫిట్ యేంబ పత్రికే బీగళూరుయిం స్టామినర్ పత్రికేయ ప్రొప్రైట్‌రాద మేస్టర్ శేడ్ యేంబవర అధీనక్కే బంచు తురాఆక రింద బర్‌చిపిల్పబడుకిచే. చేయిదే ప్రోఫిట్ ను ఆరంభిసువదకే అదమ్ను స్వశీంక్రిసిని ర్‌ంచిసిరిక్ ఎనఫా ల్లదే యొంద కారా ణ శీంబంధిసిదే.

Mr B L Rice—ఇక్షకరిగే మైసూరు కిర్యుష్‌ర్‌ను కైంకరంమాడి శీలవరిట్టుశ్రీ ర యూకోపియర్ ఆఫిసర్ గళొయాయి ఇ రవక్కు శీలవుఅభివర్ధనే బిన్ను ఇడినేం టుకింంది తుంస్థానద వైరిసియల్లిరువది శీక్ ఒప్పుశీంకిసుకొన్నిరేబను పత్రిస్థానిం కేంద్ర వై అవక్కుగరిల్లి విద్యాభ్యాసనిబిలాభా శ్రీశ్రేష్ఠ రాద మీ శ్రేష్ఠ పాఠిలు ఆకాలద వరిగే ఇష్టేశీలి ఎదల్లిరుతక్కే పమ్మోసిద నేంకు లిసిను పంశీం పిసువే

The Maharaja's Council—శ్రీమహా రాజరాజవర మంత్రాశీంకారుక సమాజ ళు మాడేగ జరూర్ ఎనిసే కారిణాన్నల్లిమై సూను రేసిడేంటు ఐంశీంయొయు ప్రథమతిం సూచిదంరేయాయా, సమాజదవరింద మాడల్పడు వ శీలవిషయగళుమాత్రి ఒకర్ రజు స్థానాచిపేయం రేయాం, మైసూరు స్టార్ పత్రికే లిసికడే. ర ఈస్థానందరేనుం రజువ్యవేంబుకు ఘనాఆసే రకక్కు కాల విషయదల్లియే జనగర ఓషయ ల్లియో అథవా ఖచిగువల్పుక వంగిడియో రనే పలికరు శీంకరక్కే అధికారిగళన్నే స్వత్తవాగిల్లవు. కాబ్టి శేషాదవరల్లి ఈవం స్థానద లభాజనీ విషయాయొశీళే రకరిగిం సిమాంతాంగళొరద అంశగళు ఉకళియువుదరింద ఆ అధుగళు బరిజారకొరిన జొరకు బజిరం ఎగళొగలారవాగి అచేయంత్ తుర నచేయు కిచే యింపు శేయుత్తేవే.

Cattle decease—కాల్లూముజాత్ గళల్లి పరుశోకవ్యాపిసి కాత్ పడేగయు నష్టవాను వరన్ను వాల్లు అగా స్థే శ్రీశీగళ్ళోచిపియ ల్లి జేరుత్తేచేస్తే, ఆంశా ఎళువుదాని ఈ ప్రదేశగళల్లియే వ్యాపిసిరంతే లిసియబుతక్ర చే ఖ్యాతందరే ఇల్లిన అక్కిం కిమ్మనసుల్లి ల మ్మర్ జనరల్ జజార్ వెట్రీనేర్ర్ శేశగళొం ళగే సూచిసిరుంగ వ్యాపిసి పరుశాల కరిగే బజర వట్టబుచుటూసుంరంతేయూ, ఇర రంద జాలు బిట్టే రు కులంభగళొరుదంతే యూ లిసియుచునిదే పసుసంరక్షణేయ సివ యుగల్లి వ్యేసూను శిమేయొంగళే జనేంవర చారను బరుప్రకరణగళన్ను కరు బిడిసి బజవకాదవ్ట్రిక్ గు ఇతరకవనగళిళు ప్రయోగ జన పుంటాంబదల్లిరువ ర్ ర్ ఎరువుగళన్ను ఫ కార్ కేజిట్‌ల్లి ఇంగ్లిష్‌మొళిగూ తిన్నడ మొళిగూ ఛాపిసి, ప్రతలపడిసిరుం అయుగ ళింద ఒబ్బరిగూ బ్రియోజ జన పుంటాంబరే కాదిలిలవ్రు మమ్మయరిగే అంంటూగళకర్ణ నాసాంపథ కాగళన్ను కొప్పిపిశ్రేంద్రీయ్ళి శే స్వల్పవాదరూ పుగాన్ను వ్రిగాల్ను మాడ సుంళిక యాచమ్ బంరకూం ఆవశ్యేక్ర చ్రోపడ బేళాంబరే.

The Hon'ble V Ranganath Sastriyar—మదరాస్ హ్యాకోర్ట్ జడ్జి యర కాళ్ళ ఆనరేబల్ రంగనాథశాస్త్రిగళవను తుగ ర్ పడ్ర పదేయు విద్యాలయిఖనవన్నును భుయిళి విదానాదేవ్రే ఇవర క్ష్మిద్ధత్వవ న్ను రోం ఆనుభవవన్ను, ఉపవక్తియ న్ను శీం రశక్తి ప్రయోంజనగళన్నాను భవ ఏ విషయద్లి శీంబల అభిపుటియూ ఉ ళ్ళవరూ వ్యక్తపరాగి యిష్టారీంరు తుదే శీంబుత్తిర్ల్లి రిసిబవరద్వా రా, అవరుగళే ఇ ల్లి రొంర్వలయిం శ్యోగగళన్ను వహిసిద్దుభవ్య రాగర రొండ్డరుగువ్యర్ల్లిం రమ్మ పాంధిశ్యే స్వేలహ్మ్యుమంతాదపుగళన్ను రొం శీంంప ఖారశీంగ్రహ్మర ఏనియోగిసి శాశ్వతక ర్ధ రశీలంగళింరల్లి, పుగమరిసి శ్రీగియం ట్రాగవారయం శీం రంంపకారవెంబదర న్వ దూపవన్ను నియాపిసలిక్కే ఆపాధ్యవాగిను రబే చే. పదరవిమాంరదల్లి వుదాసీనవాదవను ఎంరవావాదూం ఆదరిసిరే శ్రీక్షిమ్యగళవు. మీ రంగనాథశాస్త్రిగళవను తుదిసిరే మదరాస్ ని ఓకంయుమాఆంయుదవను, ధాల్యవివాహ వన్ను రొప్పిపువను, యోవమాదివిమాణాళిళ్ళు పరిజేగళ్ళి ఆకాంధవాగి పబిరిపి విజయిపరి శీంంగ్రహ్మర్ పిమపసమాజంలిరిసి పబిరి ర్ధల్లదే తుటమయరల్లి చేశాంతరజనగళ అభి ప్రాయుగళన్ను రిసియవరశీంంగ్రహ్మర్ యు ల్లిగూబంచు మో కృష్ణస్వామ్యాయ్యంగార్ మనేయల్లి సభేసఖయూడిదరు. ఈ శీంర్ధమను వ్యక్తమ్మమే కృష్ణస్వామ్యాయ్యంగార్ర్ ర్ గౌరవశీంంజనే పురస్కరిసిదరు ఇవర ఆకీ ర్తియు సుంబ్రవాగిరుత్తదే.

SUMMARY OF NEWS
వృత్తాంశీంంగ్రహంవు

Col H G Thomson—ఓంకి శ్మీయరు కమి ఎనిసిసేంద్ర కర్నల్ శాంధర్‌యవర శాంరకరమ కరిన బాంర్ట్ టారీ రిసిబాంబరాంకు మంరిది రి యాంంకారి మరకి ఒప్పిస్థల్లిట్టుకరికి —ఉ మి

The police in Canara—కరనా జిల్లిట్లు ప్రింటిస్ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టరాద రావ్‌బహదూర్ సుబ్బారావు ర్ హెంబ్‌రిసిందరికి, అవర కింపరిక్షాంచదవరిగే ఆ సహాయసంపర్కక్కాగి ఎన్ ఎ ఎ ర్యాంకాగాని చాంద ఎకాకరిపాం ఇంగ్లీ కిరుకుంటు ఆలాన్ ఎస్ట్ ర్ ఎంగాంధి సిబ్బందిగా ఆదేశిసిరుత్తారే.

Combaconum College—కుంభకోణం కాలిజ్ పాశాలేయ కాలిజ్ కరిమకుళ్ళు బహ ఆపాధ్యేరింద విద్యార్థిగళు ఆహారా ఎస్టేర్ట్‌కరు కొంట ఫలియన్ను సకరిసింటిసకరు మంజూర్యా దిరను.

Accession of Queen Victoria—మహా రాజ్ఞి ఇండ్య ఎంపరిస్‌నియరు సిక్కాథనారూఢ రాగి వర్షక్కే వాల్యాక్షు సాల్యూ రాంకు ఎరువుగాదదరిం ర ఎవర ఎ ర్యాంకాగాని చూదర ఎకాకరిపాం మూ ఎకిస్థంరు కోట్లగళ కాంకల్పుయుక్తవ్ల్లి కోటియ కాంపుయుం తుదపల్లి మిలిక్కే ఉక్తిల్లిట్టుకుమ.

Deportation of Arabs—ఆఱబ్బరిగళ బహుళ కొంచదాదాబ్‌న్నల్లి సుంపుళుమాడువన్ను సిరోం ళిసరిక్కే విందుల్లు ఇండ్యగవర్నమెంటినకరు కొంట ఒందాసొంరువుదుం ధ్లీక సకరకి మెంటినగం ఈం స్థి సుంరకా మెంటినగం రకటిసిల్లుట్టకు.

Liability of missionaries to assessment—మిష్షనరిగళి ధరణదల్లిసిరువుదు మిష్షనరిగ రింద రంందాయ వసూలిమాడువదక్కాగి అల్లిని రొండు బిజ్ఞాపి పూరాగి ఆదర్శు కుంరు గవర్నర ముంబి జరియలు, చుబిం చాయ్ర మం సిమిక్ కమ్మిషనర్ గళింరకే కృతజ్ఞే కొంందర్కు—ర్తానిరిసిదంతె మంబిరువు సంగాంపురి యుక్తవాగి

Casual leave—డిస్ట్రిక్ట్ జాడ్‌జ్‌ల్లి శ్యాధా యదర్శకవు బహర వట్టిగే తుర్వెంబోయ్ ఎ విసిల్పుబుక్త రాగి దేవిమ్య శేంరిశాదవరిగే శీలిపబుడు అంంర శ్ర జాపవ్ను, అదిక్ష్యకార ఆధీన ఇకర కుటుంబగళు శ్ర వాను కాలు—చిక్కళిగే కమ్ప్లేణుమాడిద్దల్లికి అంంర రణ బరిశాగి రుంద ఎదర్కు—క్షీంరు మంజూరుమాడిరు క్తారి

Customs revenue—ఆకదిన మీ కింకర్ల్లి శ్ర ముద్రణగళనాగి మదరాసినిలుఎన్ అవుత్తు రక్షిత స్థానుగళమీర్లి రాజ్యాశీర్వ్యాయిన్నే శీంకర్లు అభిర్ల్ల నల్లి జనుఆవిద్దు గ్రంథ ఇకి—గి—ఎ కుంరు ఆయిక ఫలిత్రంన్నే రాంబీ మీ కింగర్ల్లి జనుఆ దుదు ం ఇ కిర్—ఒ కుంరుంగళ ఫలిత్ర ఎంగాంధిగా ఎంబ్ర్ మత్తు రక్షిత ఫలితంగళ క్రయ ఒప్పుగ రాద మంబాంగళ

Exemption from duty—మీర్వర్షం అభ్రీం ట కాపాంరిక ంరిసిబే నేర్షిక కిసేంబిం ద్రుయు ల్ల్ల్పుదువ అభిశాదవిమీర్లి సంస్థాశీంత్రాక్ష మాజిబోగగం ఫలవన్ను శీంంచిద గవర్నరకం ని ఆదుమదర రాజ్యాంగాం ఫర్వ్యవ్యాంశీంగిరి అను టి మాడువుదు ఆయ్కె—ఇల్లి ఫాంంయిం రే జనుఆల్పాత్రుదుం దర్మాశీర్వీంంయన్ను మున్నాయం దిదువదల్లికి భుదువరింగే జనుఆంరిసిద శీంర్వాంన్ను వాప్ శీంయువుదక్కే ఫల అల్పాశీంట్టుంకాగిరి

Criminals at large—పరారీంయాదు యాఆ క్రీయాన్నాంగి వర్తిరి బందిశీంట్టువరి యాంంశీం డ్రువుదుంరాగి బంధనాధారం ఇ క్రిమినల్ శీంయ్ట్ల్ల్ ట్టాగ, క్వెరియర్న్ శీంంచి ఆదికారికి ఆధిన బాంంయిరే యాఆ విద్యమానవల్లు ఆఖనస్థ వర్షిరి యుయిం దర్శిం శాంర్య ఎంబ్ర్ శీంంచి సిబంధిసిరిం రే జాగి ఆంంయుదుగళు ఆంంశీంంగళు మీ ఎగ్గరవం శిరిస్పల్పుదు —ఉ మి

ADVERTISEMENTS

Local Funds pensions and gratuities ಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದೇ ಯಾವಿಯಂ ಶಕ್ತಿಲ ಸಂಬಂ ಮದರಾಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಮೋಷ್ಯಾದುಬಂದಿರುವ್ವಟ್ಟಿ ರೋಡ್ಸೆಸ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಕೋಸ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಾಶಕೀಯಾಜಿದವರು ಶಾಸಿಸಿದ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಕೆಂಬ ಪಡಿಯುವಹಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗುವರಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಇವ ಶಕ್ತಿಮೇಟಿಸಿಕರು ಒಂದುಹುಕುಂ ಹೊರಟಿ ನಿಗಾಯಿತಿ, ಯಾವ ಪಾಯಿದ ದೀಘಿಂಕಾಲ ಒಬ್ಬಿಯ ಶಾಸಿಸಿದಾಗಿದೆ ಕೆ ಕುಟಾಯ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿ ಸುಖವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಂದಿಯಿಂದ ಅಂ ಕಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಕೊಡುವಹಕ್ಕೆ— ಅಪ್ಪುಸೆಯು ಶೈ ಅಂತಾಯಿದ್ದೇಯಾಗಿರಿಂದ ಬಹುಕ ಆಪ್ಯಕೀಯಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ಸು ಅಕ್ಷರ ಮೋಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಾಪ್ಪಿಕೆ ಅಲೋಚನೆಯಾಬಿಕೆಗೆ— ನಿಸ ರ್ಜಿಂಟಿಸಿದರು ಹಾಗಾಗಲು ಘನ್ನಸ್ಥರಾಗಿರುವಹಿಂದ ಕೆ ಪಿಷ್ಯಯೋಜಿಸಿದಾಪತಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಿಪಿದರು.

The right of police officers to cross-examin witnesses —ನಿನ್ನೆಯಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಿಂ ಜಾಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪೀಲಿಸ್ಪಿನವರಿಂದ ಕರಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸವ್ಯವಹಾರವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಆವಕಾಲಿಯ ಕೆರಪ್ ಫಾಕ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಪೀಲಿಸ್ ಇಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರವರು ಪಾಲಿಸಿಸ್ಪರಾ ಹಾಗು ಪಕಕ್ಕೆ ಮೆಸ್ಸ್ರಿಸ್ಪಿಯ ಇಕೀ—ಪ್ರಿಯ ಕೆರಪ್ ಎಕೇರಿಯರು ಆ ಪೇಪರಿನಿಂದ. ಈ ಸ್ಪೀಲಿಸ್ ಇಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿ ಪಾ ಪೀರಿಯನ್ನ ಪಾಲಿಸ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕೇಳುವವಕ್ಕೆ— ಕಪಟಿಗ ತ್ಯುಂಬಿರೆಲಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಕಠುವಾ ವೆಗಳ ಜಜ್ಜಾಗಾರಿಗಾರಿಪಿಂಕೆಲ್ಲ ಹೋದಪಟ. ಅಪರಿಮೀ ಶೆ ಜಾಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದಿಕ್ಕಾರಿಂದ, ಆಪರಾಧಿಯಿಮೀಶೆ ಕರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಯ ಲಿಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕಾರಿಂದ ಆಪಕ ಕರಪ್ ಫಾಕ್ಸ್ ಸಾಕಿ ಬಂತೀ ಘನಾಲ್ ಸಾಕುವಹಕ್ಕೆ— ಸ್ಪೀಲಿಸ್ಪಿನವರಿಕೆ ಪಾಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರಿಂದ ಇಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರುಮಾಪಿಸ್ಪಿ ಘನ ಮಾಜಿಸಿತು. ಸ್ಪೀಲಿಸ್ಪಿನವರು ಮಹಾರಾಜ್ಞೀ ಇಂಡ್ಯ ಚ್ರಕಟಿಸ್ಪಿರುವಕರ ಕರಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲಿ ಆಜಂಪಿಸಿ ಯಮುಖ್ತಿಸಿ, ಎಂ ಮಂ —ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಡರ್.

Trial for murder.—ಈಚೆಗೆ ಕೊಯಂಬ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಸೆಷೆಷನ್ಸ್ ಜಡ್ಜಿಯವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಪಳನಿಯಪ್ಪಯ್ಯನ್ನ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಮೋಸಪಡಿಸಿದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮೋಂಡಿಹೋಗಿ, ಕಣವಿಲ್ಲದಂಗೆಯಿಂದಿದ್ದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಾಕ್ಷೀದಾರನನ್ನು ಖಾಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಲುಬಂದ ಪಾದಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕೊಲೆ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಯ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆದು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರಕಾರಿಸಾಕ್ಷೀದಾರರು ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿನವಿಸ್ತಾರಿ ಅನೇಕಾಳ್ಳ ಕೈಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೃಬಟ್ಟವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಒಂದನೇ ಆಪಾದಿಗೂ ಘಟನೆಯಾದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದವೆಂದು ಪುಟಾಪಿ ಅಲ್ಲಾಸಲು ಶೆ ಇಲಾ ಕಸ್ಟೆಂಬ್ ಪಡೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವುಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಪಾ ಯಿಂ. ಮೊದಲು ಹೂಡಿದ ಆಪರಾಧಿಗೆ ಶಿಂಬಾಗಿ ವಿನಾ ಅಪ್ಪರ್ ಲೀಡಿಯಾಮೀಶೆ ನಂಬಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯುಜುಂಟ್ ಬೇರೆಯಾ ಸೇರಿ ಘನಿಲ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಪೀರಿ ಆಪರಿಚ್ಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ಬಿಂಬ ಕೋಟಿಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಟ ಬಳಿಕ ಎದಿರುಸಿಂಗಿಯಲು ಇಷ್ಟುಂ ಕೊಂಡ ಕಿಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಟು ಬಳಿಕ ಅಮಿಯಿಸ್ಟಿಕೆಯಮ್ಮನ್ನುಕ್ಟಿಟ್ಟು ನಂ ಲು ಶ್ರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಕಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲ್ಲಿ ನುಂದಕೀಆಪಾಧಿಯ ಅಪ್ಪರ್ ಕೋರ್ಟರ್ಸೇರಿದ ಹಿದಲೊಂಬಿದ್ದಂಬೆಯಾ ಸೆಶ್ರೀವಾ ಸುಕರಿ ಬಲವಾದ ಬಂಧಿಸೊಳ್ಳೆದಯ್ದನ್ನ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ರೀಯಮೀರಿ ಟ್ಟು ಅಯಿಯಿಟ್ಟಂಕೆ ಕೋಪಡಕಕ್ಕೆ. ಬಿಕೆಕ್ಷೇಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮೆ ಸ್ಟಿಕೀಯ ಕೌಸಿಕ್ಕೆ. ವರಂಟು ಘವರ್ನಮೆಯವಸಮಗಕ್ಕೆ— ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವಾಪ ಕಾರಣಗಾಲೊ ಆ ಮಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾರಿಸಾ ಸ್ಟುವಿಲ್ಲು. ಒಂಬಿಲೇ ಸ್ಟೈಗಾಯಿಟ್ಟಿಲೆ ಫೂಗಾ ಕುಜಾಂಕಿ ಆಪಾಪ ವಿಮುಸಿಯೊಡುಟ್ಟಿಪ್ಪು, ವರಂಟು ಮೊದಲು ಹೂಡಿದ ಪ್ರೈಸ್ಟಿಕಪಿಲೆ ಆಪಾ ಕೊಂಪಾಲಿಯನ್ನಸಂಗ್ರಿ ಬಂಗಾಪಾಡಿದ ಕರ್ಟ್ಗಳ್ ಕೋರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಯಾಜ್ಞೆಗೆ ದ್ವಿ ತೀಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಷ್ಠಲೂರುವ ದಂಡನ್ನೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರು.

Humpay —ಇಕೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇಬ್ಬಿಸಾಪ ಮಿ. ಸಿ ಚೆಕ್ ಮ್ಯು ಮಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಂಬಂಯಿಂದವಸ್ಥಾಯ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಡಿ ಡ್ರಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ಸಿಪಿಸ್ಟರ ಕಂಠಿಸಂದ ಧ್ವರಕ್ಕೆ—ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಆ ಧ್ವಿಸಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿ ಮಟಪಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಪ್ಪಡಪಡಿಸಿದ ಬಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂ ಸಿಂ ಪಾಲಿಸಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳಿಯಾಪಾಪದಲೆಂಬು ಜ್ಯೋತಿಸಿ ಆಪುರ ಕಷ್ಟ ಹೆಯಾವಿಪಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಸುಗಳ ಹೆಟ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಹೊಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಇ ಪರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂಬಿಸಿದರು ಸುಂದರಿ ಒಬಂಬಂಡಿ ಹೂಟಂ ಟಿಬಿರು ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಡಾಜ್ಞಾಗಬಡಿ:—ತಿಲಂಪಾಗಿರುವ ಘವರ್ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಪಿಸಿರುವ ಸಪಿಸಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಪ್ಪಿಸಿಸಿರುವ ಸಪಿಸಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಪಿಸ್ಟಿನ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರರ ಕೇ ಪ್ರಯೋಜ್ಯವಪಡಿಕ್ಕೆ—ಬಸ್ಸೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಪಿಸ್ಟಿನ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರರ ಕೆ ಪೀಠಿಕ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗಾಗಿ ಕರಪಟ್ಟಿಪಡಕ್ಕೆ—ಘವರ್ ಕೆ ಕೆಲಸದ ಬಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಿಸಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರರ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಆಸ್ಪಿಸ್ಟಂಟ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಾಯಾಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಪಿಸ್ಟಿನ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರರ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಆಸ್ಪಿಸ್ಟಂಟ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ಸ್ಥ ಕೇರಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಾಲಿಯಾದ ಒ ಬ್ಬಬಿ ಶ್ರೀಯಸ್ಥ ಆಪಕರ ಕರಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು. ಈಗಿನ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಆಂಧ್ರಾಯಸ್ಥ ಮಜಾರ್ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುಗೆ. ಘವರ್ ಕೊಲಸು ಬಿಲೆಕ್ಟರಕರ ವಶವಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವುದು. ಕರ್ಟ್ ಮಾರ್ ಆಫೀಸಾರಿಯರ್ ಸೀಲಿಪ್ಪಾಕರಣವನ್ನೆ ಘಂ ಘಾನಾಪಾದ ಜೇಮ್ಸ್—ಮರಿಯ ಮಾದಪ್ಪಯಪಕರ ಕರೆ ಪ್ಪೆರವರು ಅವರ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಲೇಕೊಡುವರೆಂಬ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ವ್ಯಪ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ, ಎಂದಿಷ.

THE MYSORE GAZEITE.
ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಗೆಜೆಟ್.

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ಪ್ರಮಸ್ಯಸಾಗಿರುವ ಮಾಸಾರಿಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಗೆಜೆಟ್ ಒಂದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳು, ಸರಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು, ಸರಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಮುಖವತ್ರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಸರಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವಂತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವಂತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣ ಅಗ್ರಿಮವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಚಂದಾ ಹಣ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಚಂದಾ ಹಣ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಚಂದಾ ಹಣ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದವರು ವಿಳಾಸ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದಾಗ ಅವರು ಮೊದಲು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಚೀಟಿಯ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣ ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಚಂದಾ ಹಣ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ

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MONDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1881

JOURNALISTIC SOPHISM

It is rather a discovery on our part to know that the "sophist's stole" has descended on the shoulders of our contemporary of the *Daily Post*, a journal which aspires to be the leading journal in Southern India In our issue of Monday last, we published an article in which we pointed out a curious phase of gold mining in South India which has appeared with in the boundaries of this Province We drew attention to the fact that a most undesirable monopoly, in the acquisition of large tracts of land in Mysore, was being introduced under the auspices of a Madras firm, through an agent specially employed by that firm, with Bangalore is head quarters, for carrying out the operations of the firm After the appearance of our article, the local *Spectator* took up the subject, and setting forth the matter in a similar strain to that which we employed, gave it as its opinion that some enquiry should be instituted by the Maharajas Government, in the interests of the treasury of the Mysore State Our contemporary of the *Daily Post* thereupon, in his issue of the 21st instant, took up the cudgels in behalf of the gold mining monopolists from Madras and their agent here, and has belaboured us, or has attempted to do so, in the interests of the public and the progress of this State Our contemporary accuses us of being ultra moralists, who are too fastidious, in the views we have expressed as to the morality of the device by which all the gold bearing lands in this Province should be placed within the grasp of the enterprising firm of merchants from Madras We do not care for the attempted raillery and sarcasms launched against us by our contemporary, in the introductory portion of his leading article, because they really do not affect the question at issue, nor in any way diminish the force of the arguments we used, in our article of Monday last, to shew that this new phase of gold mining will not stand the test of investigation What we wish to draw the reader's attention to is, the sophistical arguments employed by the *Daily Post* to prove that the firm in Madras and their agent here are doing an act which is highly virtuous and commendable, and that the resources of the Province are sure to be developed by such action Let us note, in passing, first, that our contemporary admits the fact, *as a fact*, of this new phase in gold mining in Mysore, and that secondly, *he* it is, and not we who has revealed the name of the firm in Madras to the public, and that but for such revelation, we should not have known whether the name of the firm was Smith, Brown, Jones, or Robinson Having stated these two points let us observe next how our contemporary describes a scheme which we think is objectionable He says —

"The whole affair is of the simplest possible character It is to the interest of the Mysore Government that as many concessions as possible should be applied for, and granted since land previously unremunerative to the State is thereby made to contribute to the revenue Few private individuals possess the inclination and fewer still the means, to undertake the preliminary operation of prospecting and to work any gold which may be discovered on their concession Hence the proffered assistance of a firm of known respectability is gladly availed of by person who would not apply for a concession on their own account Messrs Wilson and Co, we understand, suggest to a few gentlemen in whose discretion wrightly or wrongly, they have confidence, a district likely to turn out gold be ring and promise that if the concession is granted, and they approve of it after inspection they will give the concessionaire a thousand rupees to relinquish his right To a few as we happen to know, exceptional terms are offered, but whatever these may be, the State are in any event clear gainers, since grist is thereby brought to the Government mill and the interests of public morality do not suffer, since a man with a thousand rupees in his pocket is not necessarily a less virtuous contented and useful member of society than he would be without it As a means of bringing capital to bear on the undeveloped resources of the country, the plan is one of the simplest and most satisfactory that could be devised, and it is merely an exemplification of one of the first principles of political economy'

Our statements as to the nature and character of the transaction, or series of transactions, by which the Madras firm acquire an extensive monopoly of gold bearng land in the Mysore Province, are here confirmed, but put only in such a way as would do honour to the leading sophists and casuists in any part of the world The truth of the matter is this The agent of the firm in Bangalore gets Smith, Brown, Jones or Robinson, amongst Europeans or Eurasians, Ramaswami or Chinnaswami, amongst the mild Hindus, and Ahmed Hussain or Lala Cumroodeen, amongst Musalmans—whosoever, in short will take one thousand rupees as a salve to their consciences—to sign an application for a concession of land, which none of them has ever seen or will see, and about which they do not care two straws, while at the same time, they sign an agreement making over the whole concession at once to the Madras firm or their assigns, and for this transaction, they get a thousand rupees Similarly, 15 per cent of the future purchase money of the concession is offered to people in a somewhat better position than the neighbours, on the same conditions as admitted by the *Post* All these people, in short, are those who possess neither the inclination nor the means to pursue gold mining as a speculation And yet this is the sort of speculation which the *Daily Post* characterises as the "proffered assistance of a firm of known respectability,' which is "gladly availed of by persons who would not apply for a concession on their own account," but the application to the Dewan deliberately states that the applicant is making the request *on his own account* and he says nothing about the collateral agreement of the transfer of the concession to the "firm of known respectability' in Madras A man with a thousand rupees in his pocket may certainly be as virtuous and contented as a pauper man with only the rags of his virtue to cover him but it is, to say the least of it, a bold sort of morality to preach, when our contemporary even cites the example of the Roman Moralist says—'Citizens, riches should be sought first, virtue after riches' To instil doctrines of this kind looks as if our contemporary had himself been weak enough to yield to the tempting offer of the Madras firm's agent in Bangalore And that must be a queer sort of political economy, which could recommend such means of bringing capital into a country for the purpose of developing its resources, the capitalists and 'developers' (if we may use the term) being the members of one single firm of merchants of known respectability in one single locality and that a very small quarter of the earth' Let us have a fair field and no favour in gold mining in the Mysore State, by all means, but don't let almost the whole country be brought under a large and unfair monopoly

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Amrut Mahal —Governments, like individuals frequently do not know when they are well off, and, in their impudence often mar or totally lose a great deal of a paying scheme We do not know how else to account for the fact that the Madras Government has resolved to sell that immense source of public advantage and of continuous gain to the treasury, the Amrut Mahal the great depot from which transport bullocks for the Madras army have been supplied during this long series of years Of course the condition of the Province in the Maharja rendered some fresh arrangement necessary with regard to the Mahal which is situated in Mysore territory, all the past no lands belonging to the Native Government while all the cattle, buildings &c, belong to the Madras Government Under the circumstances, there were two courses open, either to rent the lands, both the pasture and those on which the Mahal buildings stand, from the Maharja's Government, or to sell away the depot altogether The former course was far more preferable, indeed, ought to have been adopted without hesitation. But the Government of Madras has elected to sell the depot There is one thing, however, to be said of this proceedure, and that is, that what is a loss to the Madras Government will be a source of gain to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja if the latter will only lay out the necessary funds in the purchase of the stock and buildings of the whole Mahal The sale of the cattle and property may be known from a few statistics furnished by the *Madras Times*, which points out the erroneous action of the Madras Government in this matter According to the last annual report of the Amrat Mahal (1879—80), the year opened with 10,510 head of cattle, that is, bullocks, steers, &c, and closed with 11 of The births were 2,465 and transfers 3,830 607 head were passed to the Pirmang Depot for the use of the service The casualties among the cattle were so low as below 8 per cent, while the birth rate stood at over 62 per cent The total cost of maintaining the depot, including all charges, was only Rs 36,000, while the value of the births alone, during the year,' was estimated at Rs 68,000, thus clearly proving the enormous profit to the Government If, therefore, the Madras Government is so imprudent as to sell away this most valuable cattle breeding establishment, the only kind of establishment indeed, in Southern India we do not see why the Maharajas Government should not avail itself of the opportunity to have the depot all to itself and hereafter to sell cattle to the Madras Government

A Financial Secretary —We have, from time to time, consistently pointed out in these columns, the unsatisfactory and rather mischievous policy of appointing to important and high offices in the service of the Mysore State, Natives from other parts of India, and especially from Madras, to the entire exclusion of educated and intelligent Native Mysoreans We pointed out this unmerited distinction long before the readaption, while arrangements were in progress

for the gradual abolition of the old European Mysore Commission and the substitution of a purely Native service, which the State service is eventually to be come Our animadversions on the topic were deemed in the quarters most interested and even in elaborate defence was made of the policy in the columns of certain journals, but time showed the truth of our statements when, after the rendition and during the past few months, all the best and highest appointments, with but one or two exceptions, were conferred on Madrasees as we pointed out in a recent leading article in these columns an article the facts of which could not be disputed, for there are the Madrasee nominees in their places And now, as if to confirm the statement of facts we have all along made the *Madras Standard* of the 17th instant,—which escaped our notice last week—has the following with regard to the appointment of a Financial Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore —

"In one of our late issues we published a paragraph from one of the Bangalore papers stating that an official of the Accountant General's office is shortly to be appointed Financial Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore Mr Venkatramiah Garu of the Financial Department in Madras, is the official referred to he will not leave the service of the local Government till he obtains his pension and on his becoming entitled to it, will proceed to Mysore" If the above announcement is a fact—and our contemporary is usually well informed on Mysore affairs—the appointment of Mr Venkatramiah Garu is but another, and an additional instance of the many we have seen in the course of the last few years of how the claims of the educated Mysoreans make way for the Madrasees The Dewan almost all the Civil and Sessions Judges of Divisions the Councillors the Secretary to the Dewan, and other high officers of the State, are all Madrasees, and now the next most important and well paid appointment must be given to a Native of Madras,an has if to add to the deliberate mockery of the proceeding this State must wait for a Financial Secretary till the fortunate gentleman has become entitled to a pension under his own Government and has taken it In the meanwhile, will not His Highness's Government afford some educated but deserved Mysorean the chance at least of acting as a warming pan to the expected Financial Secretary to the Dewan from Madras?

His Highness the Maharaja —We have written so often and so earnestly, in these columns, on the necessity there is that His Highness the Maharaja should at once be set to steady, sober work in order that he might gain an insight into the business part—the most essential—of his high position instead of his continuing to 'tread the primrose path of dalliance' and showing only the ornamental side of his character, through sports and pleasures provided for him by those who are his responsible advisers—we say, we have so often and so earnestly and our say on this subject, that we shall say no more, but only draw the reader's attention to the subjoined remarks from the *Madras Mail* on the same theme —

"Has the Maharaja of Mysore nothing to do but amuse himself as best he can under the tutelage of Sir James Gordon and Mr Rungachrlu the true and veritable Sovereigns of Mysore? We ask these questions because, after a 'good time' at Ootacamund, His Highness is now shooting bison in his own State, and he will reach Bangalore at the beginning of next month "in time to be present at the races" Is it quite the right thing to encourage the lad to fancy that life is "all beer and skittles'

THE AMRUT MAHAL
అమృతమహల్ ఇలాఖాయి విచారం

ఇవ్వకపోతే ఖాళీచేయ మనవలసి వస్తుంది. ఈ విధంగా ఆ రాజ్యంలో ఉన్న ఎన్నో ఇనాములు ఎత్తివేయబడినవి

The Firewood Dalals — తుమిళ్ చూ

CORRESPONDENCE.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMRAY.

EUROPE.

A CALM IN IRELAND.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT MARSEILLES.

THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.

INDIAN MILITARY PENSIONS

ARRESTS IN MARSEILLES

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ITALY.

ASIA

FIGHTING AT GIRISHK

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Rainfall.—

Cholera.—

Cattle disease.—

Rewards for conviction of offences.

Insolvent Government servants.—

Police oppression.

A wife accidentally killed by her husband

THE MYSORE GAZETTE

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

Mr L S CLERK,

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

NO MORE PAINS !!!

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Pain-Curer,

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸುವ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ.

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ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಸೋಮವಾರ ೧೮೮೧ನೇ ಜುಲೈ ತಾರೀಖು ಸೋಮವಾರ [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೨೬.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 27th JUNE, 1881

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN COORG 1880

As usual, six months after its due date, the Report of the Civil Administration of Coorg for the year 1880 has been issued, and all that can be gleaned from it are several bushels of dry-as-dust facts without the slightest attempt at adornment of any sort, and what is equally disappointing these facts come with the taint and the smell of stale bread *But even* stale bread we believe, the doctors say is more wholesome *than* fresh, fish from the oven of the baker Perhaps, it is on this hygeianic principle that all official reports in India—not on this side of Southern India especially—are usually introduced to the notice of the public six months after date Probably, freshness of intelligence is considered too exciting and dangerous to the constitution of the public in this country However be this as it may here is *the report on the* Civil Administration of Coorg for the past year, and we are bound to enlighten our readers with a summary thereof, that they might not be charged with ignorance of the state of things in a neighbouring province, which is under the control of the same honourable knight of the Star of India who is also Resident of the Mysore State With regard to the Administration of Civil justice, we find, there were eighteen tribunals, that is two more than in 1879, the increase being due to the investiture of two Puppattegars with Civil powers There were 2 078 suits instituted in the year against 1,990 suits in 1879 Some detailed accounts of the nature of these suits and the increase and decrease therein, as compared with the previous year, are given, with which we need not trouble the reader It will suffice to give here the table showing the number of suits instituted in the different classes of Courts, during 1879 and 1880 The table is as follows —

	1879	1880
Puppattegars	100	109
Subordinate	1,656	1 760
2nd Assistant Superintendent	120	22
1st Do Do	10	18
Superintendent of Coorg	10	10
Total	1 990	2,078

The number of suits having increased in 1880, there was also an increase in their value, which we find to be stated as follows —In 1879 the value was Rs 3 36,650, and in 1880, Rs 3,70,595, the average value of suits, in the former year, being Rs 169, and in the latter year, Rs 178 As to the duration of Civil suits, a point on which all administrations of civil justice ought to be careful, we observe that the duration of contested suits in 1880 was the same as that in 1879 namely, twenty nine days, but the duration of uncontested suits was reduced from twenty one days in the former to eighteen days in the latter year We regret to learn, however that the average duration of suits in the case of the Second Assistant Superintendent's Court from forty seven to eighty days Yet the case in this court was less than in the previous year Of miscellaneous cases were 375 before all the Courts of which 71 were disposed of without trial, 14 were compromised 92 were decided on confession, 60 were *separate* and 1 dismissed *separate* There were 360 appealable cases, of which only 101 appeals were preferred of which 30 were preferred in the Court of the Superintendent of Coorg, 70 in the Court of the First Assistant Superintendent and 9 in that of the Second Assistant Superintendent There were 4 appeals pending from the previous year, making the number of appeals in the year under review 105, of which 106 were disposed of, leaving only two pending at the end of the uncontested appeals 93 decided were courts were confirmed were modified 26 were reversed, and 7 were remanded, and of the uncontested appeals one was summarily rejected, two were dismissed for default and two heard *separate* and the decrees of the lower court confirmed It will be thus observed that, though there was an increase in the number of appeals, there was a decrease in the number of decrees reversed, modified and remanded As to the average duration of these appeals, the report states that it was seven days in the Court of the Superintendent, twenty days in that of the First Assistant Superintendent, and thirty one days in that of Second Assistant Superintendent Miscellaneous appeals amounted to twenty one, namely 11 in the First Assistant Superintendent's Court, and 7 in the Superintendent's Court, of these three were summarily rejected and two were dismissed for default Four cases were heard *separate*, in which the orders of the lower courts were confirmed in one and reversed in three Two were confirmed and ten reversed in twelve contested appeals and none was left pending at the end of the year There were 1 600 applications for the execution of decrees, that is, 119 more than in the previous year Full satisfaction was obtained in 525 of these applications, in 206 part satisfaction and 62 applications are described as having been of "no avail"—a circumstance which shews either the comparative freedom from the pains and penalties of the civil laws which judgment debtors enjoy in the Province of Coorg, or the terms leniency to which more than one third of them were reduced during the year under review One hundred and eighty of these applications for execution were transferred, leaving 61 pending at the end of the year, of such "only five," says the report, "had been pending for three months" —a precious long time, we should say, for any applicant for the execution of a decree to keep hanging fire The Chief Judge of the Mysore State is also Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, the highest court of appeal from that Province There were six regular appeals from the Coorg Superintendent's court filed in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, during the year, as compared with two in the previous year Of these six regular appeals, one was confirmed one reversed, one modified, one withdrawn, one summarily rejected under section 551 of the Civil Procedure Code, and one was pending at the end of the year but which has since been disposed of There were twenty two second appeals or thirteen more than in the previous year, filed in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, to which former number four pending in the year 1879 were added making in all 26 second appeals, of which six were rejected under section 551 of the Civil Procedure Code, nine decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, two were modified, and five reversed, one was remanded to the lower appellate court for decision on *its merits and three* were pending at the end of the year Of miscellaneous appeals to the Judicial Commissioner, there were four during the year, of which the orders of the lower courts were confirmed in three, and reversed in one case In one of the former cases, a review of judgment was admitted, and the original order of the court set aside There was no miscellaneous second appeal to the Judicial Commissioner in the year under report, but one which was *pending from* 1879 was disposed of in January 1880 We have thus given a concise, but sufficiently full summary of the administration of civil justice in Coorg, during the year 1880 The facts, of course, are six months old, that is to say, what should have been published in, the second or third month, at the latest, of the present year, has been published in the seventh month We trust, however, that the reader has derived, if not pleasure, at least profit from the perusal of these facts

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Colonel C B Malleson, c s i —From an English Journal, we learn that Colonel C B Malleson c s i, late tutor and Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja has been employing his leisure hours in his native land in trying to get into the British Parliament in the Conservative interests We hope he will be more successful in this new sphere of action than he was while he tried to ride the high horse in the palace at Mysore Subjoined is the extract —

Colonel Malleson c s i is said to be anxious to get into Parliament and has his eye set on the borough of Falmouth The present member for that place is Mr Brett one of Lord Hartington's Private Secretaries and a brother of a member of the Viceroy's staff

Reduction of Postal Registration Fees The registration fee for inland letters and post cards, and for foreign correspondence generally letters post-cards printed papers, or books legal and commercial documents, and samples will be reduced from four, to two annas from the 1st August The revised rates are —

	Prepaid Fees.	Unpaid Fees
Inland letter and post cards	As 4	2
Inland book and pattern packets including newspapers	„ 2	2
Foreign letters, post-cards printed papers or books legal and commercial documents and samples	„ 4	2

Prisoners in Mysore —The Bangalore correspondent of a contemporary says —We hear from a correspondent at Bangalore that something has leaked out in connection with the object for which the Maharajah's Council sat the other day at Mysore under the Presidency of Mr Ranga Charlu, c s i the Dewan It appears several talukas are to be amalgamated in such a ways as to reduce their number by fifteen This will obviate the necessity for an equal number of Amildars, who will be either pensioned or dealt with according to their individual claims It is also said that the salaries of all officials,—excepts perhaps, those European officers serving under the eighteen months agreement —will be so manipulated as to cause a reduction of 25 per cent in the salary of each official Thus, our correspondent adds augurs well for the liquidation of the heavy debt with which the Mysore State is at present weighted

The Travancore State —Any thing in connection with other Native States will

always be of interest to the public in this Province, so that we might learn and carry into effect whatsoever is good and useful amongst our neighbours Travancore is considered a "model state," and though the expression may be an exaggeration, yet there are measures there which may be imitated with advantage in this State The extract is from the *Madras Standard* and is as follows —

The Travancore Government continues to make appointments in the different branches of the service in that State We hear that it has been decided that Mr Chellapah Pillay, B A, L, of the Madras University and for some years chief judge of Travancore, will retire on pension, and that he will be succeeded by Mr Ramachendra Row, one of the most successful vakeels of the Madras High Court Mr Ramachendra Row when offered the appointment, insisted on a salary of Rs 2 000, but it was decided that he shall take up the appointment on Rs. 1,500 a month From the changes taking place in almost every branch of the administration in Travancore, it would appear that the Maharajah is determined to infuse new blood into the service. His Highness has a new Dewan, he will soon have a new Chief Judge. The police of the province is to be placed under a European official who is being imitated into its duties in Tinnevelly; the postal department is to be reorganised and placed on an efficient footing the Maharajas cavalry has been supplied with new horses specially selected by a European officer in Madras The Revenue survey and Settlement of Travancore are to be taken up and indeed the Maharajah and his Dewan are determined by those new measures to do all in their power to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people

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SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE —It is curious to note that, while many of the natives of the Madras and Bombay presidencies have displayed very great interest in the progress of agriculture, on the latest scientific principles, by many youths joining the Madras Agricultural College, there is not the same desire shown in this Province to improve the comparatively primitive state of agricultural matters here. Some two or three years ago, Mr. Harman, late superintendent of the Government Farm, now abandoned, went down to Mysore town, and there amongst certain fields in the suburbs, experimented with two or three English ploughs, to the intense astonishment of the honest rustics ranged around, whose wonder momentarily grew, while the machines were working, but beyond this, there has been nothing which evidences that the natives of Mysore take any interest whatever in agriculture as conducted on modern scientific principles It is true the Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh delivers lectures once a week on agriculture, but though Mr Cameron does his best, we do not think that even his lectures are enough to evoke such an enthusiasm in the matter as will lead the natives of Mysore to forsake the old rude methods and take to the new We think the Government of His Highness the Maharaja would do well to send three or four selected young men, natives of Mysore, to Madras, to be entered as students of the Agricultural College, at Saidapett, for the usual period, and that the scheme should be followed for a series of years, so that, in course of time, we shall have trained and scientific men to give instruction in agriculture in schools specially set apart for the purpose In connection with this subject, we take the following from the *Madras Mail*, and we hope the Government of the Mysore State will follow the good example therein shown —

The following is the alphabetical list of the students of the Madras Agricultural College who have completed their three years' period of study on the 28th instant, and who have received their diplomas —

First-class.

Bapoo Row, S —Tanjore
Bowani Shunker Row—Mangalore.
Coomaraswamy Moodeliar, S.—Madras.
Desai, G B.—Gujerat.
Desai, S. M Gujerat
Padmambaya—Mangalore
Ramaswamy Iyer—Tanjore
Ramachendra Iyer—Tanjore.
Rama P D—Bombay
Santaya, B—Mangalore
Vasudeva Iyer—Tanjore.

Second-class

Cathaya Moodeliar A —Jaffna.
Chatheapathy J M —Dharwar
Desai H K —Gujerat
Irani, J D —Bombay
Janaboomtha Shastri—Tanjore.
Krishnaswamy Iyer—Tanjore
Raghava Pillay—Madras
Ramayee Naidoo—Madras.
Ramon Pillay, T K —Travancore.
Ramen Pillay R —Travancore
Seth J K —Bombay

We hear that out of the students who have received first class certificates, Ramaswamy Iyer, who stands first in rank among the Tamil candidates, and Coomaraswamy Moodeliar, who is the only student that has passed in Telugoo, are to be appointed as Agricultural Instructors in the Districts Salem and Bellary respectively

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THE VEDAVEDANTA VARDHINI SABHA OF MADRAS

ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಪೀಠಪ್ರವೇಶಾಂಕಸ್ಥ
ಶೀಮನ್ಮಹಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ

ಶ್ರೀಶಾಲಿವಾಹನ ಶಕವರ್ಷ ೧೮೦೩ನೇ ಪ್ರಮಾದಿ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಪುಷ್ಯಮಾಸ ಶುಕ್ಲಪಕ್ಷ ಪೌರ್ಣಮಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ ಪುಷ್ಯಾ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಸಿಂಹಲಗ್ನ ಸುಮುಹೂರ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ರಾಜಮಾರ್ತಾಂಡ ಶ್ರೀಮೂಲಂ ತಿರುನಾಳ್ ರಾಮವರ್ಮ ಕುಲಶೇಖರ ಕಿರೀಟಪತಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಸರ್ ಶ್ರೀ ಆಯಿಲ್ಯಂ ತಿರುನಾಳ್ ರಾಮವರ್ಮ ಕುಲಶೇಖರ ಕಿರೀಟಪತಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ರಾಜಮಾರ್ತಾಂಡ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಸರ್ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶಾಖಂ ತಿರುನಾಳ್ ರಾಮವರ್ಮ ಕುಲಶೇಖರ ಕಿರೀಟಪತಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ರಾಜಮಾರ್ತಾಂಡ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಸರ್ ಶ್ರೀ ಆಯಿಲ್ಯಂ ತಿರುನಾಳ್ ರಾಮವರ್ಮ ಕುಲಶೇಖರ ಕಿರೀಟಪತಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ರಾಜಮಾರ್ತಾಂಡ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಸರ್ ಶ್ರೀ ಆಯಿಲ್ಯಂ ತಿರುನಾಳ್ ರಾಮವರ್ಮ ಕುಲಶೇಖರ ಕಿರೀಟಪತಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ರಾಜಮಾರ್ತಾಂಡ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಸರ್ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶಾಖ

గార్నరవరికే ఇండియా సహకర్తృత్వంలో ఆ
ర్డర్ కొండుట్టికొనుట కోరలిక్కే శా
స్త్రి సంతోషిస్తున్నాడు.

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he Governor of Madras —మేనగ్రండ్
ఫ్ రుంబరు మదరాస్ గవర్నర్ కేలవక
న్ ను అంగీకరిస్తిడ్డాయిరా, అవను కర్ణిమ
ర్ మగరాఫ్ గవర్న రాక్ మోరర్ నూ
స్టిట్టుకోయిరా ఈతని బంద రంతి వృత్తాంత
ంద కెలియబరుతిదే.

The Murderers of Sultan Abdul Aziz —సుల్తాన్ అబుల్ ఆజీజ్ కొంబరు
న్ను మూ-మాడిన మిద్రరి చాంధా, మహమ్మద్
పాంధా, నైరిపాంధాలనక్కోరే మోయిమంది
ప్రాణిసజా విధిసల్పట్టరంకేయారా, ఆయిన్నరిగి
రం సంవత్సరగళు కఠినమైన్ వజాకొండల్ప
ట్టబడాగా వర్తమాన అందిరుతదే.

Habito Mr V Sundra Ramiah :: A
కిరుత్యాగ్ను ముదవసకారిగర మే, వేలసిపుడి
సుందర రామయ్యర్ ఎం. ఎ. బి. ఎల్ య
వను, కలికతింగళ ఆనరే కారోబ్రహ్మదన మ్యే
లాపూర్ నల్లి నృత్యపట్టిరేంను శేకరిక్కే-
కావు బహుళ విశేషాసుగళ్తేనే. ఈ చొడ్డ మ
నుష్యరిగే పుంటాగిద్ద కోగగళు దినేదినే
పర్వలిమళే అచేరి వ్యేక్యరిగూ, యిష్టబంధు
గళిగూ అవర ప్రకాశ్యే యిల్లచేయోయిరు.
మే: మందరకాచయ్యనవరు గార్జనరే ఇసి
పిళ్ళి ఎంఎ. పరీక్షేగూ, ఓనరే ఇసిపియ
ల్లి బి ఎల్. పరీక్షేగూ జోగి తేర్గడరే
యాదను అలాగాయరు ఇవరు న్యుకేపవన
కర శిరువత్యాగు డిప్టిస్ట్ర మ్యా-ఆఫ్ కేల
ర్షే యిరుతిద్దరు మదరాస్ గ్యాంవర్ పి
టి పరీక్షేగళిగే అంధ్ర పరీక్షకరాగిద్దు వి
మృకేల సవమ్ను బహుళ కృష్టికరవాగి నేరవే
రిసుతిద్దరు. యిరను బిర్వియాగియూ, స్వేచ్
వధ్రత్వ గుర్తిసద కారిగూ, దేయోగార్థక రా
గిగూ ఒకేంపనయుస్పందరగల్లి చేయూ, యి
వ్వరిందవ యింతా సమర్థవాద మ్యు-వధర
న్ను కరి శేంఖండద శాఖా-గి శిరువ భ్యూ ఓ వా
సిగెల్లగూ బహుళ్ళాగి విశేషాసుగళిరువంతే
తిలి బందుతదే.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ఒళదేశ మత్తు కొల్లూర్ జాత్ వృత్తాంతగళు

A new appointment — కంటోన్మెంట్ మ్యూనిసిపిల్ కమిసరేట్ రాద మేజర్ మార్ శివియవరిగే కోంటూ కేలవద గ
ళాకె బహుళ్ళాగిరువవరింద మ్యూనిసిపిల్ కి
ఆనుగళిగే విశేషవ బిద్దే కొండరికొళ్ళ- అవశా
కతెల్లదే బరిందువాగుతదేంను ఆవర సిమృకే
బ్యే స్పెస్ ప్రిసిడెంట్ కొంబరు కోరి
ర్యాళ్ళున్నవకాగి వర్తమాన బుంటాగిదే.

Mr W A Porter M A —శ్రీనగరమాజ
రాజవర ట్యూటరాద మేం: పోర్టర్-రవ
వను మహారాజవర కిర్స్టియేట్ పీకిస్తిరి
యుక రాగి మోకర కార్యవల్పట్టిను. తుంగభద్రి
కేలవుకిందగళ్ళ కేరి వర్తిసువల్లిద్దు అదక్కే-
కక్క భావవన్ను తావుచేడిద్దాగ్యా అనుని
ఆవాగి వరిణమిసేయిద్దవరింద నమ్మ అవరి
మోనక్కే- స్వల్పకాలవాగిర్తు. తుగ అవ
యోపాడినింద యోగ్యరాదవరిగే కెక్క-
స్థాన ప్రాప్తియు యాగుంస్థానదల్లి మోరక
వర్తిసుత్తిద్దారు సంతోషిసువేళాగిరుతదే.

II ll the Maharaja's arrival — శ్రీనన్మహారాజాకాదవరను శరీద శుక్రవారదంద
రాత్రానానియింరమోరటు అచేదిన మొదుం
కాల ఒళగంచిగే కమ్మ వజీయారరను, భా
వందను, పరిపనల్ అసిస్టేంటును, మంతొందల
రవంగడ స్టేట్ కౌన్సిల్ వి ఆ్యాకా ఫణా
రిత్రేసి నమనిక మర్యాదేగళొడనే కింగ
ఊరు స్టేషన్గే చిజయంతిరను. ఆగ ఇన్నర
ద రణాం యూకోపియర్ నేటివ్ ఆఫిస
ర్ఎళు, ఇతరరొండన మవ్యయా మహారా
జాగమనవన్ను నిరీక్షిసిదిద్దు వవారితిత్రి
సిదరుగాడగి అవరన్ను ఆదరిసి కొండరు.

The Weather — ఈ కాలస్థితియల్లి తిరిస
బేకాదవిషయవెల్లలూ మళెయల్లదేకాలక్కే
బేకాదాద కేలవచేయాదే కొల్లవిషయవూ
బహుళ మొందనిద్దుమోరదరింద పుంటాదవిం
దే భయ ఎల్లుగళేమోరరిసుమత్తొవదమ్మాది
రివరిల్లవేయుదే ఈగ్యే యింయుక్తు వి
నకళిందలూ ఊలూ ఇాగి మోఘ ముస్టు
క్తాఅగాన్యే బిరుగాలియింద మోఘగళు ఒ
యులాటక తునగల్లి జనగళిగే వకాశవేయా
అ క్తరహనుగల్లిక్కుం గళుపుంటాగుతిదే చే
రిసువల్లి నిన్నెయసాయంకాల ముసిగిద్దమో
డదంద మళేబిళ్ళలాదంభిప భూమి తన్నాగి
నసయుపట్టువిస్తు. తుపిస్టిట్టు కాప్టూర్ ఆఫ్
ళన్ను వ్యేకాశి గ్రహాపరిగళు మళేబల్ల
దే ఒణసుతలిదే. ధరణక్కి సిజియు ఇ్యశోద
దర్శక మంరకావచుయ్యాపిసిదే. దనగళిగే శో
మారియ పర్సిలసొండిదే. యెల్లుకడేశోళ
గూ జనగళిగే వకాశవేకే అనుక్తంటాగి
రుత్తే. ఇదేస్థితియ హ్వామోదా యిరర క
మాండిస్టిక్టిక్టరుగళిగ్ను నుం నేరిసిరొండిరువంతే
పశాంర్ రవోం టుగళింద వ్యక్తవాగుతిదే.

An astrological prediction.— ఈ వ్యే
యోరదు మూరు రింగళిందలూయెల్లియూ మ
ళెయిల్లదే చిజ్ర హీరాపో అగదే కృషి బీదుగ
రు యిందన యొంద స్థితియన్ను స్మరిసి భీత
రొండిరుత్తారే. ఆ స్థితియన్ను అవోంటిసి
బిగ్గిశ్రీ కయిలాల్లు లక్ష్మీరమణసిద్ధాంతియక
నుశాలుకర్నిరం పరిశోధిసి దిణాయిసిరిసు
త్తారేవందరే.— ఈరింగళగే నీల్ కారిత్తు శ
నివారద రంగి ఒస్తుమాంశేయనొందలు వి
ష ఘాని పుంటాగువదు శేలవుకడే చిరుగా
ధియొనసే రుంగుసు మళేయూ బిల్లవదు. ఈ
స్థితి మూరు దినగళవరిగే యిప్పు కేలువాయి
అందరే జూల్యే ంగనే కారిత్తు శుక్రవార
ద మోరలు ఎరిగే-ఆనే కారిత్తువరిగే మ
ళ్యేయుళ్యే సర్వత్ర స్వల్ప మళేయాగి భూమి
ఉుళిల్పట్టు శేలవుకడే బిత్ర కేరువ్ అగుత
దు. యిదరింద వర్తిసిగిరిగే శేలవుచట్టిగే మన
స్సుంతోష పుంటాగువదు యిదువరిందగే వ
ర్షయోగ యిల్లవేయిద్దవరిక్కే, రవిమధ్య
చోళపుర, శన్మంగార్ర సురు యిజయనగర
మోళ్ళకాళి అందరే మేఘవర్షగురుతగువూ, వ
ర్ష వర్తిబంధియాయిరు జూల్యే ంనే కా
రిత్తుద శనివారదదిన జనగళు కెమ్మర్కున్నుస్థర
ద్ది అనావృష్టిఅభిషేక గంధకేవనుయొవ్య
శృంగవ, ఆరాధనే తుమోరే నడిసుతిరువ
వే ఇదే రింగళ ంనే కారిత్తు లాభాయా
రు ఒరనే కారిత్తుమోరలు తుంరింగళ
ఆవ్యే-కోళళే కేరిసిరిరే మూరు నాల్కు-రిం
గళవల్లి జరుగుత. సర్వాదికరు అభివృద్ధి
యాగుతి రాష్ట్రరిల్లి పభిక్షుభాగువదెంబదు.

A pensioned medical Practitioner
ముదరాపో మెడికల్ ఇలాఖెయల్లి ముకర్తుర
ుపుళగాల్ సైనికవాగి యిరు కేవల
పదేదినగర మోఃమదనకామశాయుడు యింబ
వరు, కడుగే వ్యేద్యవిషయదల్లి ఉంటాద అ
మళ్ళతవన్ను తు చేశేషణర ప్రయోజనవ
కోర్ధర్యర రివయోగిసుత కార్యర్యరోడ
నే శిష్టిసిబందు తుంగూరు నగరకేంద్రదల్లి
ల్లి ఒందు వ్యేద్యశాలేయన్ను స్థాపిసి యిరు
స్తారే. కేవల జనగళ ప్రయోజనవన్ను అ
పేక్షిసి మూరల్లట్ట తుపిసుయువు జనగళ అం
కీకార పోర్ట్రెక్యాక్షరిందవే కాహల్యాక
కమేయుంగళక్కు-స్థేందు ఉన్న మింబుదు, అ
యాక్తగరమేయాగి కలిబ్ భుగళల్లి అమేరే వజా
మూడకళక్కు-స్థేందు హుత్తోబ్బ మేంబరూ, యే
క్షర కలబాదాగ్యూ వదరిల్ జాయుళాంబవ్వ
కార వజా అగరకళక్కు-స్థేందు ఇన్నొబ్బ మేంబ
రూ కిరిపిదరంతేయా, స్థరిల్ ఆచే మంగళ
న్ను సభేయు పిసిపేడ్రాటకు అంగీకరిసి
కంతేయా, మేరే భిన్నభిన్నగళొక మేంబర్
గళ అభిపాయగళు మహారాజవర మం
జూరాతిగే ఒప్పుపల్లట్టంతేయూ అవగళల్లి ఇ
ళికేసిరుతిదే. ఈ ఆరే కింగకరణియాన్ను వి
వరయాగరిసి విస్తార మూడువదక్కాగి ఇతర
నిపుణరి జోరగారుమేరే ముత్తుగళన్ను ముంది
వాది స్వల్ప మాదాటవ మూడువదక్కాగి నిరీ
క్షిసుత్తేవే.

THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

మైసూర్ గెజెట్.

ఈమదర్శనాదాద రాజాపాకాశనకర విచారణెయ
రేంబోగాదద శ్రీ జి. పార్థసారథిగళు.

జనరల్ బజారు

శ్రీ జి. పార్థసారథిగళు.

నం. ఎఒ. కొరాబు గజెట్టిగే గుబూగ.— ఇవరుంబత్తెరిపళ్ళదుంకొళ్ళరంబరి, ఇుంబ మైసూరు
మహారాజరాజరు పాంరింకతను, ఇతర్కే బళ్ళదొడ్డ
మ్యుర్ళల్లి రడద మత్తు వివరిసిరువుట్ట శ్రీరజస్టుకొళ్ళి
యుదర మత్తు రేంగళక్కు సివిల్ కమిషిరి స్థేటకా
గి విన్నపగళన్ను అమ్యుక్తరేయ్ ప్రిజిక
గళకా పింఱిసువరిగ స్వకర్తవ్యవాద విజయవిగే ఒప్పి
యువవల్లి ఇుంగిపెన్నిసల్పట్టిజుయోగ్యరల్లి ఇవ
రే తుంబా బంగేపడ్డవరు మత్తు బంగాయిందుకొ
ళ్ళువ కమ్మ కు
ఖాం అధికారవగి బాలుపడిందుకొన్నిర్ధరిసిదెయుత్తిరే.

షెమ్మాల్

రేంగళూరిన సివిల్ ఆ మిలిటరి స్టేషన్ల
పరశుద్ధతెగళ విజరణె.

రేంగళూరు సివిల్ ఆ మిలిటరి స్టేషనిన పరశుద్ధతెయ్ర
ష, కాంబాసుతిద్ద మొదల్ముంటి్ట్రాకాంగ్రెస్ యాక్ట
బదలు ఆ నూదిసు కడి రేవిన్యు సర్వీస్ కాంబిర్
స్థేక్ గళింద యోగ్యతాపత్రవా తుంబిదవు మొదల
వాగిరువక్కాగి విజరణెయన్ను ఆరంభిసలాగిదే. ఇ
ళంబర్ లుళ్ళ మత్తు భర్తిగళ ఎళ్లి జాతియల్లిరువ E
మ్యుంబరుగళ సంబంధ జాతియత పరిశుద్ధతెయన్ను కాపాడు వ
బలవిద సురుళు మాడిరువక్కు- తుల్లాగుత్తదే. అదు ప్రే
మ బాళ్య నోన్నొందల్లుట్ట యెల్లిగళ తుంబాన్యతెయిక్కే
న బరిచేయుంటుమాడుత్తే. యాను బళగుబాడి కర్ణాట
ర్క, రేంగరాయపుర మత్తు భగరంబాళ్య, తుంగ
భద్ర నిళ్ళ బరిసర్క్ళ మాహితిగళన్ను కాలానుక్రమ
గా యాను అభిప్రాయ మత్తు సలహెయన్ను కేళబిసుత్తిరే.

II. భగరత్తు మత్తు రాష్ట్రరింద స్థాపనెయ
మదిన ఉత్తర జిల్లెయ కేలవుకుర బళగాది కర్ణాట
భంతరొంబత్తారను జిల్లె మత్తు ముంబు మద్రా
దకేయిందలు బుదన ప్రాంతద మత్తిరువ ఆ
ల్లింద వ్యవహరిసిరువుదాగి మొదల్ మంగళూరు

తుల్యాయకుగా నదుపవే యుదరిక్క. రేవిన్యు ఫర్మిషా ధర్మ మర్దిసిలిదరే నోరి కోగసు క్రమే. ధరణ ధరణ ధరణమ్ము చేసిన్నే ఎన్నిశ్వరూపుగా వాసి కేంద్రవే వెళ్ళిసి ప్రాయశ్చ ధరణదర్శన వ్యాపిసుత్తి, సెంట్ జాన్ ఎంగిర నేర ఆకర్షణాధర ధర్మంద మత్తు శుద్ధ అ క్రమవాగి స్వల్ప మాత్రకోగరే కాలహర్యంగస్లేరే అడ్డంపాగి భీతికరే.

III. అల్లింద స్లేగుళ-ధరణస్వ, గ్రామ ఱిస్తే యిజాగా వర్తమాన్ వ్యాపిసి దొడ్డ పంగి "ఎంగ్లండ్‌ద కాలాబ్యవసాయదింద మత్తు ధరణ యిస్టే ధర్మిసిద ఎంగ్లండిగే, III నేర నంబర్ ఫ్రీ యిస్టే ధర్మిసిద ధరణ మాడబహుదు.

IV. III నేర నంబర్‌ధర్మిసిదవరి స్వ్యూహరకరీత ధరణధరణమ్ము ధర్మ్‌కిరిగి కేలవు ధరణదరవరిగే వారుణి జాగదింద వ్యాపిసుత్తి, చరకు దొడ్డ ధరణంటి గ్రామ మత్తు ప్రేతగళు ఆగబహుదాద్దు ఎన్నిసిదంతే ధరణ ధరణ కుత్తారకరిగే "ట్యాక్సెయర్స్" ఎంబ దొడ్డ గ్రామద వీర ధరణమన్ను నేమకరిసి ధర్మిసిరవు, IV నేర ధరణదల్లి, ధరణ్యి ధరణాద 1వ కాలియల్లి కంద B యింద ఆరంభవాగి, ఆకరిగరక్కి యిస్టే ధర్మిసిదింద నేవచమీరలే సురుకు మాడబ్బుత్తిరుత్తే.

V స్లేగుళ-ధర్మిస్టే, ధరణ్ IV నేర యిస్టే ధర్మిసిద B సురుళిద స్థానదింద "ట్యాక్సగళ్", యింద కీర్తిత మత్తు, కేవిన్యు ధర్మ్ 1వ కాలియల్లి కంద ఆకీర్ణగాదుద ధర్మ్ ఐ ధర్మ్ 671క్కి అధ్యుత ఒకరవాగి ఫుక్తవల్లిరువ మహిళియ్యంబవిద్దిన వరిగే ట్టిత్తు ఆహరధర్మికీంగే ధరణ ట్యాక్సరియ వర్తమానద్దా ఇన్నాదరిమ్మిసుత్తిరువ ఎంబ మాహితియన్ను ధర్మ్ ఫ్రస్తు నేమకరిసి, ఈ స్థానద ధర్మ నేవకరిగే V నేధ్రవ్యంత కేవిన్యుధర్మ్ 1వ కాలియల్లి కంద C యింబ ఆక్షరద ఱిగ ఆకరిగరక్కి యిస్టే ధర్మిసిదింద నుసుకు మాడబ్బుత్తిరుత్తే.

VI. ఎవ్రిరియ అనుకూలక్కి స్వ్యూహరకవన్ను స్లేగుళనిగే నేరిద్దారెయిన్నాదరూ, ధరణ కచ్చిదరిందల్లి విజయిసిదుద్దు ఒట్టు స్లేగుళ ధరణవస్తుగళిగింతలే 672నేర కేవిన్యు ధర్మ్ ఐ ధర్మ్‌నంబర్‌ను ఆరుకడే ప్రత్యేక రీతియ ధరణ ధరణ కాయిద జమీన మత్తు ఇవర్ ఇ ఐ మాహితియ ధరణర్థ-ధర్మ్‌వాగి ఫుక్తవేగిసుత్తదు ఆగు ఇవర్ ఇ మాహితియ స్లేగుళన ధరణంగళిగింతలే ధరణ ధరణ ధరణ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ

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THE TUMKUR DACOITY CASE

What has been called the Tumkur *dacoity* case, in which Mr Thumboo Chettiar, Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, sentenced nine men to transportation for life, has attracted considerable attention in the course of the past week, and has been adversely criticised by the local *Daily Post* and the *Spectator*. The facts of the case appear to be as follows On the 9th January 1880 nine men are said to have committed an aggravated dacoity in the Chickanakuddily Tank and were arrested and kept in custody for over nine months, from March 1880 to the month of January of the present year, and they were first put up for the summary trial before Mr Srinivasa Iyer, then Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District and were thence sent for trial to the Tumkur Sessions Court, and were tried before Mr Thumboo Chettiar and the assessors, in June last, that is to say, fifteen months after the alleged commission of the offence. The nine men were really brought to trial, and were convicted and sentenced as has been stated, to transportation for life. The prisoners, *as course*, appealed against this sentence to the Court of the Chief Judge, and Mr Sandford whose judgment we publish elsewhere in our columns, this morning, has thought it necessary, and, we think, very justly so, to reverse Mr Thumboo Chettiar's decision, and to release the prisoners. It is very evident that, in this case, the evidence of identification of the accused is very weak, fallacious, and unreliable Apart from the character of the evidence as above described the following circumstances must be borne in mind, namely that the men had been kept in custody for more than nine months after their arrest, and that too, without any charge being made against them, that they were not tried till more than fifteen months after the commission of the offence that they were identified by witnesses who had never seen them before that night of terror and confusion, and stated that they *never* saw the men again till they were produced in the court of the committing magistrate, fifteen months after date, and that if the accused could have been so easily and accurately identified, they should have been brought to trial without the shadow of delay, as the witnesses must have been all ready to give their evidence As to the infirm and unreliable nature of the evidence, we have only to quote a passage here prominently from Mr Sandford's judgment He learned Chief Judge says—"As exemplifying my unwillingness to accept this kind of testimony I notice the deposition of the witness Nanjunda, who says of the prisoner Gola Naik—he held a gun in his hand and stood at a distance of about a yard from me I was afraid he would discharge the gun at me I thereupon looked at him steadily, and the same witness says in the Magistrate's Court—'The accused Gola Naik was standing in front of me with a gun in his hand I was steadily looking at him lest he should fire at me' I do not think that a witness who makes such an assertion is worthy of belief' Clearly, to convict men on evidence of this sort and to deprive them for ever of their personal liberty, would be establishing a most dangerous precedent, would in short be basing a decision contrary to all the leading principles of the law of evidence Hardly any man would feel himself safe, if he stood in jeopardy of his liberty, and, perhaps, his very life, being sworn away by witnesses whose evidence is full of very grave doubt and suspicion, as it was in this case Indeed, there has hardly been a case within our knowledge in which so much time and opportunity were afforded to get up evidence for the prosecution As Mr Sandford very properly remarks, if the men had been brought to trial at an earlier period, the objection to their identification on the ground of lapse of time would have been far less, and the objection on the ground of the manufacture of evidence would not have existed at all Such being the aspect of this famous case of dacoity in the Tumkur District an aspect presented by the evidence for the prosecution itself, some very serious reflections arise therefrom and an hardly be set aside Mr Thumboo Chettiar has deservedly acquired so high a reputation, through a long series of years, for being an able judge, quick to perceive and appreciate the value of all kinds of evidence placed before him for consideration, and has so seldom erred in his decisions, or had them reversed on appeal, that it is with a feeling of genuine surprise, we observe the gravity of the error in has committed in the present case, and which, but for Mr Sandford's interference, might have been perpetuated in the life long exile of men who, though they might not be innocent, were yet condemned on evidence of the most unreliable character If it be true that it is better that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent person should perish, it is equally true that the most guilty should not be condemned otherwise than on the most reliable evidence If a judge of Mr Thumboo Chettiar's experience, acumen, and knowledge of the law, can so grievously err in the due appreciation of testimony we are much concerned in the reflection that judges and magistrates of far less experience and intelligence, are apt to pass similarly erroneous sentences and judgments, especially in far off mofussil stations, where they cannot be recalled by the light of public criticism and comment *We see that an* attempt has been made in the columns of the *Daily Post*, by a correspondent, to justify Mr Thumboo Chettiar's obviously erroneous decision in this case of dacoity, on the grounds that the evidence appeared sufficient for a trial to the committing magistrate, to the Sessions Judge, and to the three assessors, who we all said to have a far larger insight into native character than the Chief Judge of the Mysore State, who, being a European, can possibly have We think both the matter and the manner of this defence wrong, because there is ill founded It would have been better if Mr Thumboo Chettiar's friends left him alone, as he himself not being above public criticism, does not resent it but licenses it, if it can in any way help him in the discharge of his responsible public duties, even though it may directly point out his errors of judgment We think, in conclusion, there ought not to have been room afforded for the Chief Judge's remarking on the absence of the Advocate of the Mysore Government in an appeal of so grave an importance Surely, amongst the functions of this highly paid officer of the Mysore State, one is, that he should appear to sustain the convictions and sentences of the lower courts, in cases of special interest and importance, as the Tumkur dacoity case evidently was? Otherwise, what is the *raison d'etre* of the appointment?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Burnt to Death —Our correspondent writing from Madras, under date 8th *instant* says —At an inquest held by Mr Pardly Norton at Royapettah Hospital, last Wednesday, on the body of a man named Ragavachary, a cook in the employ of Mr Bhgari Iyengar, who was reported to have been burnt to death, the evidence of the lamp-lighter went to show that, on the evening of Tuesday last, he lit a kerosene lamp and left it in the hall, the lamp was full of oil, and it was suspended by a rope The deceased came from the kitchen and on finding the lamp dull, raised the wick, which flared up very much and burnt the rope The lamp fell and broke in pieces, and the oil took fire and filled the hall with flames A tin of kerosene oil, half full, was also in the hall, and as the witness was running out, he heard an explosion and deceased crying for help. The deceased was taken to the Royapet Hospital, and he died there at 1 a m The jury in their verdict found the deceased died from extensive burns caused by a tin of kerosene oil taking fire accidently

Hard upon the horse —The *Daily Post* has the subjoined paragraph, which, we think, will interest all those (and their number is increasing) who take a pleasure in seeing success attend the efforts of the Bangalore Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals We must express our surprise that neither the police nor the agent for the S P C A, was sufficiently on the *qui vive* to have the perpetrators of this *insulted* prosecuted before a magistrate The extract is as follows —

A circumstance occurred this morning on the Broadway which should form an argument for the speedy introduction of the Hackney Carriage Act into Bangalore. In the absence of this Act there is no check on owners of conveyance, some of whom bring undue pressure to bear upon their animals. The horse which was subjected this morning to pressure of the kind indicated, was harnessed to a large sized phaeton, in which there was no less than five Native adult occupants besides the driver Instances occur so often of the above description that it is a matter for surprise that the local authorities are not alive to the fact that checks are needed to make these cases less rare, in fact, their frequent occurrence should compel the local powers that be to urge on the Government of India the introduction of the Hackney Carriage Act into Bangalore.

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తొలుతనుండి వర్షమంతా యథార్థంగా వేలంవెర్రి పట్టినట్లు ప్రవర్తించుచుండిరి. ఇట్టి వేలంవెర్రి ఎన్నడును ఎవరును చూచియుండలేదు. ఇట్టి వేలంవెర్రి ఎన్నడును పుట్టకుండుటకు ఎవరికిని ఎట్టి ఉపాయమును తోచకుండెను. ఇట్టి వేలంవెర్రి పుట్టుటకు ఎట్టి కారణమును కనబడకుండెను. ఇట్టి వేలంవెర్రి పుట్టుటకు ఎట్టి ప్రయోజనమును లేకుండెను. ఇట్టి వేలంవెర్రి పుట్టుటవలన ఎట్టి లాభమును కలుగకుండెను. ఇట్టి వేలంవెర్రి పుట్టుటవలన ఎట్టి నష్టమును కలుగకుండెను. ఇట్టి వేలంవెర్రి పుట్టుటవలన ఎట్టి అపకీర్తియును రాకుండెను. ఇట్టి వేలంవెర్రి పుట్టుటవలన ఎట్టి అపాయమును సంభవింపకుండెను. ఇట్టి వేలంవెర్రి పుట్టుటవలన ఎట్టి అపవాదమును రాకుండెను. ఇట్టి వేలంవెర్రి పుట్టుటవలన ఎట్టి అపరాధ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಮವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ.

Vol VIII] BANGALORE —MONDAY, JULY 11TH 1881 [No. 27.

ಪಂಪು ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು —ಸೋಮವಾರ ಆಷಾಢ ಶುದ್ಧ ೧೦ನೇ ಶಾರ್ವರಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೨೭.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 11TH JULY 1881

THE TUMKUR DACOITY CASE

What has been called the Tumkur dacoity case, in which Mr Thumboo Chettiar, Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, sentenced nine men to *transportation for life*, has attracted considerable attention in the course of the past week, and has been adversely criticised by the local *Daily Post* and the *Spectator* The facts of the case appear to be as follows On the 9th January 1880 nine men are said to have committed an aggravated dacoity in the Chickanakandully Taluk and were arrested and kept in custody for over nine *months*, from March 1880 to the month of January of the present year and they were first put up for preliminary trial before Mr Seshadri Iyer, then Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, and were then sent for trial to the Tumkur Sessions Court, and were tried before Mr Thumboo Chettiar and three assessors in June last, that is to say, fifteen months after the alleged commission of the offence, the nine men were really brought to trial, and were convicted and sentenced, as has been stated, to transportation for life The prisoners, of course, appealed against this sentence to the Court of the Chief Judge, and Mr Sandford whose judgment we publish elsewhere in our columns, this morning, has thought it necessary, and, we think, very justly so, to reverse Mr Thumboo Chettiar's decision, and to release the prisoners It is very evident that, in this case, the evidence of identification of the accused is very weak, fallacious, and unreliable Apart from the character of the evidence as above described, the following circumstances must be borne in mind, namely, that the men had been kept in *custody for more than nine months* after their arrest, and that too, without any charge being made against *them*, that they were not tried till more than fifteen months after the commission of the offence; that they were identified by witnesses who had never seen them before that night of terror and confusion, and stated that they never saw the men again till they were produced in the court of the *committing magistrate*, fifteen months after date, and that if the accused could have been so easily and accurately identified, they should have been brought to trial without the slightest delay, as the witnesses must have been all ready to give their evidence As to the uniform and unreliable nature of the evidence, we have only to quote a passage here pronouncedly from Mr Sandford's judgment The learned Chief Judge says—"As exemplifying my unwillingness to accept this kind of testimony, I notice the deposition of the witness Nanjunda, who says of the *prisoner* Gola Naik—'he held a gun in his hand and stood out at a distance of about a yard from me I was afraid he would discharge the gun at me I therupon looked at him steadily,' and the same witness says in the Magistrate's Court—'5th accused Gola Naik was standing in front of me with a gun in his hand I was steadily looking at him lest he should fire at me' I do not think that a witness who makes such an assertion is worthy of belief' Clearly, to convict men on evidence of this sort and to deprive them for ever of their personal liberty, would be *establishing a most dangerous precedent*, would, in short, be basing a decision contrary to all the leading principles of the law of evidence Hardly any man would feel himself safe, if he stood in jeopardy of his liberty, and, perhaps, his very life, being sworn away by witnesses whose evidence is full of very grave doubt and suspicion, as it was in this case Indeed, there has hardly been a case within our knowledge in which so much time and opportunity were *afforded to get up evidence* for the prosecution As Mr Sandford very properly remarks, if the men had been brought to trial at an earlier period, the objection to their identification on the ground of lapse of time would have been far less, and the objection on the ground of the manufacture of evidence would not have existed at all Such being the aspect of this famous case of dacoity in the Tumkur District an aspect presented by the evidence for the prosecution itself, some very serious reflections arise therefrom and can hardly be set aside Mr Thumboo Chettiar has deservedly acquired so high a reputation, through a long series of years, for being an able judge, quick to perceive and appreciate the value of all kinds of evidence placed before him for consideration, and has so seldom erred *in his decisions, or had them reversed on appeal*, that it is with a feeling of genuine surprise, we observe the gravity of the error he has committed *in the present case*, and which, but for Mr Sandford's interference, might have been perpetuated in the life long exile of men who, *though* they might not be innocent, were yet condemned on evidence of the most unreliable character If it be true that it is better that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent person should perish, it is equally true that the most guilty should not be condemned otherwise than on the most reliable evidence If a judge of Mr Thumboo Chettiar's experience, acumen, and knowledge of the law, can so gravely err in the due appreciation *of testimony*, we are much concerned in the reflection that judges and magistrates of far less experience *and intelligence*, are *apt to* pass similarly erroneous sentences and judgments, especially in far off mofussil stations, *where they cannot be reached* by the light of public criticism and comment We see that an attempt has been made in the columns of the *Daily Post*, by a correspondent, to justify Mr Thumboo Chettiar's obviously erroneous decision in this case of dacoity, on the grounds that the evidence appeared sufficient & reliable to the committing magistrate, to the Sessions Judge, and to the three assessors, who are all said to have a far deeper insight into native character than *the Chief Judge of the* Mysore State, who, being a European, can possibly have We think both the matter and the manner of this defence are wrong, because they are ill founded It would have been better if Mr Thumboo Chettiar's friends left him alone, as he himself not being above public criticism, does not resent it but welcomes it, if it can in any way help him in the discharge of his responsible public duties, even though it may directly point out his errors of judgment We think, in conclusion, there ought not to have been room afforded for the Chief Judge's remarking on the absence of the Advocate of the Mysore Government in an appeal of so grave an importance Surely, amongst the *functions* of this highly paid officer of the Mysore State, one is, that he should appear to sustain the convictions and sentences of the lower courts, in cases of special interest and importance, as the Tumkur dacoity case evidently was? Otherwise, what is the *raison d'etre* of the appointment?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Burnt to Death —Our correspondent writing from Madras, under date 9th instant says —At an inquest held by Mr Hardly Norton, at Rayapettah Hospital, last Wednesday, on the body of a man named Ragavachary, a cook in the employ of Mr Bilgar Iyengar, who was reported to have been burnt to death, the evidence of the lamp-lighter went to show that, on the evening of Tuesday last, he lit a kerosine lamp and left it in the hall, the lamp was full of oil, and it was suspended by a rope The deceased came from the kitchen, and on finding the lamp dull, raised the wick, which flared up very much and burnt the rope The lamp fell and broke in pieces and the oil took fire and filled the hall with flames A tin of kerosine oil, half full, was also in the hall, and as the witness was running out, he heard an explosion and deceased *crying* for help. The deceased was taken to the Rayapet Hospital, and he died there at 1 A M The jury in their verdict found the deceased died from extensive burns caused by a tin of kerosine oil taking fire accidently

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A circumstance occurred this morning *on the Broadway which should form an* argument for the speedy introduction of the Hackney Carriage Act into Bangalore. In the absence of this Act there is no check on owners of conveyance, some of whom bring *undue pressure to bear upon their animals*. The horse which was subjected this morning to pressure of the kind indicated, was harnessed to a large sized phaeton, in which there was no less than five Native adult occupants besides the driver Instances occur so often of the above description that it is a matter for surprise that the local authorities are not alive to the fact that checks are needed to make these cases less rare, in fact, their frequent occurrence should compel the local powers that be to urge on the Government of India the introduction of the Hackney Carriage Act into Bangalore '

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of a distinct sect apart from Keshub and his 'church.' Since then, Keshub has begun some new departures from the old truths of Raja Rammohun Roy, the great, but humble and sincere founder of the Unitarian religion of India. Amongst other things, Keshub has given such a *locale* to what he calls the 'New Dispensation' as a thing so imaginative can be capable of, and Keshub is the prophet, leader, and interpretor of this 'New Dispensation.' The result has been as might have been expected. There has been another split and separation amongst the Brambo Samajists, as may be seen from the following extract from a contemporary:—At a meeting of the Goari Brahmo Samaj, on the 23rd June, the following resolutions amongst others were unanimously dopted:1. That the Goari Brahmo Samaj has no sympathy with the principles advocated by Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen and his followers under the name of the New Dispensation, and declares that these principles are so many deviations from, and injurious to, the purity of the Brahmo Dharma. 2. That it is the duty of every Brahmo who wishes to preserve the purity of the Brahmo Dharma, to protest against the new doctrines promulgated under the name of the New Dispensation; and those gentlemen that are exposing the evils caused, and likely to be caused, by the promulgation of such doctrines, deserve the greatfulness of the Goari Bahmo Samaj."

THE MAHARAJA'S COUNCIL.—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's Council, without the Maharaja in it at all, is rather a political anomaly. Nevertheless, that anomaly was perpetrated on Friday last, when the first sitting of that august body was held in the Dewan's office, in the public offices, and Mr. C. V. Rangacharlu, C. I. E., the Dewan, presided. The members were Mr. T. B. A. Thumboo Chettiar, the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, Mr. Kristna Rao, retired Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Raya-Bahadur Sahapathi Modaliar, retired Shiristedar of the Province, under the *ancien regime*, which has already almost past into oblivion. These two latter members are supposed, under a pleasing fiction, to be non-official and independent members of council, embodying in themselves much wisdom, and representing that vast, illimitable, but scarcely tangible body, called the "people of Mysore." According to the local *Spectator*, the sitting occupied over six hours—this fact very neatly busts all the Legislative and ExecutiveCouncils in British India, the members whereof manage to scramble through their business in a couple of hours or so—and "some important points were discussed"—probably, the Dewan spoke most—and altogether, the Maharaja's State Council seem to have had rather a talkative, if not a jolly, time of it. We are glad, however, to learn that amongst the measures proposed was the raising of a public loan, for the purpose, we presume, of paying up the enormous debt of over a crore of rupees due by the State to the British Government. This is a measure we have repeatedly advocated in these columns, and it really affords us much pleasure, to see that some effort is being made towards realising the duty which the State owes to itself and the people in this matter. The other points discussed, it would seem, were the extension of the system of the state railway, so happily inaugurated between Bangalore and Mysore town, and the granting of concessions for the purposes of gold mining in the Province. Of the former measure, there cannot be the slightest doubt, that it is amongst the best that can be adopted for the progress and prosperity of the Province, of the latter measure, we have very grave doubts to which we have, several times, given expression in these columns. The notable scheme of Messrs. Wilson and Co., of Madras, and their agent here, is quite enough for us, surely, already, for us to want any additional number of speculators in that which is emphatically "the bane of bliss and source of woe"—that accursed thirst for gold and hasting to grow rich, by questionable "short cuts," which is a distinguishing feature of the present age.

LEGAL.

IN THE CHIEF COURT.

(Before J. D. SANDFORD, Esq., C. S.)

Saturday, July 2nd, 1881.

Dasia, Dhan Sing, Sunna Balaia, Manaing, Gola Naik, Gola Naik, Sakraia, Siya, and Bheemla —Prisoners in the Bangalore Jail.—Appellants.

versus

Government Respondents.

His Honor this morning delivered the following judgment in the above appeal case, reversing the conviction and sentence of Mr. Thumboo Chetty, and releasing all the prisoners (appellants):—

"Although I am very unwilling to disturb the judgment of the Court of Sessions in a case of this magnitude, on a matter of evidence, I cannot bring myself to regard as satisfactory the evidence as to the identification of the accused upon which the conviction mainly rests. None of the accused appear to have been known to the witnesses before hand, and although I do not deny that, if the dacoits had been shewn to the witnesses shortly after the occurrence, they might have been able to identify those who took the most prominent part in the robbery, I hardly think it possible that the witnesses could with any certainty pronounce as to the identity of these men fifteen months, and more, after the occurrence. They do not profess to identify the accused by any particular marks, or features, and it appears to me, therefore, very unlikely that in their confusion and terror the witnesses could have taken such particular note of ordinary features, and that these features could have been so deeply impressed upon the minds of the witnesses, that they can with certainty after such a lapse of time, declare their identity. I cannot indeed but think that some of these witnesses have been somewhat reckless in their positive identification, and that the Court should not rely upon it. As exemplifying my unwillingness to accept this kind of testimony I notice the deposition of the witness Nunjunda, who says of the prisoner Gola Naik, "he held a gun in his hand and stood out at a distance of about a yard from me. I was afraid he would discharge the gun at me. I thereupon looked at him steadily," and the same witness says in the Magistrate's Court, "5th accused Gola Naik was standing in front of me with a gun in his hand. I was steadily looking at him, lest he should fire at me." I do not think that a witness who makes such an assertion is worthy of belief. The witness Alia, who it appears was taken prisoner by the dacoits, would no doubt have a better opportunity of overseeing the dacoits, and he deposes as to the identity of one man, the 4th accused Manaing, who robbed him, and was on guard over him, and over two other witnesses who were taken with him. But of these witnesses, one states the name of neither of the accused as being guard, and the other cannot identify any one. It is a most unaccountable circumstance too, that three of the accused, the alleged leader of the gang, Gola Naik and two others, were arrested in July 1880, that is about nine months before they were brought to trial, and have been, so far as the record shews, in custody ever since. No explanation is given of the reason why if the accused could be so certainly identified, they were not at once put on trial. If this had been done the objection to the identification on the ground of lapse of time would have been far less; and another objection which cannot but occur to the mind of the Court, viz., the manufacture of evidence, would not have existed at all. The statements made by two of the accused before the Magistrate in July 1880, which have not been recorded in the language in which they were given, and are open to serious objection on that account, do not contain any admission as to the commission of the particular dacoity with which they are now charged; and of whatever value they might be if the accused had been charged under Section 400 with belonging to a gang of dacoits, or with receiving stolen property, they are of little use for the purpose of this trial. It is true that the accused Gola Naik admits delivery to him, and by him to the police, of a gun and spear, and other articles obtained and the dacoity, but this delivery, which took place six months after the dacoity, cannot be considered in itself as sufficient evidence that the accused took part in the actual robbery, and of the charge of being in possession of stolen property he has been acquitted by the Court of Session. I notice also, that according to the evidence of the Police officer those articles were given up jointly by the three accused Gola Naik, Balaia, and Bheemla. If all three took him to the spot where the articles were concealed and gave them up, it would be difficult to arrive at any conclusive finding as to the identical guiltiness possession and knowledge, of each of the accused from this evidence. "The conviction of the accused on the charge of dacoity cannot be in my opinion sustained, for the reasons above given, and they must be set at liberty, if not in confinement under any other legal sentence or order. I think in a case of this importance the Government Advocate should have appeared to support the conviction."

THE LATE HONORABLE C. V. RANGANATHA SASTRYIA.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಿಕ್ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಯುತ
ಕೆ ಪಿ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.

ಇದೇ ಕಾಲ್ಕಾಲ್ ಕೋಟೂ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಾಗುವ ಮುನ್ನಿನಿಂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗದೆಂಬ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಂ ತೀರ್ಪಿನ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಾಲಿಕ ಘಟಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ನಿಜ್ಞ ರಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಯಶ್ರೀಯವರು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕೋದ್ಯಮ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಾಗಿ ಮುನ್ನಿನಿಂ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೊಡಲಾಗದೆಂಬ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂ

మళేసి లిచిరుపకర మేరి రేశాయిపత్రికార, ఇ
కరు అధికార పరదర్శనగలి గృహిత్యక్యకోశ
గాగలి దక్షకవాన గర్వకజట్టి, కాలుపోసం
మ పరరమ్మా మోడుమనక్తా మేరాయక వ్య
శాప భుత్వపరల్లలు.అత్యుక్తి, పరపింపే,అన్య
న, కంతనే పరమాది మోడుగళసోరంతం
ఎంపర త్యరుణపరిరాజు. ఇంపరిగే అప్తిరశి
యాం, చ్చేకథ క్తియాంఅంటు. వ్రికిపవ జ్ఞా
ఎంమాంపిగంరింద విశేషంపాన దేరం అంపర
మ్తువదేపు, ఆలవ్య మాంద్యాంపగళన్ను మో
రరు, అవపరరిగే విశాప జ్ఞానంపంమూమత అ
ళ్యావపు ఇపరిగే ఆహాల్యపిస్తిర్ణాగి, ఆపుణపి
ఫార కమాస్తిసొపనే జిస్తిరిక్లల్లి కమాగి హా
ఖాపదల్లి నేమ రిర్తగిల్లపు. ఈఅభ్యాపలి ఇ
పరిగే మాళ్రీకల్లలే ఎంపర మళ్ళ రిగం, ఎం
పర పరిపుణ పాపంపర్యపర్యరిగం పాని
మోణ ప్రయాధిగళాశిరువపు. ఎంంకొ అపుం
ళ్య విద్యావకీయింద, ఎంపరంగే జన పరి
మోడన వేనంపరిరే, ఎంంపొంమ భాషా
భ్యావనేవే ఒబ్బనిగే బహుకాల జిహాంపకర్త
ద్ధాపనపర్లి, విలాయతి భాషిగళ్ళిర్తి పర్తిప
స్థళద్రాద ఇంగ్లిష్,ర్మీ-ర్, ల్యాటిన్, గ్రీక్, ఆర్
ర్మమోంప భాషిగళన్ను, పస్మా ఖండద
భాషిగళన్ని, అరబ్బి, పారసి, జింద, ఫుంక
శమ్ను. ఇంద్య చేశద భాషిగళిశాళగే పం
స్కృత్, సుపగాది, మహా గాన్మ్ర, తేలుగు,
అరవ, కన్నడ, మళయాళ ఇశాపిశేగమ్ను
పరమాద్రాగి కరసు అప్తారపాగిపుందరు,
శ్రద్ధాభక్తిమోరపడుందరూ, శ్రీపిగాయిరదూ,శ్ర క్ర
ష్టాతీయ మాగిద్యరకుసిసర్ నవర్తనా రాదరు ఇ
పరిళ్ల కేలపు కేవలపభ్యానవన్నీ కార
ణపెంపాగ్యా, ఆచేర్డ మనుష్యరిగే ఆనన్న
సిక్షకాద మోడా పరిశుపేంపు మోళచే యి
రుపకరా సుపకాల్లది. ఇపరన్ను మోడి క
ణకాగినల్లి కేలపు బహుభాషిగళన్ను అభ్య
సిపపడరిళ్ళ మొన్నిసిదరు. అవర ప్రయాత్న
లిఫలపన్నూ కాపాస్యవన్నూ అముకు. బహు
విపుయగల్లి నన్నవరిగి ఒందు ఉదాహరి
ణే ణాగిన్దరభరిపదు, పర్సిపల తరవాద ఖాపి.
ఇపరు ఎంస్కరిమోగళే యాంప భేదపూ
బ్లుదే బహుభాపల కృత్తకాగిద్దరు. కచేరిప
ర్సిల్ విమోగళూ, పిగ్రి పుర్తిగాపిమోగ
ళూ వంధరపిస్తిదల్లదే ఒబ్బనొపేయూ గరిసి
స్థరింద ఫంస్కృతి శ్లోకగళు బరువాగి.[illegible]
గళాదవు. ఈగ ఇంతా విజ్ఞాళి చాపర్తి
కాద కంచెగళ విమోగ మపిపు రక్తుత్రిరి
గే మమ్మరిజార్యవాగిగం శ్రేపరంపు అవరు క
ష్ట ళకార్యవన్ను మరేయళే వ్యాపిసి కృ
త్రకాపపరకోళ్ళ ఆత్మపనళ్ళగే పాంత్యళ
మోదాయిగిరా ఫపమాళ్లపు.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ఒళదేళ మత్తు కాన్లూక్ దార్ వృత్తాంతగళు.

Burglary.—తుముకేరిగే కపరేయల్లి ఎల
కాయు స్వామియ మేనవస్థానదొళగే ళళిక
రింద ఎనేం కాగిళపకారి) పర్సిలవాద
రన్నుమోంరనరిసి మోడిరువుదంతేయూ పర్తి
యాగిద్దిళ్లరూ ఫపరంద్రవళిగార ళపుద అవిల్ దారరూ
ళాల్పిళ్లరూ ఫపరంద్రవళిగే మోడిరువుదాగి
యారిరిణపుగరిగే ళళ్ళగుఅవిల్ దారరమ్ము
చేకావేళ చేపించుపుమోడిరువరెంను సంబుళ్ళేవే.

Dist. Savings Bank.—జిస్టిక్టు మాడి
భక్తు యుపుప మేబంగ్స్ బ్యాంక్ గళన్ను మ
ళేఅధికార్ యులాధికాంంగి శ్రీయుక్త యులా
బీగే మేరిరుళ్ళ-ర్లెంపు ఇంద్య గవర్నమెంటిన
రు నిక్తపుసి యిరుత్తారే. శ్రీయుక్త యులా
ళా అబిద్యోగస్థర పజపరిరిశీళ్ళు-భ్రిం-ర
ఒందు మపిలా జుర్స్ పమితి రచనాకా
అవశ్యక వలణిపస్యే శేపుళ్ళట్టిరుపదే.
శ్రీ యోర్వాను మీపప్రిన్ని జారిగే బరుపదెం
మ పాణిరే.

The Maharaja's Council.—సర్వధారి)
మన్మహారాణిపరర అప్తానపు యిల్లే అ
ంంళరసిపియుపవరింద అవర రాజ్యంంగ
శ్రీల పంంగపదే యిరుత్తాణంతే. అవరింద
మంంత్రిశోధక పాతూ-ఇక్ళెమూ యిన్ని
యే పీరిరుత్తారే, ఆగాగ్యే ఫభిసేయిరి
దే. వర్షిక పజపరిరిశీళ్ళు-ర్సిం-ర శ్రేణీ
మహారాణిపరు మాడిద ఒందుపుంధనేయు
వారద శేషప్రిన్ని ప్రశ్నెపల్లట్టరుత్తదే, ఇద
రిపేయింద యీపాతూ-ఇపర వర్యాయ ప
సిసే సుదిర్ఘంగపళ్ళ-ఏపఎంపరు మాత్రియోగ
పిశ్నెపళ్లాఎంత్ర పేంపదిరియిపుపుదే. ఇపర
వ్యవపాపపు ళపవ-జనపళింద మాత్రం
పిసిల్పుపకర్ద్రా పరిపరిపేంపు శోధపు
వేపు.

The kite-playing season.— ఆపేలద
చూడ్డ శోణాపరి యింబు వాపాదిధ ఫల
ణా రాపిపిందలూ; వ్రపకరిందలూ, పూజా
ద్రవిందలూ, విశేషవేపపనిళ్ళి-బదలాగి తు
పూపాపపరు తుంబురదిచే సుంపంళలూ, బా
ళ్కారదిచే సుంపంళలూ, చేణాంంపదిచే సు
ంపంళలూ, రాణిసింంగపదిచేసుంపంళలూ
మోర్వట్టు మా రాయుమంపిసుంపుపేరి శోధ్రం
ం ఉపాయుశోరగే మోడి బటుగే జూతి
ఆరంభిసి అను వర్షబలేయువాగి మీరాదాయ
రియాదరరింద విశేష భూత పాళగళింద
ని పొర్తిగారు కరేయుశోళ్ళుక ణాగే అంగ
రు. తుర్తుపానపరిగే బరుపదాద విపేక మే
ర్లుత్తే బరువపరకాగి సుంశోఽపిప దేఁ ణాగిదే.

The weather.—ళకవారంనొయ జ్యోతి
మ్మరు రిరిపిరంతే పకటలతనగళు శోపు
ణాణుంపదే జోరగు మళేవిద్రల్లి. ఆదరే
అవను రిరిపిదరువరిగు ముంచే ఒకినే కారిద్రిం
వరిగే యిపెదరింద వ్రేణుమళ్ళుపవ్యను వి
రిచిత్రపదేణాగిదే. ణాగే మోణాదరూ మళే
బందరే చేశదల్లి ణాగపాలా దరూ భపలా
గబహుదు. ఇల్లవాదరే జనగళు సంపూర్ణా
ణాగి ఆవ్యదేశద పకాశ్ధ-రిందలే జీవనవిదే
ణానవకు. శీపలు ఒపకశాకరస్థిరి తిపుల
ళ్యాగాగుపకమోణ జోంకు ముట్టువదళగలు
ంంచిన భిన్నపేన స్థరణేయుంద బహుశ పీర్తు
కరే వ్రేపవిణా దేరేరేణుశరణవిల్ల. పకాశ్ధ
ణాగి అల్లని పర్తిపర్ధళాద చేశాలయుంగళ
ర్గియూ ఇతర పుణ్యశ్రేత్రగళర్గియూ అధిపే
శ, చేశకాపాఫిళనే ముంంచాద ఆచారగళ
న్ను మాత్రిపదిరేంపు శ్రీవిజ్ఞర మళలి ఆస్తి
శ రాద ఆరవరింద అవలంంబిసల్పటకళ్ళ-ద్రా
పిదే.

Price current—నవ గవ్యాంనే ఇనవి
జూర్కి గనే మర్కు-ం పాణాంంంగాడవరిగే
రిరియుంద ణాజార్ ధరళ్ళ వరస్థళద ణ్యాపా
రస్థరిగాగి ఈళేగే రిరిపల్పుదుత్తే.

బండి గళ్కి మణాణ

కపపనాగి		ఎర—ం—ం
కీరుణాగి		ఎ౩—ం—ం
పుంణళ్ళ		ఎ౩—ం—ం
ఎన్నళ్ళ		గర—ం—ం
ణాకరా		గర—ం—ం

కల్లు గళ్కి-మణాణ.

కపపన పుణ్ణక్	ర—ం—ం
పొణాపన పుణ్ణక్	ర—ం—ం
కొంుపవ్వక్	ళ—ం—ం
పుంణపుపుంపక్	ర—ం—ం
వపుపుపుంపక్	ళ—ం—ం
ఉద్ది	ర—ం—ం
కీపన	ళ—ం—ం
కోంది	ర—ళ—ం
కడకి	ర—ళ—ం
ఉలుంది	ర—ళ—ం

రుపణాంం గళ్కి ళేఁ.

అరకి	...	ఎళ
కోంది	...	గళ
ముకి	...	ఎం
కీంంద్రిందే	...	గర

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

కంటిన్యెంటల్ సంగతి

(*From the Madras Mail.*)

AMERICA.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT U. S.

మ్యూయార్క్, ఎపిల్ ఇళ్.—యూ.స్.ప్రెసిడెన్ట్ గీ
ఫీల్డ్ మీదకు బందూకుంంద కాల్పుపుంంద గుండు
ఆంంంకరాదదు ణాంంగా,పుళ్ళపట్టింది కిందుంంద
కి.మీ.లోపేళ్లపకిపడిపు దర్యాప్తుల్ జారిపట్టబడ్డాడే.

శుంకరే (ఫీసిడెంటుకర్ట్ ఫీసిడెంట్ను తుంకు బంద
కిపర్తిరిద కిపేణంను, ఆపరు ఖుర్తర దిక్కిగే
కోరదు కూంపుపుంళ్ళే కేబర్ళే ట్రేళకన్ని పిట్టోం
ణింద కూడిరుళ్ళపట్టద్దాగి కిరాపుపుకరే. తాంంగి
ట్టాడిం ప్రదక్షిణేరదక పైట్ళాడిద్దాడిం బళ్ళాక్ష
ఆపరన్ను ఖాపికిళ్ళంరు కూడదు. ఫీసిడెంటుకర్ట
రే, బబ్బి పేట్టణాల్లిరుం, సేంపుదేరాక భూంణ
కరిదిం. భూంణాపక పరణాంత్యంను బాదకళ్ళ-వల్ల
పీంణ ళరీరాంద్రపు కళ్ళుర్తిం-రాళ్లి కిరిపుకొరే.

కాల్పిం, పిళ్లిల జాళ్కి.—ళుటోరింద పకటపాం
పకరిసిపేంంద ఫీసిడెంట్ కాపిట్ల్ కీయికు బహు
ఆంంంకరాదద ఫీసిడెంటుంంది కిరిపుకొరిపుంది కిరిపుపుకరే. జే
కొరిపోణాంంద పూరద్రవిపుపుక తాంగిపోరిపోణాంంది
ఒబ్బ ఆపుణాంంపుపుపే తూరే పరిపల్పుట్టది. తుళి
సేంంద బళకాపూపరదరిపేంంద ఫ్రీసిడెంటుకరు స్వ
బుఆరోగ్యపిస్థితి కిరిపుంరుపంతేయం, తుగ ఆపరు స్వల్ప
నిస్థితి తోణాపిళ్ళే శ్వల్పాగిద్దాకింరేయం, తుంబా ఆ
ఖాద భగ ఫీకపుతోణ్ణండంతేయ ఆస్తాగదేంపరే గు
బుపకాగుం కిరిపుపుకరే.

ఫ్రిమ్, మహారాణిదవర్యు ప్రిం పాన్ ఫ్రుపకు,
కపరా కుంర్ జగదల్లపకు, బాబరంగకు కత్తు ఆప
కాపదన్ను ఫీసిడెంటుకరిగే కంణిపుంంర కిరిపుపుది
రేపు, తుంంళ్రిపిద్రిపిద రేణుటుంంబపరిగే ముళ్ళిరిది
పంది తోరపదుంది.

ASIA.

శింంలా, ఎళ్లి జూళ్కి.—కవపంంక ఎపళే కా
రిణపల్లి పంంధావ్ పట్టణదింద బంద కావిపరంంద కి
రుబుపుకరిళ్లపంంకర్ కిపిరిందర్ తుంబళ్కి పూర్వ
వర్తియు పిక్రిస్తు-తుంంక-ఎపిళ్ళకి పపిణామాళరుం
దిగి సేంంద్రపజెలిను పంంధానే అంబ కాబు ఏపంద్ర
మాపిపదాన్ని ప్రకుటపకారి మన్మజే తోరిం, అవరు
ధన్యవాదగళన్ను అర్పిసిదరు ఎంంక్ళ-ద్రా
పిదే.

AYUBKHAN'S NEW EXPEDITION.

శింంలా, ళళే జూళ్కి.—ఎపిల్ జూ ఎపళే కా
రిణపల్లి అయుబ్ఖాంరు కాబుళరి, ఇంా-కిం-ల్రి మ
క్తి తోళ్ళరిగే ఆజ్ఞాపంంరిసిరే పింంకిరిబ్రిం-రి తుళే
ఆర్మిద బంద పకటణాపకరిసేంంద రిరియుపకరే.

AYUBKHAN'S ADVANCE.

శింంలా, గళే జూళ్కి.—అమీరకరు, పాంం
తుంంబళ్కి తోళ్రుపంంరి కమ్మ సేన్యంగిరి మా
ళ్కుం మాడిపుపంంరిం, దేపాంం తుంంబళ్కి ప
ఖాంంపకపుంన్యపపాంద్రాగా కపుపిళ్ళట్టిద్దాంతం, ఎన్ని
ఖాంద తేలు ఇళ్ళాంంది సేన్యపన్ను కంంబాళ్ళి
న్నిత్తిపుపకరిసిరువుదం, అల్లిద పకటణాపరిందప రి
రిపిపుపకరే.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

వృత్తాంతవల్పపకటణ.

The Travelling allowances.—కిరిమ్మ
ణాలు అధికారుంగళిగే కొత్త పద్ధతియంతే ఇట్ట
మీదే అనుసరిసిద మత్తు ఓటరిపిసిగళిం పర్ణ
ళ్కిస్తిం పకటణెయంంకరిసిరువుదు ముళ్కి-ంంపుకొళ్ళ
బేకాగిదే.

Carried away by an alligator.—కోలరు
ంంంకరళ్ళ-ర్లిం-ర్ పుంంంర్ 3 కిలోమీటరుళ్ళ
ఇంంగే ఎంంబళ్ల పొణంంకొంం ఒంంంకి పెళ్ళాడిద
పకళ్ళ-ంర్స్ పెంంపొడాదిదేంంగి ఆపమీళ్ల ణుగిం
బాగి గుణలి అబ్బళ్ళ మీళ్ల ఆకళ్ళ. ఒంంద
పిళ్లిళ్ళ-ర్ళిం-ర్ంంది పీరిదుంంది.

Under trial prisoners.—ఎంంంకరిందట్టిర
ద ఖైదింంకరిగే, ఆపర ఉద్యుంంధకారెంన్నుంంద్రిం
ది ఇట్టళ్లి ఆపుర కొంంపకుంంగే ఎపర ఆపాదికరు
ంంంపుంగు క్రిందిం కొంపి ఉన్నుంంది కిం ఖైద్
ఖాంంపర్ ఆంంంకాంంగా రక్షుంంచిదేళ్ళిందేం ఇట్ట
ంంంంర్ళి [illegible]ంంంకి ఎపర ఖైదింంకరిగిం
ణాంంది ఆపుర్తిదే.

The Madras Railway.—కొంంళ్ళే దీర
ంంంగే ణ ఎంంళ్ళేంంగా కిం ఖాంంళ్ళ-ంంంగం ఎం
ంంంకిరిగే ఖరీదిం ఎపరుంంకిం ఎంంంకిరిగే ఎంంంది
ంంంద్రిందే. ఎపరు ఉంంంకిరి ఎపళే ఖాంంది ఎం
ంంంద్రింద

(ಗ.) ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಾಮೀನುಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಮೇ ಲ್ವಾಗುವುದು.

(ಘ.) ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ.

(ಙ.) ಜಪ್ತಿಯಾದಾಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾರಿದಾಗ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಎತ್ತಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಶಗಳು.

(ಚ.) ಅಮೀನರು ಜಪ್ತಿಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾಲ್ನಡಿಗೆ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಂಶಗಳು.

(ಛ.) ಜಪ್ತಿಯಾದ ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಹಣ.

(ಜ.) ಜಾಹಿರಾತಿ ಫಲಾಯಿಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಹಣ.

(ಝ.) ಹೊರಕಡೆ ಸಾಹುಕಾರರಿಂದ ಸಂಜಾ ಇತಿ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಎತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳು ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕೆ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕ ಆಜ್ಞಾಪನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಫೈನ್ಸಾದ್ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ.

(ಞ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಮೀನರ ವರ್ತಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಟ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಠ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಡ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಢ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಣ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ತ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಥ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ದ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಧ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ನ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಪ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಫ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಬ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಭ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಮ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಯ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ರ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಲ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ವ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಶ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಷ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಸ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಹ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಳ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

(ಱ.) ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಹೆಡ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಕಾಳಿಯಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪತ್ರ.

3. ಹುಂಡಿಕಾರೋಜಿಯವರು ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇಯವಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಟ್ರೀಡೀಟರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಟ್ರೆಷರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸದವರು ಟ್ರೆಷರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟೇಕ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸದವರು ಸಾಲ ರೂಪಾ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತಾರು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರ ಹೊಣೆಕ್ಕಬ್ಬಿ.

4. ಹುಂಡಿಕಾರೋಜಿಯವರು ರೆಮ್ಮ ಆಲೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಜಾಗ ಭಕ್ತಾಂಶ ಬಂದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

5. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮೆಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರು ಅಥವಾ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರು ಅಥವಾ ಸಬ್ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರು ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಹುಂಡಿಕಾರೋಜಿಯವರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜನರ ಹಿತಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವ ವಾರ್ತಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ.

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THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY 18th JULY 1881

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF JAILS IN COORG 1880

As usual with all Administration Reports, whether in British or in Native territory, the Report of the Administration, in 1880, of jails in Coorg, which is British ground, but under the Resident of Mysore, has come out seven months after date, or, if we make allowance for three months of the present year, almost four months after it was due so that the public has to put up with the perusal of dry, statistical facts, rendered dryer by delay, which never is, and, perhaps, never will be, accounted for by those engaged in drawing up administration reports However stale it is the Report on the jails of Coorg for 1880, it is gratifying to learn that there was a decrease of crime in Coorg, during the year under report Of convicted and under trial prisoners during the year, there were 812 admissions into the jails and jails There were 100 prisoners in jail on the last day of 1879 and these added to 842 gave a total of 942 prisoners in jail in 1880 against 1060 in 1879 The daily average number of prisoners in the latter year was 103 78, which was reduced to 93 80 in the year under review That unhappy lot of persons, known as civil debtors numbered 21 in the Mercara jail, including three left at the end of the previous year in which year there were 31 such unfortunate folks, thus showing a decrease of 7 in the year under report Of these 31 helpless people, 21 were discharged, 2 remained at the end of the year, and one paid the "debt of nature,' in lieu of paying his creditors who, we presume, were left lamenting his irreparable loss There were, including three left under trial in 1879, 639 under trial prisoners admitted into jail, being 578 males and 61 females Of these, 291 were released, 111 were convicted and sentenced, 317 were transferred, 4 escaped, and 8 remained at the close of the year About the four escaped prisoners, nothing is said in the Report, beyond the fact that they did manage to escape the vigilance of their guards They do not seem to have been looked for very diligently by the police, at all events, they were still at large at the date of the Report Thirty nine convicts were imprisoned in the lock ups five of whom were transferred to the jail at Mercara, to work out their sentences, 30 males and 4 females were released on completing their terms of rigorous imprisonment, or on paying their fines and, at the end *of the year, none were left in the jail* In the Mercara jail, there were 240 convicts of whom 227 were males and 13 were females, and of these, 2 were transferred, having been sentenced to transportation, 7 were released by the appellate courts, 132 were released on serving out their sentences, one released on remission of sentence, eight put the prison authorities, or their fellow's or friends outside the jail walls to the expenses attendant on their funerals, their bodies having resigned their souls in the Jail hospital, and there were 87 males and three females still living on prison rations and doing prison work, at the end of the year under review It is very highly satisfactory to learn, from the Report, that, throughout the year, there was not a single juvenile offender confined in the jails of Coorg On the last day of the year 1879, there were 94 convicts in the jail, of whom 8 had been once previously convicted, 3 twice, and one more than twice while of those admitted during the year under review three had one previous conviction each against them, one two previous convictions, and one more than two convictions For breaches of jail discipline, there were 17 punished against 81 in the previous year Two females were placed in solitary confinement in the year, while there were three so placed in the previous year 20 male convicts were punished with whipping, the number being 47 in the previous year, other punishments were meted out to twenty convicts during the year, while the number was 31 in the year before. The Superintendent of Coorg observes that the prisoners behaved fairly well, on the whole, and gave but little trouble The punishments *arose generally from such offences* as quarrelling amongst the prisoners, idleness, being in possession of articles against the jail rules, &c, but there was no case of aggravation or insubordination The daily average number of prisoners under instruction was 7 175, being 6 9 less than in 1879 Sixty four convicts entered the jail unable to read or write, and only seven of these were unable to do so, when the sixty four were released, 102 released convicts were able to read and write a little, and 23 to read and write well Though the number of prisoners admitted into hospital was more than in the previous year yet the average daily number of sick and of deaths was less, the figures being, respectively, 4 65 and nine deaths, and 3 85 and eleven deaths Of the 142 prisoners discharged from the Mercara jail, 77 were in good, 59 in indifferent and 7 in bad health when they entered the jail and when they were released, 122 were in good 20 in indifferent, and 5 in bad health there was decrease in the total cost owing to the decrease in the number imprisoned, and the cost per head of average strength was also less than in the previous year The net cost per head of all convicts fell from rupees eighty eight in the previous year to Rupees seventy seven in 1880, which was the result of a big profit on labor than in the year before The money received from manufactures amounted to rupees 12 172—4—10 Deducting from this sum the expenditure on raw materials, jailor's commission, &c there was a cash profit of rupees 8 8 5—4—1 or 293—6—0 in excess of that for 1879 The average cash profit per head of convicts sentenced to labor was about rupees forty eight, as compared with rupees forty one in the previous year We are sorry to learn that there was considerable overcrowding of the prisoners in the Mercara jail during the year owing to circumstances which must have made the jail authorities rather anxious on the score of the health of the inmates but we are glad to read that improvements and extensions are now in course of construction which will give far larger accommodation than has been hitherto had

Occasional Notes

The weather and crop prospects —The South West monsoon apparently have not set in yet in this Province and there does not seem much likelihood that they will begin to us By this time we should have had abundance of rain, and the fields should be to been waving and green with full grown crops The actual fact is that hardly any fields have been as yet sown and the few sown which have been sown present a parched and sterile appearance giving no prospect of any thing like crop whatever, so that there will hardly be any reaping of the staple food of the country in September The crop prospects in fact, are looking very dismal indeed and the Province There may not be actually such a famine as the end of the year 1876 saw passing away from the land, but uncertainly looks as if the people will be called upon to endure a severe scarcity Already, the prices of ragi and grain and cholum and and other grains have risen by one third, and if the rain does not come down in heavy showers a few days hence, the prices of food grains will surely rise further No one, therefore can tell what the end of the prospect will be It is hoped, however, that some precautionary measures will be taken by the authorities, so as to avert as much as possible the hardships on the people which seem almost impending We should resist the first advances of physical evil at the remedy be applied too late, when hesitation on our part may have rendered the malady too strong

The Madras Legislative Council —We take the following from the *Madras Mail* of the 14th instant —

A vacancy being caused, in the Madras Legislative Council, by the death of Mr C. V Runganadha Shastri, a Bangalore paper thinks it would be "a graceful act" if the position were conferred on Mr Rangacharlu, the Dewan of Mysore Our contemporary is aware that such a suggestion, or recommendation, if adopted, would involve a departure from the usual course, but adds that "in this case, the rule would be honored in the breach" Mr Rangacharlu is, by birth, by education, and by official experience, connected with the Madras Presidency and his selection, without interfering with the discharge of his special duties as the responsible advisor of the Maharaja of Mysore, would be a suitable recognition of his distinguished career, a compliment to the State over which he presides and a means of bringing Mysore into closer alliance and sympathy [with the neighbouring Presidency The only valid objection which could be urged against the appointment is that Mr Rangacharlu would not be strictly and literally a representative of the province administered by the Madras Government, but it would be idle to pretend that the people of British and actual representation has been so closely allied to in the past as to exclude the Dewan of a friendly State" There can be no doubt that Mr Rangacharlu would do justice to the appointment, but it would be impolitic and undesirable, to say the least, that one who is engaged in making laws and regulations for a feudatory State should be appointed to assist in making laws and regulations for the Presidency in which he has no domicile, and with which he has no other present connection than that of being a Madrasee by birth

The Bangalore races —Once more, the Bangalore racing season has begun, and we are in the full tide of the enjoyment of what is called "our Isthmian games" The English nation are specially called a racing people, people who love horses and the performance of acts of skill and strength on their backs, but we venture to say that the Hindu nation, of the same Aryan origin as the English, are equally fond of the horse and love to see him in his beauty and strength Else, how are we to account for the the crowds who annually flock to the Bangalore course, for five alternate days, to witness the races? We find gathered on the ground all classes of the Hindu and Mahomedan community, intensely enjoying the scene, taking the greatest interest in

the horses and their riders, and laying private wagers amongst themselves as to the probable winners—wagers, however, which are seldom or never paid by the losers Even the greedy sowcar reluxes on these occasions, and the most non-descript vehicles, containing batches of the oily and smiling Indian Shylock, may be seen on the course Indeed, even the money lender forgets the business of his life for the nonce, and seems to be smitten with the excitement influencing the crowd Such being the case, it is, we think, very hard that the Race Committee and their gallant and otherwise amiable Secretary, Colonel Sim, should have prevented the general public from drawing up their carriages along the public highways, as used to be done invariably every racing day, annually From the roofs of the carriages and from the coach boxes, thousands of those who cannot pay twenty rupees for the admission of conveyances within the enclosures, on either side of the grand stand, were wont to enjoy themselves with a sight of the running, equally as well as the grand and rich folk within What has come over the usually benign hearts of the members of the Race Committee and their Secretary, that they should now have suddenly broken a practice which was just in itself and afforded considerable comfort and enjoyment to the poorer classes of sight seers? We are, besides, of opinion, that the act of the Race Committee is illegal Whatever right they may have to fix a price for entrance into the two enclosures and the grand stand, they cannot we think, prohibit the use by the public, of the long stretch of road, skirting outside the stand and enclosures, which is a public thoroughfare, and any one amongst the public may decline to observe the Race Committee's arbitrary rule We trust, however, the Race committee will withdraw the notice they have published in the matter, and let the people enjoy what is and must always be a popular right

THE TUMKUR DACOITY CASE —We regret to observe that, during the past week, the discussion on the Tumkur dacoity case and on the decision of the Chief Judge, in reversing Mr, Thumboo Chettiar's conviction and sentence, has been carried on in the columns of our English contemporaries of the *Daily Post* and the *Spectator*, not by the editors of those papers, but by correspondents, some of whom have passed on the character of champions of Mr Thumboo Chettiar We do not wish to see the discussion of any public question hurked in the public journals, and we are always glad when the principle of *audi alteram partem* is carried out by our contemporaries, a principle on which we act ourselves, but it is one thing to discuss both sides of a question, and quite another thing to import into the discussion personal feeling and an exhibition of national antipathies and race prejudices This, we very much regret to say, has formed an ugly feature in the discussion of the Tumkur dacoity case Several correspondents, addressing their letters to the *Daily Post* and the *Bangalore Spectator*, have indulged, directly and indirectly, in statements which display race prejudice, and more than insinuate that there is a great deal to be said as to the basis and outcome of Mr Sandford's judgment being of a nature which the Chief Judge could never import into his decisions, and which Mr Thumboo Chettiar himself would never for a moment believe as influencing Mr Sandford The fact is, it seems to us, that Mr Thumboo Chettiar's so called friends and champions have gone too far in this discussion, and, we for one, could never believe that Mr Thumboo Chettiar himself entertained such views as have been put forward by his apologists Mr Thumboo Chettiar has but too much and too sad reasons for wishing that his self constituted friends had held their pens

స్వీయవిషయాలు

Blindness from the small pox —కాలకరాచ జీవాచేతర వర్తకవిధాయరి

శ్రీ కేరుబుశెట్టిగారిని అవిరతదేవీయింద కళ్ళు పోవడంతో తుటిగిపోయినట్టు తెలియజేస్తున్నారు.

A memorial —మిల్టూ నన్నిరక్కు జీం కూడదనిగలిగిగా, మునుపున్నట్లుగా పుంటాగిరువ కేలుతనున్నుతుంటిని ప్రముఖ కాదవల్లినేటిక్ ఎక్కిలూ వేగి చ్లైర్ గాయిందరిగి తమ అభిజ్ఞ చెరిమకొండివంతే తిలియజుతకే.

Freak of nature —మూగ్ గ్రహంద్ వల్లి వాసుదాగియిన పంచిమరంధారి పిల్ల హేంకము, తరిచ వారిల్లి నాలు- మళ్ళ రెండ్రతే కత్తాగియూ, ఎడుగళ్కిక్ మోడు పుళువ తగుగళింలూ, మిక్క యెండూ స్త్రీంశిన కళింలూ, కేలు కంచిగామే రి యిల్లక్కూ మ్మరిపట్టదాగియూ తిలియజుతుంటిని.

The Maharaja of Jeypore — జయపుర మహారాజరవను, తుటిగి కృష్ణగుర్ అ రమనకుంచేగాన్న వివాహంనుండి కేంద్రపై యిన్నరి ఎప్పట్కే కృపి లుంటాగి చేశాలోగి ద్రాంగ్ద్రాయంల సంస్థానద రా జకం చాలేయన్న వివాహంవా రిక్కే అవ రు కాచేశాగ్ రెజ్యాక్రీ- యోగిసువంతే కేళ్ళక్తేవే.

Obituary —యోంత్ కర్ మహారాజాదరవ రమాయుశ్శేషంవను యాంకొన్నిచాగి తుది చ్వాసంళ్ళి యోగిచ్చరు, తుటిగి ఆతియవ ంగ్భవట్టంతే మహారాష్ట్రసంబం ధుగిళిక యోంయుత్తిపుతకే. యోంత్ కర్ మహారా జరవను, నవరాహనదాయిరగన్నువ కినళ చేశ్వర్కిక్- యోగి తమ్మ మాత్రిన్నవన్న అల్లమోం నేరవేరిసిదరంతే. కరిదరిం ర్ ఎవి నీ కొంటిళన్ని ంంంవంంం మహారాష్ట్రి ఇనిగిళి విశేషవాగి ఆన్ని దానవాదియుతేం. వ్యక్తంళిందంతిగిళే.

The graduated studies —ఎస్ ఎస్ ఎల్ ళిందిమాంగ్ ఇంటిగ్ళిం ఓం పట్టిక న్ను రొందిన హాస్యర్థు మూను విద్యార్థిగళల్లి విజారువంబు తిలిసా చేశక్కి, రే యిల్ చే మర్తు బెలిగాళ్ళి ఇతగాగియి ము ఖ్యర్ బళ్ళి కళుతిసల్పట్టరేంకలూ, ఇన్నుబిరు వంది రమ్మవిద్యాభ్యాసవన్న పూర్తిచేసుతుబళ్ళే ఇంగ్లెండ్ మర్తు ఫ్రాన్స్ తుటిగళిగి యోగి వుదాగియూ, వైద్యశాస్త్రవన్ను అభ్యసిసలిగి కదుటిల్పబడువరెంద లూ తిలియబరుతిదే.

Public Health in Bombay —బొంబాయి నగరాభోగ్యఖాతెయవరు ఇట్టిగే కడమేయాగి దేయింను అల్లినవరిగే తిళిళకమూలకతేళలిళిక్ వాళ్ళు బళుళ అసహనాధానవను తోరిదే. కళిద నారదన్ని బొంబాయి పబంధ్ సిరు లుఖాల్ జు లాబిసిదరి తేలవను బ్యాతిపట్టంతే సూ అవరు నళకిక్ పిన్న యాంతేంపిక్ సళ్ళ శత్రు శోదరంతేయూ తిలిగబబుతిదే సురాత్, బ మిశాగా, ట్రూబ్ తుబ్రాంతళిగళన్ని నెరవిర శోధనవు పెరుంకాబ్రిమ్మాంవాదిసి తుటిగి ళ్లి పుంటార కాలఘిరిగు బదలాబిగిసి యింద బహారాంధ్య స్వల్ప పుంటాగిబరు చేరుతుంబుతకే.

H H the Maharaja of Ulwar —ఆల్వార్ సంస్థానద మహారాజను కృపిబి చ్యేయున్న తిలియ పారశాలే ందన్ను స్థా పిసువ విషయదల్లి అమేరిబి సరక్కర్ బ్యా లా రూర్ వల్లిగువ వివిధతలా పాఠశాలెయ మేల్ తిపి Dong యోంబవరన్ను రాజ్య రాజధాని గె కరెంబుపి యురుత్తారేంతిలూ, మేఁ తిపి లింగ్ యువ మహారాజవర అపేక్షానుసు ణవాగి రేమగే పాధ్యవాద యోల్ల ఫలాయువ న్నూనూదువదెంబు తిలిసిబందిరువుదు తిలి లే. వ్యవ్ప సంస్థాధాది పరిళిగే కేమ్మదేశద యోగ్యతేయన్ను పరిశీలిసి కేమ్మదేశద యోగ్యతేయన్ను కలిసికొళ్ళలిక్కి అపేక్షేయు సావర్జనిక్కాగిరువుట్టిదే-తిలిసిరువు దరింద ప్రపంచద్యవన్నుడ్రోంగి ఫలప్రదవాగువ అవకాశ లేంతిలూ తిళిసువేళు.

The Vadhiba charya Maharaja —ఉడిపిగే భట్టియా సంస్థానద వల్లభాచార్య మతవరిగే యోగిలుగుల్ అవరిగే బిరువాద అం బే బహాల్ బస్తిగల్లి అడుగిన్న కేలు పదా ర్థంగళన్ను కేసుకొళ్ళుంబంతే బాజా రే రల్బట్టిబుత్తిగా ఆమోగ్రమేయ పిధిగళిసిరు స్కార మంబ్యేయల్లిరువ చ్వేన్నవను లతు యా పాయిగళన్ను జనాయిసికొళ్ళుంబిరువదా రి కాగ్తిలిచ్చార్ యింం వత్రిగిగే తిలియు బంతిదే ఈ శేమెయల్లి పిన్న సురాధిపతియు మ్మేలే తిళ్ళబ్టి బంను త్రిమినల్ మోకద్దమే యల్లి ఆమరాధిసరి గలాధి పాపవోం ఆ భవా వేషెంతిలిద్ద ఘరణయోం మాడబేళాగి యిరిబోరయ అవర శిష్యకోంటిబోరిగే ఒబ్బ పోలిసయం తనిగే యోండనంతోంద మ్మ విశేషయోం, అల్లదే ఇంతహ పాపిబా యుతనాదు లభిసుత్తిరువుదు తిలిదిరుంద ప్రతియూ విశేషవిద్దరు.

The late Maharaja of Chota Oudypore —చోటా ఉదయపుర మహారాజర రవరు కుళ్ళి యోళెంటుంబిగళ మోకలు ళా బేకేయన్ను మాళేమజకొంగ్ ఒనే కాలెళు నుంచారదదివస కాలళియాద్స్నిన్ను కిదరిందు తేళిబిళ్ళ. నావు బుళగేపడెదిమత్తేవే. మ హారాజరవను మృతపడువాళ్ళే అవర ఆరి యాంది ఎరడు దినగళు, రేమ్మ వా బ్దిదవర మక్కు బేప్పుత్తేళ్ళేయుమంత అను చరరు, ఇతరుబళ్ళోడనే బందిద్దరు. మహా రాజరిగే రేమ్మళు సూర్యోదయద వేళెయల్లి అవర శరీరవన్ను స్నానమాడిసిదబళిక బ ళిక్కు బందిద్దరు. మహా రాజరిగే రేమ్మళు అ శేషయుత్తిగళు, మాళేమజకొంగ్ ఒనే కాలెళుంచిన అవర శిరక్ష-మాళిగెన్ను కాంచోగ పబంధ్సిద మహారాజరిగు, చొడ్డయళగళన్ను పేరిద మహారాజరుసూరిగు కొట్టు వి కాణబరిసిదరు. ఒనే కాలెళిందిన మహారా జను కాలు అకాపాప్తిబొందువరెంతుంచు స్థితిప్రకార బడబ్బిగే శూరు దినగళన్నిత్తు, అవేళిన నుళ్ళాళ్ళు యోంబు గంటెగే కేమ్మ కెంగేరమ్మ ర్పేజిసిదరు. మృతపడువాళ్ళే యి వరిగే రహరయు వయుస్సింంలూ ఒంబత్తుమం ది రాణిగళూను, మోళ్వేరుమక్కళూ యిరువ రాగియూ తిలియబరుతిదే. ముఖ్యవాగి కాల గరియింద ఇండ్యుజేశద పంస్థానాధిపతిగళు అల్పాయుస్సవుళ్ళవరాగి గరిబవదెయోంద ప్రార బింరిసిదేళాగిదే

Burnt to death —త రింగళ రాత్రేశాంతియు రృ మదరాప్ బాపీంబారనశాగదనల్లి రా ఇబంద తుటిగి గేబువ వృద్ధాంతవన్న తిలిసలి ళ్కే- కావు బుళగేపడెదిదుళ్ళేవే. శనేదమం శళవారదదినరాత్రి మదరాప్ తిరువల్లిక్కేణి లియల్లి వ్యే యోంటుగా అటాండ్-ఆద మేబిలి కిరియ్యంగార్ మనేయుబాల్ నల్లి జగ్గదింద నే కాకనగట్టిన్న శేయోంసిబాగి ఎక్కేంబాకర్ట్ ఒం దువ బంరిణయరిందు అవ అతనేయుబంతా రశాద రాఘవదాదాసింంబార అతిగే ను నేయింద దొరగేయింసుళోయలు బిదువ్రిగా శబ్దిల్లదే బాడ్డదన్నుశంసు బ్రిత్తిన్ను తీ ర్థిదను, అను ప్రయాణాశ్చిం ంతే జీవ్రాకదరింద బబుళ్ జ్వరిసి అవర్కే కట్టిద్దవార ఉ క్తి శ్యేం ంసు ప్లాప్ శేళగేబిద్దు ఒకేయుయో ళలు అవరుంబు ఖాకిర్డ నేంట్లే పరిణామక్ష స్యేమేలూ శేళను చెల్లియోగి -అంతరాగా ఉక్తిశ్యేం-ంతిరు. అళాలద్లి అవసానచేం ళిస్తే శేళోపిగార్ యిన్లేయు దబ్బివను ఉ క్తిశ్యేం-ంసు ఉరియులారంభిసలు ఫలద్ర పరిణామవన్ను మ్మేయ్లు బట్టుబుత్తాగి కూ ళిశ్యేం ంసు కూపలేద పరుల్ మమమ్మ రాయరిగె అప్పళిగే బంయ్యల్పట్ట కాళి గంంచిగే అన్లే మృతపట్టను. జి-గే శేళో సియర్ యిన్లేయింంక అపాయు అనేక దిని యుంగతే కణాటక యిన్లేగే అదలాభి విశేష శాంతియుర్ విలాయిగే యిన్లేయన్ను ఉపయోగిసలిక్కు నాగరికరుళ్ళ బళగరు అవర డాక్టర్ స్వరూపవన్నరియిద యోం-మళ్ళ రి గూ మ్యోర్య రాంబిగేంగనిగిగూ, పాళ్యేగా ళవుగళిగే సమానరాద వరిణామగళు మం కావడగూ అనివార్యవు అగత్యవాగి కిరిసివల్ వుదక్కే పూర్వసూచనెయంతే యుదుబాగి రే రిసొంయుత్తిదే.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ఒరిజిత మత్తు కెన్నాటక్ జాత్ వృత్తాంతగళు

The Dewan —దివానరు గౌరవార్థ- అ తర తనియు బళిసు బార్ పంచేయగా, వి వ రవర పవాణంంరా మ్యేసూరిగే ఇ ట్టరు పిలేదార్ ఎవార్గళూ కరియమిళల ట్టిరు

Honor of salute to Dewan —తుది సోంక పిళవాడ పుంటానిరువ చామ్ప్ బేట్ లిళిసుత్తేవెందరే.—శ్రీమ స్మకారాజదివరు రమ్మ దివానరిగే గౌరవార్థ మ్యేసూరు రా జ్యదోళ్ ఒంభత్తు తోపుగళు ఖాతుబవు రాజ్యే పంన్ను కట్టిసిదరేంబుదు, యాకెంద్రి అగబోల్లదు.

State Loan —మ్యేసూరు సంస్థానక్కే తుగ అగిరువ పాలవన్ను తీర్చిసిబిళ్ళుంద్రి వ్యాప్ర శుశ్రీమేయాగిన్ను జనరింద పాలశేరిబు వ పత్రిళ్ళ పూర్వవే ప్రసిద్ధవల్లట్టిద్దేవే ఆయుంశగళన్ను మహారాజాదరవు ఇంక్యమిసర్ మింగినవరన్ను శ్రీర్థిక్కే- అగబుతుబేంబుద వను మనుసిపిదంతేయూ, పాలుశేరియంద యో షాడు వడెయుతిరువుదాగియూ వృత్తాం కవిచేయంకు తిలిసి పాళ్యాయ: ఇన్నిన్నింంగా బర్ చ్రూపు బంబళాగిరువుదరింద ఖాళీ శాదనూ అవరే మ్యేసూరు పత్రాంధదమ తిపాల పిళాయి శ్రీర్థపాలక్కే-ఖాజీదాగా బబ్బేయాగి తోంరుత్తేంపు ఒళశ్రేణదబ్బీట్లేయు ర్ పత్రిళే తిలియుతిదే.

Mr R Krishnaiengar, c.s.i —శ్రీయు లాల్ దేవ్ముటి కిమ్మిషనర్ మేఁ కృష్ణయ్యంగార్ సి. ఎస్. ఐ యవర శ్రీమద్వివిధకా కాదద పత్రిగళన్ను ప్రధానన్యాయాధిపతిగళ ప్రకారవాగి తోంరుత్తేంపు ఒళశ్రేణదబ్బీట్లేయు ర్ పత్రిళే తిలియుతిదే.

పంస్థానదల్లి మాడిద నవారిగే అవర అహీ తాప్రకారక్రియగళన్ను మీరదిరలు తీర్మానిసిద తీర్పిగె నావు జోకలాగదు. వరంతు సంస్థానద కాయ్యనిర్వహణెయన్ను రద్దుమాడిసి మేరే వ్యక్తియొబ్బరిగె వహిసిరువుదు కాగి మాతకేదంతే తోరుత్తే.

The Resident.—మైసూరు రేసిడెంటరు శ్రీయుత వర్. జె. డి. సాండర్సు పాదుకొళరకల్లు కూడుకరిసంగళ రజాదమేరే విలాయతిగె హో యాగుత్తిరువుదాగి యూ, అవరు తేళుత్తిరువవన్ను తిరిగెహచ్చిదుదు మే। పాండ్‌చోల్డ్ గవరు నోడలేంబుదేయూ ఒళిదేవర ఇంగ్లిష్‌మనరిగి తోరిసబహుదు.

Attempt to murder ఈదినగె బెంగళూరిన సివిల్ ఆసుపత్రెయల్లి నోడలెంబ ఒబ్బ వ్యక్తియన్ను యారో దోడ్డకల్లినింద హొడెదిరువుదు కండుబందిద్దరు. ఆదరింద ఆతనిగె తీవ్రవాద గాయవాగిద్దు ఆసుపత్రెయల్లి చికిత్సెయన్ను కొడలాగుత్తిదె. ఆతనిగె ఎరడు మదువెయాగిరువుదు తిళిదుబందిదె. ఆతన హెండతియు ఇదే రీతియల్లి కొలెయాగిరువుదు తిళిదుబందిదె. ఆదరింద పోలీసరు ఆరోపిగళన్ను బంధిసిరువుదాగి తిళిదుబందిదె.

The Panchayat Mimamsa — మేలుకోటె సంస్కృత కాలేజినల్లి ఉపాధ్యాయరాగిరువ శ్రీయుత వేంకటాచార్యరు రచిసిరువ పంచాయతి మీమాంసె ఎంబ పుస్తకవన్ను ఇత్తీచెగె ప్రకటిసిద్దారె. ఈ పుస్తకవు ఎంటు అధ్యాయగళల్లి విభజిసల్పట్టిరువుదు ఇదరల్లి పంచాయతి విషయదల్లి ఎల్లరిగూ తిళియబేకాద విషయగళన్ను సరళవాద రీతియల్లి వివరిసలాగిదె. ఇదు ఎల్లరిగూ ఉపయోగవాగువంతిదె. ఇదర బెలెయన్ను ఎంటణెయ భాగక్కె ఒందు రూపాయియంతె నిగదిసలాగిదె. ఇదు సంస్కృతదల్లి రచనెయాగిరువుదరింద ఆ భాషెయల్లి పరిణితియుళ్ళవరిగె మాత్ర ఉపయోగవాగువుదు. ఆదరింద ఇదన్ను కన్నడక్కె భాషాంతరిసి ప్రకటిసిదరె ఎల్లరిగూ ఉపయోగవాగువుదు. ఆదరింద ఇదన్ను కన్నడక్కె భాషాంతరిసి ప్రకటిసలు ఆసక్తరాగిరువవరు ఎల్లరూ ప్రయత్నిసబేకెందు నావు బయసుత్తేవె.

Reductions — కాలిల్లి లేంటాగిరువ డిపార్టుమెంటుగళన్ను వింద ఆరుడిపార్టుమెంటుగళాగి మాడి మిళిక్క ప్రమేయం డిపార్టుమెంటుగళన్ను ఒడెదు విసువంతేయూ, అవుగళ లచాఁమేయన్నూ తాను పాల వలానాడువంతేయూ, ఈ ఎల్లవ నదేయవరాగి తిళిదుబరుత్తే. ఈగె వజాబి గళక్కాగి యూ వేతనవేంబుదన్నూ కొత్తాగద ద్దాన్యూ మోడలిందలూ, కోలారు కడూరు తిప్పిగొట్టెగళు తాత్కాలికవాగి తగ్గిసల్పట్టిరువుదు వజాబుగళు కొత్తాగి నియామగొళలు ఎల్లవు కొత్తగళు ఖాయంగళు వజాబుగళు తగ్గిసల్పట్టిరువుద

THE GERMAN EMPRESS

బెర్లిన్, ౧౫నే జూన్నె —జర్మనీ దేశపు రాజ్ఞి మహారాణిగారి శుభకోరి ఇంటిమీద కొంపెయ్యడానికి ఏదైనా కారణాన్ని ఆలోచిస్తూ ఉన్నారట.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA

సెంటపీటర్స్‌బర్గ్, ౧౩నే జూన్నె.—కజాక్ ప్రాంతాలకు, మరీ ప్రత్యేకంగా, కజాక్ ప్రజలకు, కొత్తగా నియమించబడిన గవర్నర్ జనరల్ కౌంట్ కాలిఫ్‌మన్ అక్కడ ఏర్పాటు చేసిన ఉత్సవాలు ముగిసిన తరువాత, ఆయన రష్యా పక్షాన పర్షియాకు రాయబారిగా వెళ్ళడానికి సిద్ధపడుతున్నట్టు తెలుస్తున్నది.

ASIA

A MAHARAJ IN TROUBLE

ఊటీ, ౧౫నే జూన్నె —మహారాజకవర్ని ఒట్టి తుంటరిగా కుమారుడైన కశ్మీర్, [illegible] మహారాజుగారి మీద అనేక ఫిర్యాదులు వచ్చాయి. ఆయన ఇటీవల ఊటీకి వచ్చినప్పుడు ఆయన ప్రవర్తన ఎలా ఉన్నదో ఇక్కడ ఉన్న ఆంగ్లేయులు చాలామంది చెప్పుకొన్నారు. ఆయన ఇక్కడ ఉన్నప్పుడు ఆయన ఆరోగ్యం గురించి ప్రతిరోజూ ఒక బులిటిన్ ప్రకటిస్తూ వచ్చారు. ఆయన ఆరోగ్యం ఇప్పుడు బాగానే ఉన్నదని ఆ బులిటిన్లు చెప్పుతున్నాయి. ఆయన ఇక్కడ ఉన్నప్పుడు ఆయన ఆరోగ్యం గురించి ప్రతిరోజూ ఒక బులిటిన్ ప్రకటిస్తూ వచ్చారు. ఆయన ఆరోగ్యం ఇప్పుడు బాగానే ఉన్నదని ఆ బులిటిన్లు చెప్పుతున్నాయి. ఆయన ఇక్కడ ఉన్నప్పుడు ఆయన ఆరోగ్యం గురించి ప్రతిరోజూ ఒక బులిటిన్ ప్రకటిస్తూ వచ్చారు. ఆయన ఆరోగ్యం ఇప్పుడు బాగానే ఉన్నదని ఆ బులిటిన్లు చెప్పుతున్నాయి.

THE BOMBAY LIBEL CASE

ముంబై, ౧౮నే జూన్నె —తుదిని పర్యాలోచన త్వరలో ఇండియన్ ఫ్రీడమ్‌కీయమీద్ కేరట్టుట్ట మాజనవ్య కొంద్దమైన వివాదకరమైనదనీ, ప్రిన్సిపల్ ఫ్రాన్సిస్ అరెస్ట్ అయిన, పిల్లర్ ఫ్రాన్సిస్‌గారికి లేఖాబిగారి కాపుగానని కోర్టు, ఇష్టపడుతూ, ప్రిన్సిపల్ ఫ్రాన్సిస్ గారి కేసు కోర్టులో ఉన్నప్పుడు ఆయన ఏమీ వ్రాయకూడదని ఆదేశించారు. ఇక ఈ కేసులో ఇంకా ఏమీ వ్రాయకూడదని ఆదేశించారు. ఇక ఈ కేసులో ఇంకా ఏమీ వ్రాయకూడదని ఆదేశించారు. ఇక ఈ కేసులో ఇంకా ఏమీ వ్రాయకూడదని ఆదేశించారు.

KANDAHAR NEWS

సిమ్లా, ౧౩నే జూన్నె —మాకు తాజాగా వచ్చిన కాందహార్ వార్తల ప్రకారం, కందహార్ కమిషనరు గారు ఈ నెల ౧౦వ తారీఖున ఆ ఊరి దర్బారు హాలులో ఒక పెద్ద దర్బారు చేసి, అందులో ఆ ప్రాంతాలలోని ముఖ్యులైన ప్రజలకు ఖిలాత్‌లు ఇచ్చారు. ఈ దర్బారులో ఆ ప్రాంతాలలోని ముఖ్యులైన ప్రజలకు ఖిలాత్‌లు ఇచ్చారు. ఈ దర్బారులో ఆ ప్రాంతాలలోని ముఖ్యులైన ప్రజలకు ఖిలాత్‌లు ఇచ్చారు. ఈ దర్బారులో ఆ ప్రాంతాలలోని ముఖ్యులైన ప్రజలకు ఖిలాత్‌లు ఇచ్చారు.

AFRICA

THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION

అల్జీయర్స్, ౧౩నే జూన్నె,—ఆల్జీరియాలోని కబీలీ తెగవారు ప్రభుత్వానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా లేవదీసిన తిరుగుబాటు ఇంకా అణగలేదు. ఈ తిరుగుబాటు ఇంకా అణగలేదు. ఈ తిరుగుబాటు ఇంకా అణగలేదు. ఈ తిరుగుబాటు ఇంకా అణగలేదు.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

వృత్తాంతసంగ్రహము

Harbour Expenditure —ముంబాయి నౌకాశ్రయపు కట్టడాలకయిన ఖర్చు వివరాలు ఇలా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ ఖర్చులు ఇంకా పెరుగుతూనే ఉన్నాయి. ఈ ఖర్చులు ఇంకా పెరుగుతూనే ఉన్నాయి. ఈ ఖర్చులు ఇంకా పెరుగుతూనే ఉన్నాయి. ఈ ఖర్చులు ఇంకా పెరుగుతూనే ఉన్నాయి.

The Taluk Cutcherry at Wallajapet ఉత్తర ఆర్కాట్ జిల్లాలోని వాలాజాపేట తాలూకా కచేరీ ఇటీవల అగ్నిప్రమాదంలో కాలిపోయింది. ఈ కచేరీ ఇటీవల అగ్నిప్రమాదంలో కాలిపోయింది. ఈ కచేరీ ఇటీవల అగ్నిప్రమాదంలో కాలిపోయింది. ఈ కచేరీ ఇటీవల అగ్నిప్రమాదంలో కాలిపోయింది.

The Dewan.—తిరువాంకూరు దివానుగారి ఆరోగ్యం ఇంకా పూర్తిగా కుదుటపడలేదు. ఈ దివానుగారి ఆరోగ్యం ఇంకా పూర్తిగా కుదుటపడలేదు. ఈ దివానుగారి ఆరోగ్యం ఇంకా పూర్తిగా కుదుటపడలేదు. ఈ దివానుగారి ఆరోగ్యం ఇంకా పూర్తిగా కుదుటపడలేదు.

The Police —తిరువాంకూరు సంస్థానపు పోలీసు బలగాలను కొత్తగా ఏర్పాటు చేయడానికి ప్రయత్నాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఈ ప్రయత్నాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఈ ప్రయత్నాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఈ ప్రయత్నాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి.

House trespass and theft —ముంబాయి బ్యాంకు ఆఫ్ సేలంలో కాషాయంబరి వీధిలోని ఈ సేలం బంగిరయ్యశెట్టారి వీధిలోని ఈ సేలం బంగిరయ్యశెట్టారి వీధిలోని ఈ సేలం బంగిరయ్యశెట్టారి వీధిలోని ఈ సేలం బంగిరయ్యశెట్టారి వీధిలోని.

THE MYSORE GAZETTE

ఇది మహారాజా రాజశ్రీ కృష్ణరాజేంద్ర వొడయర్ గారి ఆజ్ఞానుసారం ప్రకటించబడుతున్నది.

ఇది ప్రతి సోమవారం ప్రచురించబడుతుంది.

సం. ౧౧౩ తేదీ ౧౫నే జూన్నె ౧౮౮౧

ఈ సంచికలో ఈ క్రింది అంశాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ సంచికలో ఈ క్రింది అంశాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ సంచికలో ఈ క్రింది అంశాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ సంచికలో ఈ క్రింది అంశాలు ఉన్నాయి.

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

ಸಂಪುಟ. ೮.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, JULY 25TH 1881. [No. 29.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು:—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಆಷಾಢ ಶುದ್ಧ ೫ನೇ ಭಾನುವಾರ ೧೮೮೩. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೨೯.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 25TH JULY, 1881.

FINANCIAL POLICY IN MYSORE.

It is with deep regret we learn that there is about to be a change in the financial policy of the Government of the Mysore State. From the date of the rendition, in March last, up to within a few days ago, it was supposed that the greatest economy, compatible with efficiency for the conduct of the state service, was to be carried out, especially as the state is in debt, which it will take many long years to liquidate. It was also supposed that the European Officers of the old Mysore Commission were to be gradually eliminated—and, as we know, most of them have gone away—so that those remaining should not have a longer period allowed them for the retention of their appointments than eighteen months from the date of the rendition. These were wise measures of economy, and if faithfully carried out, would rehabilitate the financial condition of the state, and render His Highness the Maharajah a solvent native prince. These measures are also supported by the consideration that, five years hence, the Maha-Rajah's Government will have to make provision for the payment to the British Government of a very largely increased subsidy, which will make a most perceptible and tangible drain on the straitened resources of the state. Then, there is also the consideration that a severe scarcity, if not an actual famine, is impending over the country, owing to the failure of the South West monsoons, and such a contingency, of course, means remissions of large portions of the revenue and making *takavi* advances to impoverished ryots. Under the circumstances, we have a right to expect that the Government of His Highness the Maharajah would stick to the original policy of strict economy in every department of the state. We could not possibly expect that the representative of the British Government in this Province, or the Maha-Rajah's advisers, would recommend measures which would do away with the hope of re-establishing this state in its financial resources and expenditure. We would naturally think that, as time went by, the advisers of His Highness would so regulate the pecuniary affairs of the state, that in a few years hence, we should be justified in looking out for a surplus, instead of a deficit, in the revenues; but the course of action now pursued by the Resident, Sir James Gordon and the high officers of the British protectorate, whom Sir James consults, is such as to shew that it is apparently not the intention of the British Government that the state should be freed, as soon as possible, from the thraldom of debt in which it is bound. At all events, it is evident, from what we are about to state, as to the projected financial policy, that the Government of India, if eventually it becomes a consenting party to the proposed arrangement, will not have sufficiently considered the financial burden which it is about to place on this state, in addition to all those which are looming in the not far distant future. It would now seem that there is a most notable scheme at present under consideration by the Resident at the Court of His Highness—a scheme which is not the outcome of Sir James Gordon's cogitations on state affairs at all, but the suggestive emanations of those in the service of His Highness, the Maharaja, whose pecuniary interests it is to "hold on" as long as possible to the skirts of His Highness' Government. But Sir James Gordon is so far to blame as to give heed to the suggestions put forth, and to support them with the weight of his authority. The proposal is nothing more or less than that all the present European officers of the Mysore State, for example, the Deputy Accountant General and Comptroller, the Chief Engineer of the Department Public Works, the Examiner of Public Works Department Accounts, and others who are virtually "heads of departments," should be retained in the service, not for the next eighteen months, as was originally agreed upon, but for the next *seven years*, on their present expensive salaries! Now, what *can* we say to so cool and deliberate a suggestion as this? The State is in debt to a large extent, there is an increase of the subsidy to the British. Government not far off, there is another scarcity, if not a famine, impending, which will involve remissions of revenue, and yet, in spite of all these facts, it is deliberately proposed to keep on expensive European officers for the next seven years! We have only to make the statement for the reader to perceive the utter injustice of the measure. We can hardly repress our indignation and surprise that such a proposal should have been made at all. But it is but well deserved justice to the Dewan and the other Native advisers of His Highness, to say, that *they* are strongly opposed to this extraordinary scheme, proposed by Sir James Gordon's advisers for his consideration and sanction. Mr. Rangachariu, we understand, is very much against the scheme, and has already recorded his opposition. Whatever difference of opinion there may have been in these columns as to the justice of the appointment of the present Dewan and his fitness for the office, we think we cannot but congratulate the Mysore people on having in the chief adviser of His Highness a man who has the courage of his convictions, and opposes himself to measures which tend to weaken an already impoverished state. Of course, the scheme, on which we have been commenting, cannot be carried out without the sanction of the Government of India, on the authority of the Secretary of State and Council for India; it is to be hoped, therefore, that these two authoritative bodies will disapprove and disallow the proposed measure altogether, so that, in the end, we may find this State of Mysore freed from the overwhelming incubus of debt, and on the road to progress and prosperity, as it ought to be, like other Native States, not half so large and important.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE RECENT RACES.—We are glad to record that for the last two days of the recent horse races at Bangalore, namely, Thursday and Saturday last, the restriction against the assembly of the conveyances of the public, who could not or would not pay Rs. 20 for entrance into the carriage enclosure at the grand stand, was removed by the Honorary Secretary and members of the Race committee. The result was, as we anticipated, immense throngs of people of all classes of the people assembled on the grounds on both evenings, especially on Saturday, when there must have been at least 10,000 persons, at the lowest calculations, present. The whole scene was quite animated and picturesque, and the ground really presented much of the lively characteristics of a race-course. It is to be hoped that the race committee will not commit a similar error next year, the error, namely, of considering themselves lords of all they survey and special proprietors of His Highness the Maharajah's highway, as they did, for the first two days of the races.

SIR JAMES GORDON, K. C. S. I.—On Saturday last, Sir James D. Gordon, K. C. S. I., the Resident at the Court of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, left Bangalore for Bombay, *en route* to England, on three months' leave. This sudden departure of the Resident, we believe, is owing to the recent domestic loss he has suffered in the death of his sister, Miss. Gordon. Mr. J. D. Sandford, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Chief Judge of the Mysore State, will act as Resident in the room of Sir James, so that the Chief Judgeship will be vacant. The acting appointment may, of course, be claimed by any one of the three Civil and Sessions Judges of Divisions, and if one of them was nominated to the post, there could be hardly any ground for public dis-satisfaction; but, we think that, amongst the three Civil and Sessions Judges, the one who has the strongest claims to the acting Chief Judgeship of the Mysore State, is Colonel T. G. Clarke, the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nagar Division. The officer who last acted in this most important judicial post, during the absence on leave of Mr. Sandford, was Colonel Hay, but as that gentleman is now on furlough, we do not think his *locum tenens*, Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer, can consider himself entitled to the post, as he is the most recent amongst the Civil and Sessions Judges appointed under the Maharajah's Government. On the other hand, Mr. Thamboo Chettiar, as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, is junior in that grade of the state service to Colonel Clarke. We have hardly a doubt that such will be the disposition of the most important and responsible judicial post in the State, during the acting on other duty by the Chief Judge, and, we think no better selection can be made. Colonel Clarke's Judicial career in this Province has not been marked by any very glaring errors of judgment, and, on the whole, he strives to administer justice in such a manner as to afford satisfaction to the public. On the other hand, the consensus of public opinion will be found to be in favour of Mr. Thamboo Chettiar, as a high Judicial officer of larger legal acumen and wider experience and knowledge.

THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.—The Church of England has lost one of its most highly esteemed and widely known priests, by the death of the Revd. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D. D, the Dean of Westminster Abbey. Dr. Stanley was an accomplished scholar and a widely read author, and a man of the most broad and liberal principles and sympathies in religion. He did not commit the mistake usual amongst English divines, that because a man was not a Christian and of the Church of England, therefore, he had no religion by which to save his soul alive. The following account of Dr. Stanly is taken from *Men of the Times*:—

"The very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn, D. D., son of the late Dr Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, was born about 1815, was educated under Dr. Arnold, at Rugby, and commenced a distinguished career at Oxford, by obtaining a scholarship at Balliol College, and shortly after the Newdegate prize for his English poem "The Gipsies." After gaining the Ireland scholarship, he took a First Class in Classics in 1837, gained the Latin Essay prize in 1839, and the English Essay and Theological prizes in 1840, when he was, elected a Fellow of University College. He was for twelve years Tutor of his College, was Select Preacher in 1845-46; Secretary of the Oxford University Commission, 1850-52; Canon of Canterbury from 1851 till 1858; Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London from 1858 till

1863, when he became Dean of Westminster He received the degree of L I D from the University of St Andrews in Feb., 1871, took part in the proceedings of the "Old Catholic" Congress held at Cologne in Sept., 1872, was elected one of the Select Preachers at Oxford by 349 votes against 217, Dec., 11, 1872, and was installed as Lord Rector of the University of St Andrews, March 31, 1875 Dr Stanley first became known to the literary world by his admirable "Life of Dr Arnold," published in 1844. It was followed by "Stories and Essays on the Apostolical Age," 1846, "Memoir of Bishop Stanley," 1850, "The Epistles to the Corinthians," 1854, "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," 1854, 6th edit 187-, "Sinai and Palestine in connection with their History," 1855, "Sermons on the Duty of Evangelical and Apostolical Teaching," 1859, Sermons on various subjects preached before the University of Oxford, in 1860-3, Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church," 1861, fifth edit 1869, "Sermons preached in the East," with appendix on his second visit to Palestine with H R H the Prince of Wales, 1862, "Letter to the Bishop of London on Subscription," and "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church, 2 vols., in 1863-65, "Encouragements of Christian,' and "Reasonable, Holy, and Living Sacrifice a Sermon," 1864, "Creation of Man a Sermon," 1865, and "Sermon Dedication of Westminster Abbey, the 800th Anniversary," 1866, "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey," 1867, third edit 1869, "The Three Irish Churches an Historical Address," second edit, 1869, "Essays on Church and State," 1870, "The Athanasian Creed with a preface on the General recommendations of the Ritual Commission," 1871, "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland," 1872, and "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age, 1874 He contributed various articles to reviews and magazines, and many papers to Dr Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Biography,' and "Dictionary of the Bible," to the "Transactions of the Archæological Institute," and to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*'

AN AMILDAR IN TROUBLE

కానాహళ్ళిశిరస్తదార్ చారకాడ వ్యేద్య వింకటోదరిగారు మేజోడేకి ఒందుచోట్లకు వెళ్ళవలసియుండుటచే అల్లిని బాకీమొత్తాలు తీరిపోయినవి. ఈ కి॥ చెప్పుటకేమ్మకవర్లి ఈ ఊరి కేటకానియిన్న సరిలో అంగ్ చారరు వీరిని ఒకరిని చూచి "ఏమయ్యా నీవు ఇంకా ఇక్కడ నుండి వెళ్ళలేదా? నీవు ఇక్కడ ఉండరాదు. వెంటనే వెళ్ళిపో" అని కోపముతో పలికిరి. ఈ మాటలు విని వారు ఏమియు మాట్లాడక వెళ్ళిపోయిరి. ఈ సంగతి వారు ఇంటికి వచ్చి తమ భార్యతో చెప్పగా ఆమె "ఏమండీ! మీరు ఇంత అవమానమును పొందినను ఊరకుంటిరి. మీరు ఇంత పిరికివారని నేను ఎరుగను. మీరు ఇంత అవమానమును పొందిన తరువాత ఇక్కడ ఉండుట ఎందుకు? మీరు ఇక్కడ ఉండుట నాకు ఇష్టము లేదు. మీరు ఇక్కడ ఉండిన నేను ఇక్కడ ఉండను. నేను మా పుట్టింటికి వెళ్ళిపోవుదును. మీరు ఇక్కడ ఉండి ఏమి చేయుదురో చేయుడు" అని పలికెను. ఈ మాటలు విని వారు "ఏమి చేయుదును? నేను ఇక్కడ ఉండుటకు ఇష్టము లేకపోయినను ఉద్యోగము చేయుటకు ఇక్కడ ఉండవలసి వచ్చినది. ఉద్యోగము చేయుటకు ఇక్కడ ఉండుట

శీంశే ముంకొవ వ్యజ్ఞోపవ్రవళ్కీ- మోడ నిట్టరు. ఇవగళు తమ్మగళ్ళు కపచ్ గళ్ళి బర కరాగిద్దరే బేరే దుర్వ్యవ్తిగళ్ళి అవరబుద్ధి జోగచేయుసువను. ఇవిల్లచే మోడదవరం ద అవకాశగళు దెవ్టరుతవే. అదన్ను అవగళు కదలీకు- వ్యాయాధిపతిగళు మిక్షియల్లదప్పుదుం ది యోర్వుదిల్లకాయిరు. ఈ దెవ్టు లవాదమే శీ శిమెయ ఇంగవేట్లా అదనూ చిలాఇగరే ఇంకు. బేరేట్లా ఒందకొంటు కొందరే గళు సంభవిసియివే. మత్తు యితిసి అంగ భూతిన్ని వ్రేకరిసెట్ల శీలవల్లచే మోడద నిందె అవసుంధుగుళు కట్టి కొంటు ఇంకా శాఖి మోటిగళు వచ్చి వేరుంగిసి మోరి మాలిమం కి జెబుసబేకెంను మోరిసుతలూ మోరిసువ వకారియం యిస్తారే. ఈదేశద్దిశిక పా మాన్యవాగి ఆబార్ అగబయుబాగ భాగవు ది న్నూ కొస్తోయిసుతిరే. అదన్నెల్ల నరాం కదవరు శ్రేయిముంటుపద నిబంధనేగళమేలే శ్రీకరిగి ములబడిసికొట్టరే బంగళ మోరు లుంటాదెయ్. సర్వే పెట్టల్ మెంట్ యివవర శీఅరిసువవరు ప్రతివి మిత్ర భాగవన్ను ని ర్ణయ మల్లిసి బటాయి వర్తనెయన్ను అల్లియల్లి బ్రకియిసుసుదవరే చేశ స్వల్ప ఆవాదాతీతు. ధార్వాడేరళ్ళకాసువదు. శ్లొష్టిద్దరే ఇన్ను ఐ క్యల్ప కాలదొళగే మోడ్రాసుద కసబేములు భవానవకాశవే పూర్వ కాలదల్లి కంగొ జ్ఞ్ర్ శీమెగు శ్రీశరగిబేయు రుశీమెయల్లి బకుం వల్లిల్ యి శ్రీందు పరిస్థితాన్నడల్లి మోడ తుగ వ్రదేశ శీమెగు మోడ్రాసు ప్రాంతద కొందరేగళు వేష్టి అవగ తు చేశ బిట్టు ఉర్ నూబ్లోడ శీమెగే మోడ్రాసిగె కరియదు ఎంబ వాతిగే కేడాగిదే ఇరన్నెల్ల నమ్మ వ్యవకేమ ఇవా రవహరేడాకుగు ముద్దు వరాసురగేడి కేమ్మ వ్రచిగళమోరే అధికారానంద వ్యవస్థే మాడిదరే ఈదేశద్గే ఆగిరువ ఇవాగియా ముంచే ఆగతిక్క- ఇవాగియా కప్పు మోడుళు టాగిరే. ఇల్లవారనే బంగి పంగటుగుంటా రావు. మోరిసుగు- గిరి దండిసి ఇాలు యు న్యాయవంచి వ్రదేశగిరి తికిసాదవన్ను అవ వరే తిరిసికొంగు- దను మాడబేకాగిదే కూడ జోరు కొన్ గూబ్లోడ శీమెగే మోడ్రాసు కియవను వాతిగే కేడాగిదే ఇరన్నెల్ల నమ్మ వ్యవకేమ ఇవా రవహరేడాకుగు ముద్దు వరాసు

63, when he became Dean of Westminster. e received the degree of L. L. D. from the niversity of St. Andrews in Feb., 1871; took rt in the proceedings of the "Old Catholic" ongress held at Cologne in Sept, 1872; was ected one of the Select Preachers at Oxford 349 votes against 217, Dec., 11, 1872; and as installed as Lord Rector of the University St. Andrews, March 31, 1875 Dr. Stanley st became known to the literary world by his dmirable "Life of Dr. Arnold," published in 844. It was followed by "Stories and Essays n the Apostolical Age," 1846: "Memoir of ishop Stanley," 1850, "The Epistles to the orinthians," 1854, "Historical Memorials of anterbury," 1854, 6th edit. 1872; "Sinai nd Palestine in connection with their History," 857, "Sermons on the Unity of Evangelical nd Apostolical Teaching," 1859; Sermons on arious subjects preached before the University Oxford, in 1860 3, Lectures on the History f the Eastern Church" 1861, 4th edit. 1869; Sermons preached in the East," with appendix n his second visit to Palestine with H. R. H. e Prince of Wales, 1862, "Letter to the ishop of London on Subscription," and "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," 2 ols., in 1863 65; "Encouragements of Orthodox," and "Reasonable, Holy, and Living acrifice a Sermon," 1861; "Creation of Man; Sermon," 1865; and "Sermon Dedication f Westminster Abbey, the 800th Anniversary," 866; "Historical Memorials of Westminster bbey," 1867, third edit. 1869; "The Three rish Churches an Historical Address," second dit., 1869; "Essays on Church and State," 870, "The Athanasian Creed: with a preface n the general recommendations of the Ritual ommission," 1871; "Lectures on the History f the Church of Scotland," 1872, and "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age," 1874. le contributed various articles to reviews and agazines, and many papers to Dr Smith's Dictionary of Classical Biography," and Dictionary of the Bible," to the "Transactions of the Archeological Institute," and to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*."

AN AMILDAR IN TROUBLE.

ಾನಪಾಪಹಳ್ಳಿಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್‌ಕಾಚ್ಚೆಕ್ಕ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಒಂದುಹೊಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಕಂಡಾಗ ಬಿಸಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂ ಚಾಲಿಯಾದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾ ಹಿ ಚೆಲ್ಲುವಿಕೆಮ್ಮಿಷವರಲ್ಲಿ ಾ ಹಾಕಿ ಜೇಷಾನಿಯ್ದ ಘನರೀ ಅಮಲ್ದಾರರು ಜೋಂದರೆಗೆ ಹಿಡಿಸಿಯಿಂಪವರಾಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಬ ಪ್ರಾಧವಹುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಪರಂಪ್ರ ಮೋಗ್ಗಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲ್ ಕಿರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವದು ಜ್ಞಾನಿಯರೆ,—" ವಸರೀ ಶಾಬ್ಲಾಯ ಸೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಲುಳ್ಳಿಯೆಂಬ ಗಾಮ್ಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಾತಾಸ್ಯನೆಂಬವರು ತಮ್ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿರಾಯರು ಟೂರಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಯಾಜಿಕೆ ಒಂದೆರಡುತಿಂ ಸಕ್ಕೆಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿಸದರು. ಅವಂಕರಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆಜ್ಞಾ ರಿಯಾದ ಳ್ಳುವಳಿ ರ್ಯಾಮ್‌ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅಮಲ್ದಾ ರರಿಗೆಕೆರಿಯಿಲಿಯಂ, ಅವರು ಖುದ್ದುಹೋಗಿ ಜಾಗದ ಪಾತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿಸೋಡಿ ಅವು ತಾವಾಯಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕೆಲ್ಲಾಡಿಂದ ಘನರಾಜ್ಯ ಕುಳ್ಳಂಗಿಪಾ ಯ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದರು ಕೆಸವುಕೊಳ್ಳಕೂಡದೆಂ ಸುಜೇರಿ ಅವನ್ನು, ಕೆಸೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುಹೋ ದರೆಂಬಲು, ಕೆಲವುದಿನಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಕ್ಷುಕಾರ ತಿ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕರಾಜೇಜಾಪಿಸಲ್ಕೆಕ್ಕೆ,ಅತಿಕ್ರಮ ಗಣಿಗೆ ಅಂಕುಶಾಯಿಗೆಯನ್ನುಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಬಾಕೀ ಜೋಬಲಗನ್ನು ಘನಕ್ಕರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿ ರುವಹಾಗೆ ಕಿರಿಪಡಂತೆಯೂ, ಅಖಿಕ ಸ್ವಸ್ಥಿವ ತನ ಮಾಡಿಸ್ಪೇಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದುಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದಲಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ರ್ಯಾದುಮಾಡಿದಂತೆಯೂ, ಅತನು ಘನರೀ ರ್ಯಾದನ್ನು ಪೆಲ್ಲುಟಿಕಿಮ್ಮಿಷರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಾಕಿಯಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕಡಿಪಿಂದಂತೆಯೂ, ಕಿರಿ ಚೆನ. ರೆಯಾಮಿ ಸಕ್ಕೆಕಘನಕ್ಕೆ ಸನಗೆಸೊಕ್ಕಾ ಸಲ್ಲಿ. ಪರರೀ ಅಮಲ್ ಚಾರಮೇಶೆ ಬೇರೆಒಂ ಪ ಕಾಲವೀಮೊಕ್ಕದೆಯಸಕ್ಕ ಬಂದಿಸುತ್ತೆ. ಮೀ ನಂದರೆ, ಅವರ ಶಾಬ್ಲಾಕಿಗೆಸೇರಿದ ಒಂದುಗಾ ಮಾವಕ್ಕೆಲ್ ನಂಜರಾಜೇಅರಸುಮೊಂಬಸರ ಮೆ ರಮಮೆಯೆತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಮಲ್ ಚಾರರು ಪಾರೋಲ್ ಯಾಗಿ ಮೀರಮುಮಾಡುಲಿಂಗಳೆಗೆ ತರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡ್ಯಂಡಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆಸ್ಸು ಮಂಡಿಲ ಬಗೆ ನಾವ್‌ನು-ಹಕೆಯೂ, ಅದರಖರೀದಿ ಕಾಪ ತೀಮಾಡಿದೆಯಾಯ್ದದಕಂರ ವದರೀಅರಮ ನಿ ರ್ಯಾಮು-ಪಿಸಿದ ಚಾಸಿ ಕಿರಿಯುಮಾಡ್ತೇಂಬಿದ್ದು."

ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರವಾರವಮಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ದೃಢಪಡಿ ಕಾಳ್ಳಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಕ್ಕೆಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪಿಕ್ಕ-ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಾಸಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪಿಣಾಮಿಸಲಾರದೆ ಯಜ್ಞೇ ಜೆ. ವರಂಟು ಇಂತಾ ನಂಬ್ಯಾಗಳನ್ನಿ ತಾವು ಎ ಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿಯವೆಂತಂದರೆ. ಈ ರಾಸ್ಯದ ಅಧಿ ಪತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಯಂಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಿಯಿರುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ತ ಪಂಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಧಿ ಕಾರಿಯೂ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಆವರಿಕ್ ಯಾವ ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಸೂ ಕೊಂಡೆಹಿಲ್ಲವಂತೆಯೂ, ಪ್ರಬಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚಾ ಸಾನಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಚೇತರಿಸಿ ಆಪಾಯಿಂಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ವಂತೆಯೂ, ಇಮವರಿಗೆ ವಿವರ್ತಿಸಿಕಾಗಿ ಮೊದ ಲು ವಿಜ್ಞಪ್ತಿ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಅನುಭವ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ ಸ್ವಸ್ಥಯೋಚ್ಚಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಾಹಿರವಾ ಯಿಂದಲಾಗುವುದೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪರಂಪರೆಯೂ, ಪರಂಪರೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಸೋತ್ತರ ಅಧಿಕೃತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ನನಿಯೂವ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳ ಸೌವು ಪಾಹಾಡ ಜಬಾಬ್ದಾರಿಕಾ ನುಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಕೂ, ತಮ್ಮಗಳ ಪಕ್ಕದರ್ಶಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಮೇಷಾಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂದಲೂ, ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾಜಾರ್ಯಾಕಕ್ಕೆಯಿಂ ದಲೂ, ಕಾಪಥಕ್ಕೆ ಒಶ್ವಾಸನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಅಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆಕೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿಸಂಪಾಗಿಸಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿಯೂ ಪರ್ವ ರಾಮವಿಸ್ಪಿನ್ನಿ ಪಡಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ- ಕಕ್ಕರಿಂಗೆ ಕೆ ಲವ ಸಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೊರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಪಾಸಿಲ್ಲಾಪಿದ್ದ ರೆ " ಪ್ರಯಂಪಸ್ಯಪ ಾ ನಾಸ್ಯತಿ,.

THE POPULAR IDEA ON THE PRESENT STATE OF MYSORE

ಪ್ರಿಯಂವಂಪೀಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರಿಗೆ

ಪ್ರಕಟಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ.

ವದರೀ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪುರಿಯ, ತಾವೆಕ್ಕಸಿ ಬ ರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಂಗಡವನ್ನು ಓಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಟನಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಸರ್ವರ ಪಮಕೆ ಬರೆಯ ಕಯುಂಟಿಸಿದರಾಗಿ ಯಿರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಮೊಗ್ಗಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಕ್ಷರಶಃ ಪ್ರಕಟನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕಾಣಿಸಿ ಬಿಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾ ಖ್ಯವಾಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ತಾವಾಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಕೃಷಿಜೀವಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಮೀಣ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕೊರ ಬೈಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಬರೆಯುಮುಖಾನಿಲೆಯಿಲ್ಲರಿಬಿಡಿ

"ಹಾಸಿಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಹಾಂತಿಂದ ತುಜೇಕದಿಸಿ ಲಿಖಿತಗಳು ಬಹಿರಂಗಾಯಿತು. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್‌ಕರಿಸಿ ಉಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ತೋತ್ತರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಕರಣಾಗಿ ಕಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾಮಿಕ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ವೃದ್ಧಿಕಲು ವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿ ಜೇಕ ಜೋಯಿಸಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಯುಂಟಾಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾ, ಕೇವಲ ಜಡಕೆನಕ್ಕೂ-, ಕುರಚಸ್ಥೆಗೂ, ಅಂತಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಹ್ಯಯಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರುವದನ್ನು ಕಂ ಪು ಮಃಖಾಯಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಕೆಮ್ಮ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಕಾ ರಣವದನ್ನು ಆದರ ಪರಿಚಾರವನ್ನೂ ತಿರಿಯುಕೊಂ ಳಿಲಾರದೆ, ತಿರಿದುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಆದರಂತೆ ನವಿ ಸಲಾರದೆ, ಯಿಂದಲದರಿಂದ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇಂಬು ಸ ರ್ವ ಪಕಾರಣವಾಗಿಯಿದೆ. ತುವಿಧವುಳ್ಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಕೈಲರೂ ಸಮಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಸ್ಯೆ ಅನಾವ ಸ್ಥೈಯಿಂದು ಸಂಭವಿಸಬಹುದಂದಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಕ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ. ಪುಸಿವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಸೈ ವಲು ಅಮಂಗಾವಿಸಲಾರದಾಗಿ, ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಕಿಗೂ ಆಕ್ಷೆಯೋಗಹೇಮಮನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಮಿಸಿಕೊ ಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ- ಅಕ್ಷತ್ತರಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪಾಲಕರೇ ಯಿಪ್ಪೇಗಾದಿ, ಅವಾಕಾರದೂ ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯ ಚಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಲ ಚೇಸೋಚಿತರೀತಿಗಾಗಿ ಮೇಲುಮಟ್ಟ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲೇಬೇಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಕಾಲಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಅಂತರ ಕಾಪ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅವರಅವಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ- ಬಾರದೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವಾಸ್ಯಾಕಮ್ಮ ಆಕಾಪಮನ್ನೂಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕಕ್ಕ-ಕಕ್ಕರದೆ ಅದು ಮೊಲ್ಲ ಪೌರಾಕ್ಷಯಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಲೇಕಾಗುವದೆ. ತುಅಂ ತೆ ಮೊಡ್ಡಕೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಲೇಕಾಗುವದೆ. ತುಅಂ ತೆಯಮ್ಮ ಮುಂಕಾಗಿ ಕಿರಿಮುಕೊಳ್ಳಿಂದು ಯಾ ಕೃ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಚಿವಕಕ್ಕ-ವರಿಗೆ ಲಾಭವೂ ಘಂಟೋ ಷವೂ, ಕಾರ್ಯಸ್ಥಾಯಿಂದ ಜಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಉ ದೇಶಿಕರಕ್ಕ-ವರಿಗೆ ಜಾಂತಿಯೂ ಅಮಿತಾನವೂ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಹುತ್ತಾವು. ತುಗ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಷಯ ವಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕಕ್ಕೆಕ್ಕ-ತನು ಎಷ್ಟನ ಆಕ್ಕ-ರೆಯನ್ನು ತ ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದರಂತೆ ಅವರಂಗಳು ಯಾಪಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ಯನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿಡಿಸಿರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತುರವಹಿಸುವೆಂ. ಇ ಕಾಮಕಿಸಬೇಕು, ವರಂಟು ಜಾಕೆ ಮಾಡುವದ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪನ್ನ ಪ್ರಿಸಿಂಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ- ಸಂಬಿಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮೂಲಾಜಿಸೆಯಾದವ ರಾಸಿಯಕ್ತಾಗಿ, ಜ್ಯಾಗಂದ ಕ್ಕೆ—ಕೆಲವು ಕೇವಲ ಕರೀದಕ್ಕ)ಮದಂದಕೇಳಿದ ವಿಷಕಕ್ಕೆ- (ಗಾಮವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ವೇತಕಾಯಿಯಾ, ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಸಿಗಳಾದಯೂ. ಕೆಲ ವುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಓಮಬರಣ ಕೆರಿಯ ಅಲ್ಪತೆಯಿ ಅಲ್ಪತೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಬಲ್ಲಾಕಾರಿಯೂ, ಯಿನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲ ವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂಕರಾಗಿ ಕೃಷಕಾರ ಪಾತ್ರೆಯಲು ಕೃಷಕಾರಿಯಾಯಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರವರಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ- ತಕ್ಕ-ಂತೆ ಪದುವ ಕಾರ್ಪಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುಪಡಿಸಿ ಪರೆ ಶೇಕದಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಣಿಯ ಘರ್ಷಾಂಶವೂ ವ್ಯ ಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಜ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ.

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೇಜಾಪನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಿಕವಾ ರ ವಿಮರ್ಶಕ್ಕವಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಚಿಂತಿಸ್ಯಾರ್ಹ ಮೆ ರೆಯಿಡುವೆ ಆದರ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಕ-ವಕಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸಿಯರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂತರವನು ಬೇ ರುವಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನಂದರೆ,ವಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಲೆಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಯೋಯಿರು. ಆರಂಭಾಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲ ಘವೇಯಿಲ್ಲವೆ ಪಾಲೀಯಂಬರ್ಯೋಯಿಯು.ಜರ್ಮಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಶಃ ಉಪಮೆ, ವಿತ್ತನ ಮುಂಕಾದ ಕೆಲವರು ಯಾಜನೆಯಾ ನಡಿಯುವವಕಕ್ಕೆ-ಲ್ಲಿಯೆಯು ಶೆ. ಪಾಸನವಿಧೇಯಾದ ಕಚೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಪಾಸಿ ಜೋಯಿಸು. ತುವರುವ ಪೆಳೆವಣ್ಣಾಗಿಆ ಜನ ರಿಗೆ ಸುಖವುಂಟಾಪೇಂಯ ಪರೀಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದವರಿಗೆ ಬಿ ಸಾಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲವಂಟು. ಇನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಯಿಶಃ ಪರ ಕೆಕಾಪಕಿದಂಡೆಯೋಯಿಂಪೆ. ಸರ್ವತ್ರಿ ಪದಾರ್ಥ ಗಳ ಚಾರಣೆ ದಿವಿದಿನಲ್ಲಾ ಪಕಾಯಿಪುರಿತೆ. ಶೀ ಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾಜು ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತೋಯಿತು. ಶೈಕ್ಷಿಯಾ ಯಿರುವಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಮ್ಮ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಮರಿಗಿದು ಸಮಿಕ ಜನುಭವಿಸುವಜನಿಗಾಗಿಯೆ ಕರಿಪಕಳಿಂದಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭೂಮಿ ಕೆರಕೊಂಡುಜೀವಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ-ವರಿಗೆ ಅದೂ ಅಮಗೂವಿವಿಪದ್ಧತಿ ಬೇರೆಗಿರುಲಭ್ಯ ಕಂ ದಾಯಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ ರಾ-ರದವರಕ್ಕೆ ಗಾದೆಯೂ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವೂ ಘಟಿಸುವದರಿಂದ ಅನು ಪಡಿಸಿ. ಶೈಕ್ಷಿಕರಾಗಾದ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ್ಪರಿಪಟ್ಟದಕ್ಕೆ- ಘನ ಆಗಬೇಯುಪ ಕರಜೀಕರಜೇಕ ಪಿಸ್ಸುಗಳಂಬ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಕವಿದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗಿವೆ. ಕಚೆಗೆಶೈಕ್ಷಿಕರು ಪ್ರವರ್ತಿಂಬಕೆರೆಗಳು ಅತರು ಉಪ್ಪಾದಕಕ್ಕೆ- ಘನ ಬರೂದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಂತಾಪಂಳಿತಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರನಂಗ ಪಡೆಲಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಶೇಕಕ್ಕೆ-ತನು ಮಲಿಷ್ಕ ರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುವಾಲಚೆಕೆಕಚ್ಚೆಗಳ ಹಾಮಾಗಾ ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಪಾಯಿಗೊಂದ ಶೈಕರು ಇಂತಿ ಬ್ಯಾಸ್ಯ-ಕೊಂಡಿಬೇಕಾದಭಾಷೆಯಾಲ್ಲಿಂಟಾಸು ಕೆಲೆ. ತುಕಂಡಿಗಳು ಪಡಲಾರದೆ ಶೈಕರುನೇಗಿಲನ್ನು ಒಗೆಟ್ಟು ಮಿಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂಜೋಗಾಸಾಲಿಮಾಡಿ ದರಬಹುದಾಗಿರೋದುತ್ತೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನವರದಲ್ಲಿ ಊರ ಯಾನಂಗಳು ಜಾಗೆಗಿ ಜೋರದು. ಊರಾಗೊಂ ದುಮನೆ ದೊಡ್ಡುಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಏಂಟು, ಯಾಸಲ ಬ್ರಗಳೂ ಅಳಿಯಂದಿರೆ ಜೋರುತ್ತೆ ಯೆಂದುಮಂ ಕಾಗಿ ಪಾನಾಪಥದಿಂದ ಸೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಲಹನಾದರದರ ಕಾರ್ಪಣ್ಯವೆಂದಂರೆ,—ತು ಸೈಮೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೃ ಷಿಯೇಮುಖ್ಯ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ವರಂಟು ಕೃ ಷಿ ಜೀವಿಗಳ ಉಪವೃತ್ತಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಅಲ್ಪವೃತ್ತಿ ಬಹಳ ಶರೀರ ಶ್ರಮ ದಿಂದಲೇ ಪಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಆಳುವವರ ಕೋ ಶ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನೆ ಬ್ರಕೆಕ್ಕ-ದ್ದಾ ಯೂ, ಯಾವಕಿಂದ. ಇಂತಾ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರ್ಯಾ ಲಿಸಿದು. ಪೂರ್ವದ ಸರ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಲಾಕ್ಷ ಾಜೆಯವು ಕಕ್ಕ-ವರ್ತಿಯನ್ನೂ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಂ ಧನಿಕಳನ್ನೂ ನೆಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿ ಅದರಕವಿಪಕ್ಷ ಜಂ ದರು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವಿನಿಷ್ಟವು ಉಂಟಾಗದೆ ಯೂ ಪಂಥಾಲಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುವೆ ಬಹುಜಾ ಲ ಪಕ್ಷವಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಜೇಕರಲ್ಲಿಧಾನ್ಯಲೂ ಪುಷ್ಕ ಳವಾಗಿ ಬಾಳಿಕಿತ್ತು. ಶೈಕರೆಲ್ಲ ಶ್ರಾಯಿಶಃ ಪು ಷ್ಟರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗಾಲಿಪ್ಪರ್ತಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಪಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತಾ ಲಮೊಲವು, ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾನರಿಕತನವೆಂಂ ವಿಶಾ ಲ ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಬೆಲ್ಲಿಲಮನ್ನು ಕಿರಿಯೂಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿ ಶೇವಮೊಂದುಮಿಶಾ ಮಿಕ್ಕ- ಯಾವ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಳಗೂ ತೀಯಿಸ್ಪಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಜೋಸೂವಡಂಬಾದಪೂ ರ್ವಪದ್ಧತಿಗಿರಪ್ಪಿ ಏಶ್ವಾರ್ಯಮೊಳಗೂ ಜಪ್ತಿಕಿಸಂ ಭವಿಸಿತು. ಜೇಕಕ್ಕೆ- ಬಾರ್ ಬಾರ್ ಅನಾವೃಷ್ಟ್ಯಾ ದಿ ಕುದ್ದ-ತೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಿಸ್ವಪ್ರಾಣರಾದರೆ. ಒಂದುವರ ಷದಧಾರ್ಯಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ಧಾರವಲಂ ಬಹಳ ಮಲ ಳಾದದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಲ್ಲ ಕಕ್ಕ-ಉಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಯೋಜಿಸಲಕ್ಕೆ- ಘನಕಾರ್ಯವರಿಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕ-ರೆಯಿ ಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಪಂಗೆ ಬರಕಕ್ಕ- ಜಾಣಕ್ಕೆ- ದ್ಯುತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವಸೂಲಾದರೆ ಯಾವನುಮೆತ್ತಕೋಗಾಗಲಿಪರ ಕೊಂಚೇ ಆವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡವಾಯ್ತು. ಜ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ, ಶೈಕ್ಕರು ಪಾನುವಲ್ಲೀಮೂಡಲಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ವಿಚ ಲಿ, ಫಸಲ್ ಆಗಲಿ, ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಲಿ, ಪರಾ-ರದ ಆ ಣಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಪಾಕಲೆಂಬ ವಿಜ್ಞಂಭಕ್ಕೆ- ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ಏನೂ ಪಾಪವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುಟ್ಟುಬಳಿದುಹೋ ಯಿರುವ ಶೈಕ್ಕರವಾ ವಾಪಕ್ಕೆ-ಯೇ ಕಾರಣವಿಂದ ಮೊಸ್ಟು ಅಪಮೆ ಯಾವಾಸ್ಯಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಭಾರಿಮಾಡುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಲ್ಲುಬನ್ನು ಊರಾಜ್ ಯೋರಲೂ, ಫಲ ವೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿ ಊರಾಜ್ ಮೊರಲೂ, ಪಪಾಸ್ಪ ಊರಾಜ್ ಮೊಂ ಕಲೂ, ಕ್ವಿಟ್‌ರೆಂಟ್ ಮೊಂಬಾಕಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಪೆಟ್ಟಿ ಮ್ಯಾಮ್ಲೋಸ್ಟೇಜ್ ಫೀಸ್ ಯೆಂಕಲೂ ಮುಂತಾಗಿ ಕಕ್ಕ-ವಿಲ್ಲದಿಪ್ಪು ವಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಚಾಲ್ಕಿಕನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಕುಲ್ಲಾಮರಿ ಬುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವ ಲ್ಪ ನೆಟ್ಟುಕಡಮೆ ಭರೀದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೃಷಕ ಕ್ಕೆ- ಘನಕಾರವಮಾಡಲಕ್ಕೆ- ಶಕ್ತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದೊಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈಕರ ಕುಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂಪ. ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆನೋಡಿ ಜೋ ಪಾಡಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವನ್ನು ಘನ ಶಾಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಯಟಿಸಿಗಾಪೆಂದ ವಿಷಾಲ್ ಮಾಡುವವಪ್ಪು ಬೌರ್ಯವುಳ್ಳಾ ವರಾಗಿ ವರಾ-ರದವರಿಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುವು. ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಲದ ವಿಚ್ಚಿಲ್ಲಿ ಜೇನ ರೀತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೈಕರಿಗೆ ಕಿಪ್ಪುಸಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರ ಮುಖವೂ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಮಾತಿನ ವಿಚಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿಂಥಿ ಬೆಯೋಡೋರು ಘನ ವಾ-ರದ ಕೆಲೆಯಾಮಾಗಿ ಗಳು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರೂ ಯಿರೆ ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾತ್ರ ಗಳಾಗಲೂ ತಾವಲ್ಲಾಗಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಜಕ ಶೈಕರಿಗೆ ಭುಂಟಾಗುವ ಜುಲ್ಮೀಯನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿ ಪಾವು ಮನುಷ್ಯರೆಂಬು ಸ್ಮರಣೆಯನ್ನೇ ಅವನು ಚೆಯಬೇಕಾದವ ರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲಾದೆ ಘನಾ-ರದವರು ಕಂಡಾಪಾದ ಭಾಗೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಮಾ ಡಿಸುವ ಊರಾಜ್‌ಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಘನಾ-ರ್ ಕೆಲ ಪೇಗಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸುವಿದಿಸ್ಸಿ ಆಪಾಯಕಾರರು ಮಾ ಡಿಸುವ ಊರಾಜ್‌ಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಶೈಕರು ಸ್ಥಿರತರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತುಳಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಕಳಕೆಯೋಂಡು ಬೆಸ್ಪೋಪುಂಡಿ ತಾವಾರಾಗಿ ಜೋದರು. ಮೇಶೆಕಂಪಮ್ಮು ಭೂ ರ್ಯವುಳ್ಳ ಬೇಪಾಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಚಿಸಲಾರದೆ ಬೆ ಸ್ಪೋಪುಂದ ಕೆಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನಾಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜೀತಾಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಜೋದರು. ಪೂರ್ವ ಕೇವಲ ಅಳ ವಾದಾದ್ದರ ಜೇಕ್ಕರಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಯಾಗ ಜೀವ್ಯಾ-ರಕ್ಕೆ

శీతే ముంతాదవ పత్రోపద్రవశేక్ష మోద
విట్టను. జనగళు కెమ్మళక్క కసబ్‌గళల్లి బిర
శకాగిద్దరే దేశ దుర్వ్యక్తిగళల్లి అవరముద్రి
జోగదేయిరువదు. ఆకాల్లదే జోందదరిం
ద అవశాధగళు దెట్టుకవే. అదన్ను అతిమ
బరశేక్ష కార్యాయాధిపతిగళు మితియల్లదష్టవుం
ది దోర్వదటీళాయిరు ఈ దెట్టు లవాదమే
శ్రీ శీమేయ ఈ ణల్లిన ఆదళా చాతాగదే
బరు. జోక్లా ఒందశ్రీంయ శీంద దరే
గళు ఘంభవిసియివే. మత్తు యాతిగే ఆయా
భూనిల్లి శ్రేతిశీల్లు శీలవిల్లదే దోదద
రింద అవసిసుంపుగళు కట్టిశీంయం ఆంశి
జోటిగరు కశ్రీశ్రేదంశీళి జోదరి కులిమా
కి జీవిసలీశ్రీంయ జోళంలేయా దోసువ
వగానియూ యిద్దారే. ఈదేశశ్రీస్థితిశ్ర పా
మాన్యవాగి ఆబాద్ ఆగబుయుదాద భూనివు ఇ
న్ను కొట్టోయిరువరిచే. ఇవన్నిల్లి నరాశా
శకవరు శ్రీయుమిరువద విబంధనేగళమోద
శ్రీతిశ్రీగే మరుభవిసిసిశీంట్టరే బహుళ జోగం
లుంటాదీతు. పర్వే స్టేట్‌ప్ మెంట్ యిమవరి
శీఅనివవు జాతా మిశ్రగ ఖానవన్ను న
ద్యుగ నిల్లిస బటాయి పద్ధతిగన్ను అల్లియల్లి
పరిమరుమాడిదరే దేశ స్వల్ప అగాదాంగాలు
ధ్వాన్యాదేరళీతువను. ఇన్నిష్టర్తే ఇన్ను అ
త్యల్పకాలదొళగే బీదాయిద కసబీదులు
భవానువరణాగిదే పూర్వ కాలదల్లి ఇంగ్లం
ష్లో శీమేయ శ్రేగళిగింతిలా తుశీమేయశ్రేగ
ళిగే జనుగాబిషయదల్లి బహు వల్లిగ్ యి
శ్రీంయ పత్రిద్ధవాగద్దవిల్లి జోగి తుగ శా
నాదభ శొందదరేగను జెట్టి జవరు ఈ దేశ
బిట్టు ఇంగ్లండ్‌నల్లి శీంమిగే జోంతి శీయవను
వాదిశీదే ఇవన్నిల్లి కన్ను వ్యంశమ
జారాజశేశాదరూ ముద్దు వకాయిరశీంపి
కన్ను ప్రవిగళమేలే అధికారవందద వ్యవస్థి
మాడిదరే తుదేశక్కే ఆగిరువ ఖాయియా
ముంచే ఆరతక్క- ఖాయియూ కప్పి జేయుమవుం
టాదీరు. ఇల్లవారదే బహుశంఖ్యదగళుంటా
శావు. మీరేముంగ- ళిగే దండిపి కాలు యు
ద్యాంవడద్రజ ప్రజీళిగే జీవికావవన్ను అవ
శ్రీ లిరిసుకొండదను మాడబేశాదిదే యేగ
జోరను పాశ్చాన్యరాగి అవను కిర్యమోగ
గశ్రేంశన్ను తిరిమ చూడిసికొం, స్వ్యకతక్క
శ శ్రీగారివద్దల్లిఎంగు ముంకాగి శాదాదవ్
శారదింద శాకా-ంకశ్రీకీయన్ను బబ్జి బశ్రీతారే.
ఇన్ను విలశ్రణశమగాదవర కార్యోగళన్ను
వితాసిసలాగి అవు మేశేంద యోశదంశళగి
గూ, ప్రావీణ్యనుణంగళాగియేళ్లవే. ఇభుగుదే
లేంద చేనందనే, ఓఱియో! శాలంస్థికీయన్ను
సోశబలాగి. ఆమాలు బహుళ నమింసిదరం
శే యివియల్లదే, కాశాశేవారదు శాశ్వ
బాదశే పూర్వ లభిసిదదష్టు నజాయ పశు
ఎణగ నరాశ్కారవవరింద జనగళిశే చోరే
యువళిశే కోంరలిల్లవు, యూంశక్తం దరశే—
తుశేద సంస్థానక్కే- కోంటి యాపాంయగ
శరనిశ్ర పాలనాగి అదక్కే- బోరదు మూరుల
తుదవరిశే బజ్జిద శేనురిరబేకాయిను. వగదిం
ణువు అత్యంతికవాగి జా స్తీల మాడల్పట్టికు.
మ్యైసింత శలేభారవంబ గాచేయాగి నాల్వస్తు
బశ్రక్కే- జా స్తీయాగిమీయం ఒణాజమీ యుదు
కిశే. ఇదేన్లాపోగి వుళిదదరల్లి పాలరిగి మి
శ్రీ భద్రంగరిల్ల నచేయబేకాగిదే. తుస్థిరి
యల్లి సరాశ్కారదవరింద జెట్టుంగట్లే యేమను
పోయుదవశక్కే- అనువణాగిల్ల. ఇదక్కే- వృ
ష్టాంశ్రకాగి ఒణమదల్లి నవ్వశేషవాదవర వ్య
క్తుగళు ఆద్యాపి ఖంకాబ్ మూశల్పబుతిదే. శి
దురిశే యిల్లచేయుద్ద జోతతే గాశ్రీయుశ్
ఈ రాజ్ అమశకాగి నశేయబలాయిను. పశ్రి
శీస్టిశ్రిదల్లియూ కాలవాశమీగళు జేరశకా
గియూ, వరభూత్వగళు అశ్రీల్పబలాగియూ యి
రువ అంశ అశ్రీళుంశగళ విశిశేషారచేయిల్లి
ఇష్టాదాశ్యూ, స్థిరవాద జనుగాబానిశ్రయ
ట్టువరి జోవాదయూ వృద్ధియాదిశ్రేందరే వి
నేవనీద అదు హయిసువదక్కే- కారణగళాద
అంశగళశ్రే వ్రబిసుతిదే. జేరవాయద విషయ
దల్లి శబ్ద జీవగళాద శ్రేరిగిశే వరాశ్కారదవర
శ్రోభిశ్రాస్తాం శేశలూ ఖల్లచేసిరోయిరు.
బహుముఖవాగి సంస్థానద ఖజీనాబ్ కా
స్తీయాంగలు అస్థిరగళాద కానూ శిల్లశేవా
బ్‌గళమూలక కుట్టువళియన్ను పరిహారి
కొంస్తున ఆశ్రయ వరాశ్కారక్కే- కంట్టిక్కు. శేల
వు శొల్లూపుసగళ్లి శీంస్తాశశేరిగళు రచిదిరి
అంయిశీ ల్లదే జూనగళిం దిద్దివే. ముఖ్యవా
గి స్వదేశ ఆపశరంభ్రభర్వశ్రమన్ను పరిజీగళు
కోవల ఆశీ-శ్రీయనిన్నయుయాశక్కం రేస్వం
శ రంజరిశే పరిజీగళేయోంశేమోదలన్లి అశ్కా
రియం, అభియుంశ్రవా కుట్టువదేంబూం, అ
నం కిట్టసిన్నుంగళు ప్రభుగళిశే భన్నాగి శి
రియంయు అదక్కే- పరిహారవన్ను మాపు
వదక్కే- స్వశ్ర పవ అశిశేయింబంతానువదేం
కిలూ నంబికేయింబదలే అంశానంబికేశే దో
పట్టుదే యిబ్బేశాదచోందే ప్రశ్నశ్రత దో
నరాద్యశారక్కే- శ్రేయస్కరవాదద అంశ
నాగిసుశ్రే. అవదరింద మంశాశాయన అవర
అధికారిగళూ తుగబుతళ్లిన్ను కిప్పియురువ
వదరిం నంబికేయిమన్ను దృఢపడిసువదక్కే- స
ర్వ ప్రయత్నవనూన్ను మాడతక్కద్దు. శ్రేశా
బీద జనగళిశే ఆనుభూయ్యరనూన్ను, కొలభ్యన
నూ కల్పిసి, జేశద జీవాయవన్ను మాను
మశ్రక్తిశే పాప్యగళాద బీమ్ల లుపాయంగళం
దలూ వృద్ధిపడినవీతు. యిమ రాజ్యకార్యవని
ర్వాంశణ పశ్రియను అశ్క-వ్యశాశాంగళిదే. జీ
నేమాంశిశరే మంశాశ్తాన తు రాజ్యభారవ్ను మ
హారాజశ్రీ సుఖంగాన భానువను, మత్తు ప
శ్రీవారాల కాలద విద్యాభ్యేవలమ్మగళ తుభ
ఫలవన్ను పాల్యరాలశశ్రీబ్యా జేరశ్రవాగి
అనుభవిసుగుయను. ఖాశానిందదే వ్రశ్రీకృశ్రీ
శ్రీంగల్లిమీద ఆజశిశ్ర నశిసల్పబుతిబందశ్రీ తుగ
న బజశన కిప్పలారదు. కిప్పబిద్దరే బ్రిశ్రిష్ణన
వర సంబంధదంద యాగ రాజ్యంగల్లి నేశ్రీశొం
దియవ వాగరికశ్రీ జీంబను శేవల దుఃఖకర
బాతువను. ఆష్టయాశ్రీనదే అల్లదే, ఖాజ్యద
ఆహాయ కదమేయాగి వ్రయ దెట్టలు ఆర్థి
కేయిల్లి యూవ అభివృద్ధి లనూన్ను మాపువద
శ్కిల్లదే శేవల పాధారణ స్థితిలల్లిరబేశా
యవను. వ్రజిగళాదదరో అదక్కే- తక్కం
శేమో ఇరబేకాదవ రాశ్రీరాశ్రీ, ఎబమ వ
స్త్రీశేం. ఇశ్రీ మూశుబశేయాదవర తొశ్కర్య
గళు వస్తుస్థిశ్రీతియన్ను యథాశాంత్రవాగి వ్యక్తి
పడిసుశ్రీవే ఇవుగళు మహారాజరవర ఖనవా
శ వరిశారనేగే విషయగళాగి వ్రళ్కృత గలా
బేశ్రీల్లు జీవశ్రీక్తిని వ్రశ్రీకశ్రీసి తల్పిసల్పువ
దెందు సర్వయా విశ్వసిసుశ్రీద్దారే.

జనగళ కాశ్కర్యగళన్ను యామేశే సం
గశ్రీతిసిద నమ్మ బాశకమాదారరల్లి శావు బహు
శ కృతజ్ఞ రాదేవు. మేలశ్రీకండ వ్రశ్రీంశ్రీంశ్రీం
అసుళ్కశ్రీక వేవ్యవాగిరువదంద వ్రళ్కృత దే
శదస్థితిలియాల్లి అసుభవవుళ్ళవరిగే శ్రీను తొంద
రాగి శోరలాశదేందు నంబుశ్రీతే. వరంతు
వ్రళ్కృతస్థితిగే వరిజారవన్ను తిలిసువదక్కోసు
నమ్మ బాశకమాదార కశ్రీయశేగద కొంళ్చేదే
తోంచదరింద ఆమంగళవన్ను కాలసేశ్రీంతి
శవాగి మశ్రీంకు వమయాదల్లి నాపే సూచి
సుశ్రీవే.

Occasional Notes
స్వీకరిశ్రీక ఏతయాశ్యాపు

Hidden treasure —శరియూరుమీంబా
స్థళదల్లి పూర్వ కాలదింద ఒశ్రీవ్యనాశ్రీధనం
శిలవుట్టిరువంతే తిలివల్పబడలు, అదన్ను కంపు
డిమిరువక్కర బశ్రీ ఏజర్‌మెంటినవను గంంం
రూపాయిగళు సాంక్షనుమాడిద్దాశ్రీనూ, శ్రీ
మవరిసేవిసూయరూపాయిగళశ్రీతాశాదా
గూ భూమియిందర ఇకాసువుదా శ్రీక్ష శిల్ల
వెంతేయూ, కశ్రీయాయి ఫరాశ్కారదవను, వదరిం
పశ్రీమశ్రీన్నే శిట్టరేంతిలూ లిశ్రీయబరుశ్రీదే.

H H the Nizam —స్వేచ్ఛరాజాబాద్ స్టేట్
జూనువను బళువ నవంబర్ శింగళ్లు కమ్మ
మంశ్రీయాద సర్ పాలాద్‌జంగ్ మత్తు యి
శర శీలవు అధిసర్‌గళిందను బిజయాద్
యియి శాశ్రీవాగి బ్రీంగబాదిగే దొరశ్కువరేం
రేయూ, అభియుంశ్రవా కుట్టువదేంబూం, అ
నంతరదల్లి పరిజీగళేయోంశేమోదలన్లి అశ్కా
రిగళు, అభియుంశ్రవా కుట్టువదేంబూం, అ
నం కిట్టసిన్నుంగళు ప్రభుగళిశే భన్నాగి శి
రియంయు అదక్కే- పరిహారవన్ను మాపు
వదక్కే- స్వశ్ర పవ అశిశేయింబంతానువదేం
కిలూ నంబికేయింబదలే అంశానంబికేశే దో
పట్టుదే యిబ్బేశాదచోందే ప్రశ్నశ్రత దో
నరాద్యశారక్కే- శ్రేయస్కరవాదద అంశ
నాగిసుశ్రే. అవదరింద మంశాశాయన అవర
అధికారిగళూ తుగబుతళ్లిన్ను కిప్పియురువ
వదరిం నంబికేయిమన్ను దృఢపడిసువదక్కే- స
ర్వ ప్రయత్నవనూన్ను మాడతక్కద్దు. శ్రేశా
బీద జనగళిశే ఆనుభూయ్యరనూన్ను, కొలభ్యన
నూ కల్పిసి, జేశద జీవాయవన్ను మాను
మశ్రక్తిశే పాప్యగళాద బీమ్ల లుపాయంగళం
దలూ వృద్ధిపడినవీతు. యిమ రాజ్యకార్యవని
ర్వాంశణ పశ్రియను అశ్క-వ్యశాశాంగళిదే. జీ
నేమాంశిశరే మంశాశ్తాన తు రాజ్యభారవ్ను మ
హారాజశ్రీ సుఖంగాన భానువను, మత్తు ప
శ్రీవారాల కాలద విద్యాభ్యేవలమ్మగళ తుభ
ఫలవన్ను పాల్యరాలశశ్రీబ్యా జేరశ్రవాగి
అనుభవిసుగుయను. ఖాశానిందదే వ్రశ్రీకృశ్రీ
శ్రీంగల్లిమీద ఆజశిశ్ర నశిసల్పబుతిబందశ్రీ తుగ
న బజశన కిప్పలారదు. కిప్పబిద్దరే బ్రిశ్రిష్ణన
వర సంబంధదంద యాగ రాజ్యంగల్లి నేశ్రీశొం
దియవ వాగరికశ్రీ జీంబను శేవల దుఃఖకర
బాతువను. ఆష్టయాశ్రీనదే అల్లదే, ఖాజ్యద
ఆహాయ కదమేయాగి వ్రయ దెట్టలు ఆర్థి
కేయిల్లి యూవ అభివృద్ధి లనూన్ను మాపువద
శ్కిల్లదే శేవల పాధారణ స్థితిలల్లిరబేశా
యవను. వ్రజిగళాదదరో అదక్కే- తక్కం
శేమో ఇరబేకాదవ రాశ్రీరాశ్రీ, ఎబమ వ
స్త్రీశేం. ఇశ్రీ మూశుబశేయాదవర తొశ్కర్య
గళు వస్తుస్థిశ్రీతియన్ను యథాశాంత్రవాగి వ్యక్తి
పడిసుశ్రీవే ఇవుగళు మహారాజరవర ఖనవా
శ వరిశారనేగే విషయగళాగి వ్రళ్కృత గలా
బేశ్రీల్లు జీవశ్రీక్తిని వ్రశ్రీకశ్రీసి తల్పిసల్పువ
దెందు సర్వయా విశ్వసిసుశ్రీద్దారే.

The accountment of the Maharanee of Baroda —బఱోడేద రాజియవరుగళి
యాగిన్న జీవిసినవారదల్లి జేష్ఠపుత్రనన్ను దే
శ్కం. శిసుళు భాణంశీళు సుఖవాగిసువంతే
శిలియబళ్కశ్రీ. వ్రశ్రీమ గర్భ స్త్రీవ్రశ్రీజేయా
నువను, నంభావనేయంక. జేయొంకవాడిశీయాం
టు. మ్యైసూరు మహారాజరియూ చీంశేమీళ
యిశ్రీస్తే, తుమకూరాజిల్లెయలు జీవిసిరువ పు
ర్రరక్షగళన్ను పచేయబేశీంయు అవరప్రయిత్న
రిగే ఆభీశ్రీహయింటు.

The Vallabhacharyar's Case —భూర్వ
దర నురుగళాద శ్రీ వల్లభాచార్యరమేశే
ఒందు శ్రీమినల్ మోశ్కద్దమే బంయు అవరిశే
సజా ఏధిశల్పట్ట నంంశీయన్ను కశ్రీబారదల్లి
కిరిసియిద్దేవ్తే. భూర్యా రాద నదరిం నురుగళ
విషయవన్ను తుగిసు ముంబ్యే గవర్నమెంటరిశే
యీరుదు అజ్జాంగళు కరుపిసల్పట్టవు ఒందు
అజ్జి, ముంబ్యే హశ్రీ్ కర్టిన బ్యాంక్ యో
ఇంట్‌గళు, యూంశోపియ్ వశ్రీంతయు న
శ్రీ్రేశ్రం, ప్రముఖ రాద పారసీజనుగళు, ము
ఖ్యముఖ్యరాద వ్యాపారస్థరు యివరిగి
శ్రీల్ల రజ్జూపాడిద్దారే మత్తొం దజ్జిగే యిప్ప
శ్రీ్రంభర్తు పాఓర మంద్రిసింశ్ జెట్టిగా జీంద
గభుతజనాశాశిరుతారే. శ్రీ్రంశ్రీల్లభ సుబగిశే
శ్రీ్రేదార వృత్తాంత సుశాశ్, అంబమచాబాద్,
భావనగర, ముంబాశ్ స్థళగళిశే తిలిసులబడ
మూశ్రీ్ల అల్లిన వశ్రీ్తళు ముంబాశవరు మ
ఖారిశీరశ్రీదింద కశ్యు అంగిశిగళన్నూ, వా
ఖానేగళన్నూ మొట్టిశ్రీంంు జీరాటు
జోదరంరే. ఆశ్రీమేణు శ్రీ్రేష్ణవసముదాయ
శ్రీ్ర పూజ్యతమ రాద శ్రీ్రీవ్రభుజీ, వ్రజనా
భజీయువరిశే దొభాగ్యవ్యవశాశ్ తుగ సంభ
విసిశ్రుయశ్ర మురవ్యవ్యేయన్ను నవిశారదే మా
ముమశ్రక్తిశే బాధ్యగళాద భర్వ వ్రయత్నగళ
న్నూ మాడలిశ్రీ-న్వయూ పన్నద్ధరాగిద్దారే.
ముఖ్యవాగి మోశ్రమేయ స్వభావవూ, అ
మ అప్పు గొరవ్య రాదవరమేశే బందవిధవూ
ఖ్యాశాదను యిరలి జనగళళ్ళశ్రీక్తిశ్రీద్ధిభూ,
విశమశ్కర్యవూ శీంంు కాడపశ్రీక్ష్ణాగిదే.

The convict —తుగ శీలబిదికగళింద్ళు
క్రరవశిశ్రీ-వల్లి రా రాపపక్షంచోసేంఒంకు భూమి
శ్రీత్తుశ్రీ-వ. బదియశ్రీ్రేశ్రీగళన్ను జనగళిశే రా
ణబుంరశ్రీవే. ఇదన్ను, ఇంగ్లిష్ ఖశీంశ్రీగళ
స్రూష్టశ్ర, ఇతర ప్రాంతతశ్రీగళంశే ఒందు న
ఖ్రుశ్రైవిశేషవేంరలూ, ఒంచోంరు కాంరన్ను
కాణబుంశ్రీ్రేంశ్రీలూ, ఇదు భూమియుమేశేశా
లజీశ్రీ్రశ్రీ- రశ్క్ర ఆశీ సంభవిసువ విషయగళి
శే సూచశ్రీవేంరు జేళుంరదు బహుపశ్ర మత్త
శ్ర్వశేంశ్రీలూ బవిసుశ్రైశీ చియుంశ్రీళాదశ్రీ-
గశ్రీకుంశశ్రీ్రియండలు చోలిదు నఖజవాదా
గూ బరుంజనగళిశే శాంశీపునను, వ్రబలవా
దయొంు సూచశ్రీవేంశీలూ, కాంబివిళ్ళరాది
గళిశే నుంంశీంశ్రీలూ, విశేవ పరుశాశ్రీజేయు
శేంశీలూ, పజ్ఞాపాశశ్రీకగళాద వాదాపవ
పాంశ్రీమిశ్ర-చోంశగళిశే లశ్ఖణవేంశీలూ, ఆ
శీళు రియాగి జేళుశ్ర భయపడుశీనుశ్రైశీ,—
తునంబిశీ శేవల జనగళ అజ్ఞానమూలశీవేం
కు నేరియదరశ్కా- గము ఓశేష్ణ రాద పూర్వ
బియి మిగపు చోశాసుంగశీకొంళ్చారశ్ర
బరుట్టివ శాస్త్రగళల్లి ఇంశ్రీంకు జేళ
శ్రీ్ర మనిమిత్తగశేంరు తిలిసియిరుశ్రైశీ.
మనుమాడువను, మీమ్మ బదాపరశాశయా
ఖంశాంమయద స్థితిగశీళన్ను మోడి సుని
ని జేళగాల్లనేజోరరు యిదర ఫలా ఫలగ
ళన్ను ఆపశోమ్ జ్ఞానిగళాద పూర్వీళ
రంశీ లిశీయులారను.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.
ఒళ దేశ మత్తు కొల్లార్‌ఖాల్ వృత్తాంతగళు.

The Residents Office.—మ్యైసూరుశీమ
ఱు రేసిడేంట్ ఉర్తు కోంశను ప్రిశ్రీవ్‌కౌ
న్సర్ కర్టీంరిగిశీ-ంశ్రీ్ర ప్రశ్రీ్రేశ్ర కట్టిం
ను రశ్రీమ్‌యాశల్పదుశ్రీ్రేంరు తిలిసియుంది
స్టీ. యూశ్ర తు డిం రేం కమ్మిషనరాద జీం
శ్రీ్రేం-ట్స్ాయశ్రమనేయన్ను నదరిం
దిశీ శేనను కొంళ్చంశీ వ్రశ్రీ్రేశ్రవిశీ.

Compensation allowance.—కొం
ను మ్యైచూర్ ప్రీవిశీళ్లిండ్ మే! మూర్
భ్రడ్ాయిరిశీ మ్యైసూరు విద్యాభ్యాసద
లాభేయల్లి శేపప కిప్పసల్పట్టదకొంళ్కా ంవ్ర
ంంశీ-వేశ్ర-ఆలోశీన్ యాంశీ పారిశీం
పికవాగి ంఎంంం రాయిగళు కొంఒతక్క
ళేంరు నదరిం-మేంటినవరిందవర్ణంసుల్పట్టిరు.

The Bangalore races —ంశీవ శనివా
రదొడనే ఊరిశీ పను జాజాగను నజీదవు.శ
దూర శీవేజాజపిదన అంయిచారిం- ంుమం
గను మినల్పట్టిరు. ఆశ్రీంయాయ ఖుజారాజ
వర అప్పణేయుమేశీ యివ్వపట్టు పిశీవేదార్ క
ుంశీంయు పీశ్రీకా పరశ్రీక్తిశీ మినల్పట్టిరు అశీ
శీ ఒంు ంుమశీ వూరా వేగదొడనే
రురియువల్లి వవారన సంతి శీశ్రీశీ విద్దదరిం
ుమురేయు కాల్యురిదవల్లిదే సవారవిశీ వూ
రా ఖుంంయుయు. ఇదరిం ంుమురేయన్నూ
వారనన్నూ యశ్రీరసవారను బంయు శ్రీంద
రింవల్లి అల్లిన ఉస్తువారిం-ంశ్రీ్ర ఖంశ్రీద్దశ్రీం
లిన్ వాశ్రీ్రేవిశీ గను పదరిం సవారరన్ను
శారిపుశదశ్కా- యశ్రీక్తిసి శీవరన్ను జొం
యలు వవారను ప్రశ్రీకంగా వాశ్రీ్రేవిశీ గళ
న్ను పూరాజొశదను, ఆనంరబఖశీ వద్దల
వాంుు, మింశీచెరి ఆసిశ్రీ్రేంయుటశ్రీ్రేరను
దుసోశి వవారనన్ను ఆన్వశ్రీంశీ కంుసిసి,ప
ుుశీ, శాలు శుద్ధాంగమురిను శీవశ్కా- ఖా
రశీ జోదదరింద అదన్నుంరుంఖాంరింద వ
శిసివిట్టరంశీ.

Income Tax.—ఈ మహారాజులవారు ఆదాయపు పన్నుసూత్రమువలెనిరుపయోగకరమైన అకర మంత్రాన్ని తోలగించి వేసి ఇచ్చిన మాట నిలుపుకొన్నారు. ఇది మనకు ఎంతో సంతోషకరమైన విషయము. ఈ పన్ను విధించినప్పుడు ఇది ఎంతో ఉపకారకరమైనదని ప్రభుత్వవారు చెప్పినమాట మనకు జ్ఞాపకమున్నది.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

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ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳುವಿಷಯವೃತ್ತಿವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬಿಸಿಜೆಸಿಯವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಶಾಸನವರ್ತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವಿರಬೇಕಾದಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು

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THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1881

NOTICE

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

It is now seven years and nine months since we received the *Karnataka Prakasika* During this period, we have discussed various subjects affecting the interests of the Mysore people and the progress of the State We have endeavoured, in these columns, to point out what are the reciprocal duties of the rulers and the ruled, and how the former should do all in their power to promote the progress and happiness of the latter, while the latter should be staunch and loyal, and do and say nothing which might, in any way, weaken the authority of Government The medium through which such sentiments and opinions may best be made public is through the public press It is the duty of the press to defend the rights and privileges of the people, but to so perform the duty, as not, on the one hand to fail to point out the shortcomings of the Government and, on the other hand, not to fail to commend the good actions and measures of the Government and their sincere desire to do the people good Newspapers no doubt, are started in the hope that the proprietors may reap some pecuniary advantage, but, in our case while we shall be thankful if we receive such support to the utmost of our deserving, yet we shall be satisfied if, in these columns, we maintain a character as journalists who defend the right and denounce the wrong, without fear or favour Since we began the publication of our journal, we have sent forth only one sheet, partly in English and partly in Canarese, and as our space was thus necessarily limited, we could not publish as much as we desired to do in both languages This was a grievance to many of our subscribers, and at their request, we have resolved to increase the extent of our journal, by the addition of another sheet, that is to say, one sheet will contain entirely English matter, and the other entirely Canarese The arrangement we propose to our subscribers is as follows:—

Subscribers can take either the English or the Canarese sheet alone, or both The rates of subscriptions will be as below —

English and Canarese	per annum	Rs	10 0 0
English alone	do	„	6 0 0
Canarese alone	do	„	6 0 0

The above rates include cost of postage

Subscriptions should be strictly paid in advance

We have made this arrangement, which is to begin on Monday next, the 8th instant, in the assured hope and expectation that our subscribers and the public generally of the Mysore Province, and those outside its bounds also, will cordially and liberally support our journal

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF BANGALORE

The Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association of Bangalore, of the existence of which our readers are aware, is so benign and useful an institution, and its aims and objects are so praiseworthy, that we should not like to say any thing in these columns which may be construed into a desire on our part to mar its usefulness, or in the endeavour to settle the Government of this Native State against any legitimate claims it may have upon that Government, from the fact that the operations of the Association is intended to apply to the members of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian community within the limits of the Mysore Province The Eurasian and Anglo Indian movement has attracted the attention not only of the general public, wherever associations of the kind to which we refer have been founded, but also of the several local Governments and administrations, and it was, therefore, natural that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore should also have been solicited for a share of sympathy and support in the movement The local branch association has already addressed the British Resident, Sir James Gordon His Highness the Maharaja, and the Dewan Mr Rangacharlu, praying that these gentlemen would become patrons of the institutions It is on the letter addressed to the last named high official that we would wish to say a few words The letter appears in the *Madras Mail* of the 26th ultimo As we have said, the Association has a right to press any legitimate claims it may have on the Government of the Mysore State, but in the letter to the Dewan, we are afraid, the Association has put forth requests which can hardly be fairly entertained, seeing that they are made in behalf of the members of a community which can have no special claims on His Highness's Government, which must, in the first instance, devote its attention to the interests of the native subjects of the State The proposal of the Association is to start a colony of Eurasian and Anglo Indian pensioners as agriculturists, and in furtherance of this object, the Association puts forth the following requests —

1st —That the Model Farm buildings may be placed at their disposal for two or three years, rent free, to be used as residences by the members of the proposed colony during the time that they undergo a course of practical instruction in agriculture

2nd —That 90 acres of the Farm land be given to the Association, free of all tax, for the same period as the buildings

3rd —That the Superintendent of the Lal Bagh be permitted to afford such instruction as he can conveniently spare time to do

4th —That the same facilities enjoyed by the Model Farm for obtaining seed and information be conceded to the Association

5th —That a few of the most intelligent members of the proposed colony be sent to Madras for a three months' course of practical instruction under the Superintendent of the Government Sydapet Farm, or that a passed student of the Agricultural College be engaged for the purpose of giving practical instruction in Bangalore, and that all else be permitted to attend

6th —That two deserted villages easily accessible by rail may be leased to the Association for allotment amongst such members as they approve of, and that the same may be free of Kandayam for a few years, say, for such shorter term as it takes the colony to fairly settle down, when patels, as is to be elsewhere, may be issued in the name of individual holders, and the kandayam collected

From the above six proposals, it will be seen that the Association has ventured to ask for concessions from a Native Government which it would hardly ask from a local Administration in British territory As we understand, the chief motto of the Association is self help, but it can scarcely be said that the principle is being practically carried out, when the Association asks for so much of the help of the Native Government Grants of land for such an object as the Association has in view, we know, is made everywhere, and it is but fair that such grants should be rent free, for a certain number of years, but to ask for buildings and villages to live in, for a number of years rent free, and to ask for "practical instruction in agriculture", on the same terms, is, surely, going a little beyond what the subjects of a realm may be entitled to look for from its administration The Native Government of Mysore is, besides, burdened with debt, and its treasury is almost impoverished, and it will be a hard struggle, for years to come, to look more closely to the well being and progress of its own people; how, then, can the Eurasians and Anglo-Indians in the Province ask that so much exclusive attention should be given to their interests, and at a sacrifice to the State, for from three to five years, as has been proposed by the E and A I Association But if the requests of the Association are large and can hardly be called legitimate, some of the reasons assigned for them seem, in our opinion, somewhat curious. It would seem that their requests are based on the following grounds —

1st —The desire of Government to improve agriculture

2nd —The advantages that would accrue to the State by having an intelligent peasantry whose improved methods of cultivation could be copied by their neighbours.

3rd —The creation of a new class of cultivators to fill the gaps in the agricultural population caused by the late famine

4th —The attraction of capital for the improvement of land, as, though the families it is proposed to settle on the land are poor for the community to which they belong, yet they will be rich as compared with the ordinary ryot in as much as they will all have pensions ranging from Rs 7 to Rs 30 or more a month, to add to their earnings and will besides be helped by the Association with such grants or loans as may be necessary to start them fairly in business

5th —A liberal policy pursued in this direction by Government will attract to the Province an intelligent population from all parts of India, and spread its fame far and wide

6th —All that is proposed can be accomplished without any direct expenditure or sacrifice of revenue, but with actual profit in the future, as the land that is asked for will otherwise in all probability be waste and unutilised

We do not wish to be unfair to the E and A I. Association and its claims on the Native Government of Mysore, nor do we think it right to throw ridicule on its efforts and operations in the Mysore Province or elsewhere but we cannot help repeating that some of the reasons given for asking the Native Government for so large a share of its active sympathy and patronage, are really somewhat curious On what grounds, for instance, can it be maintained that it would be for the good of the Mysore Raj and country that the gaps in the population produced by the famine would be appropriately filled up by a population of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians, and they taken from the lowest and poorest classes of those communities? Then, again, is it not a very far fetched attempt at a political prophecy

to say, that, in time, an intelligent population from all parts of India will be attracted to the Province and spread its fame far and wide? Is it not equally probable that the population of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian pensioners may prove failures, and become nuisances to the Mysore State Government? And lastly, how is it possible the Association's proposals can be carried out without direct expenditure on the part of the Mysore State? Who is to pay the extra salary which the Superintendent of the Lal Bagh will have a right to demand, under proposal No 3, and for the expenses of the "few" most intelligent members of the proposed colony who are to be sent to Madras to study practical agriculture, or for the passed student who may be sent for from Madras, under proposal five? We think that the requests of the Association are far too large and too expensive to the Maharaja's Government, and we do not think that the Government will accede, or be justified in acceding to these requests, except only the grant of lands for farming purposes

"THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA."

ఈకర్ణాటక ప్రకాశిక వర్తిం
చున్నమరుదు.

ఈపత్రిక ప్రకటించి యీరెండుసంవత్సరములు
ఏయేసంఖ్యలు, ఎంతెక్కుడిసంఖ్యలూ అయిం
ది. ఈదేశోద్ధార హేతూపయోగకారియైన ఏవిషయ
మరసినా ఎంతవిస్తారముగా వ్రాయవలసినదో
అంతవిస్తారముగా వ్రాసియున్నాము. ఈవిషయ
మై ఇంతకంటె ఎక్కువగా వ్రాయవలసిన అవసరము
లేదు. ఇంతవరకు ఈపత్రికకు వర్తమానపత్రికలు
ఇచ్చినట్టి ప్రోత్సాహము ఇచ్చినట్టయితే ఈపత్రిక
ఇంకా ఎక్కువ ప్రయోజనకారియై యుండును.
ఈపత్రిక ప్రకటించుటలో మాకు ఏలాభాపేక్షయు
లేదు. ఈపత్రిక ప్రకటించుటకు మాకు ఏవిధమైన
ధనసహాయమును ఎవరును చేయలేదు. ఈపత్రిక
ప్రకటించుటలో మాకు ఏవిధమైన ధనలాభమును
లేదు. ఈపత్రిక ప్రకటించుటలో మాకు ఏవిధమైన
ధనలాభాపేక్షయు లేకపోయినను ఈపత్రిక ప్రకటిం
చుటలో మాకు ఏవిధమైన ధననష్టమును లేదు.
ఈపత్రిక ప్రకటించుటలో మాకు ఏవిధమైన ధన
లాభమును ధననష్టమును లేకపోయినను ఈపత్రిక
ప్రకటించుటలో మాకు ఏవిధమైన ధనలాభమును
ధననష్టమును లేకపోయినను ఈపత్రిక ప్రకటించు
టలో మాకు ఏవిధమైన ధనలాభమును ధననష్టమును
లేకపోయినను ఈపత్రిక ప్రకటించుటలో మాకు
ఏవిధమైన ధనలాభమును ధననష్టమును లేకపో
యినను ఈపత్రిక ప్రకటించుటలో మాకు ఏవిధమైన
ధనలాభమును ధననష్టమును లేకపోయినను ఈ
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బదు ఆసామీ వ్యాపారాలకే ముఖ్యస్థానమాని యూ, ఊరిగే మర్యాదగలవాడియూ, దొడ్డి కచ్చేరవనగలిగినూ పొందవచ్చుచాదన్నట నుంటియూ యిరుతేదే. ఇదన్ను విడ్డుబోరే స్థలమన్ను కుదుకబోతాదరే తుపూరాల్లి అవశ్యంత దోగ్యవాగియూ విశాలవాగియూ శుభవ స్థళ కాణువదిల్లపు. ఊరాజోరగే జాగలుయుండరే న్వ కైన బంచోబస్తి యాదుబళ్ళ, బనగళ అనవరూలవూ బరళదేట్టు యాపబ్రకలావతి నూడికొన్నాగ అనుకూలవూ మహవూ జేట్టికరే ప్రయోజ బనసేనొరతు పూర్వకాలంతే తోందరే అసువపత్తుకోమేము తెళిల్లివట్టే, అవరింద ఇద్దనన్నంతలు లిసి అదక్కే యిందగ జాళక విషయమన్నవ కణిసిపేదేరు. రస్తేయన్ను శుభ్రం విస్తృతవ న్నాగి నూడబేకాదరే స్థళ కొందుయు. వ్యక్తిబం ధకిగూ కళక్కస్థ ముంబాగ బరబేకాదుయు. ఈ తుంచేవస్థనుకు భరోదాబండిగళు బహువతక్కాగి, తోలనవదక్కాగి. యాంత నిబంధ వూ యిరబారదంతెంబుయు యిస్తవే, అందకిని కణిసి బరిశీలిసి భరోదాబండిగళన్ను వదా కళగళన్ను ఇప్పందగారరు యిళిసి తీరుస్తాం ప్రజలిక ఆబండిగళు తెలపిబిల్లదే స్థళ ఆశ్రయి పికొంచు, యిశరబండిళ్ళాగలి, బనగళ్ళా కి ధారాళిదాగి తెరుగాడువకళక్కి ల్లదే క ణాచేయాగువవదన్ను తప్పిసి యొల్లు బండిగళు బరుతిగూ జీర్ణదిశే ఘటిసబల్దే బరతక్క వదగుగు వసూనవాద ఆనుకూల్యవుంటాగువదకొంతక్క కర్ర, తెలపట్టలద బండిగళన్ను తుగిసబంతే యిరదు మూళ నాలుగు దినగళు అంగడిగళ ముందే శాశ్వతవాగి, తెలపు వసుణగళల్లి ఒ ళ్ళెయవళి బిద్దేంతియూ తిలియలాబుదు. గతవా రదొళగే తోందాగ కుపుళాను వ్యేపారను యాడిప్టిర్చిస్తుగదు బిగా మిళ్ళ కిప్టిర్చిస్తుగళన్ను స్వల్పస్వల్పబలిసేయాగిరుత్తే అంతు జాళ్తి వనిసే తుగిసబేకాగి అవ్వి రాద బారదన్ను యా శెలమేయు మళే బేకుముంతాదవుగళస్థితికి అన్యళ్ళ వ్యక్తిసియిరువ శాలస్థితి బృత్తాంతవన్ను వ్య క్తవాగబయసు.

Justice of Peace in Mysore.— తుళే ళగే నమూరిస్పన్నవుద అధికారగళు తమం స్థానదల్లి జస్టిసెస్ ఆఫ్ పేస్ యింబ అధికారవు వకాగి తోరిసర్ మాడల్పట్టిరుత్తారే:—

మిస్టరుగు రేస్టిఎంటవరు.
మిస్టరుగు ఆర్.థ్ జక్షిన్ బయను,
రేవి కర్నల్ తోంబరు.
రేవి కర్నల్ క్యార్క్బయరు.
రేవి కర్నల్ తోంక్బయరు.
రేవి కర్నల్ పర్సివరు.
మిస్టర్ మాల్టబియవరు.
మిస్ట రిక్కీ-ట్రాయిబరు.
మిస్టి మిక్లర్ బాబాజరు.
మిస్టి కిన్నెర్ జాంబియవరు.

తుజిప్టిస్ ఆఫ్ పిస్ గళు యాతాతోపిర్యా బ్రిజెగళన్ను విచారణెగెయబ్యే మద గావ్ మ్యే తోటిగే కమిట్ మాడుకొక్కదొందు బదాగి సవర్నర్ జనరల్లవరు కుమ్ము-ంమాడు ళ్తారే.

Purchase of provisions.— తుసల మ బృతువు సిద్ధవేంకరేశ సుర్వజనగళుతిలిద్దారే. బేంబిన బరశాలదల్లి పట్టబాధేయన్ను స్థాపిసి తోళ్ళు-ంము విరళుంయు ఆహార్యధాసుపదార్థం తు డాయుమంచేందు నిశ్చయిసి బజకరాద పటి వేగారరు, చేణాంరువదరు మంరొదవరు,ఎ రదు మూరు వాల్కారు బండిగళు తుమేరే కయతమగే యోగ్యవెళిక్షస్థు రాగియన్ను ఖరీ దుమాడి జయాయిసితోళ్ళిద్దారే. ఇల్లిన టి వినిసే వ్యాపారస్థరు తెలపరు,బండి గళు-ంటు డాగాయాంగళిద్దాగ తోందు రకదిట్టిన్నధ్యాన్య వన్ను తుగ అలియలావరంథిసిదరు, జనిసుట వ కేంకరణే బాధ తోంద్రదళు-రదే బజరరిగే ప్రతికూలాదవర్యేవలు అగాగ్యే అనాధ్యస్థితి న్నూ యొందవహ్నూ పుటియిసుతిదే.

SEASON REPORTS.

భూ గరాంశదే జాన్వి ఎరిదే కాంద్రబళ్ళి ఇదువారగె రాబకి కాలద్ధి రిపోర్టు.

బేంగళూరుదిస్ట్రిక్ట్.— తాలూకే కేంపవరుళ్ళి మత్తు దొడ్డబళ్ళాపురతాలూకుగళల్లి చిద్దమరియు ఉళుంచేలద్ద కే ప్రాధాన్యతేయు బోళ్ళచోస్పట్టిరుత్తే. ఉళిద కొప్పుగు గళల్లి మళేయల్లదే హోగదిద్దు కైకెబిద్దవరిగే అప్పిగొ ళ్ళుత్తిదురూ కారణవాగిరుతే. కన్నడ భరణి కే నీరు బజకవట్టగళే బేకాగిదే. తుంబే కిరు వాద ముప్పురబిలేబగళు శుష్కవాగిద్దవే. పిరేకేయిల్లద బిత్తువుగళు బిరుతిదే. ప్రాంతగళు జనారోగ్యవంతవు. తొళ్ళుగళిగే కాయ్లుంకేవల్లి కిడుబురోగ బిరేకేయిరు ఎంబే. దళరిగే సోగ బారరోగగళ యాబుమ్ను కేవలిల్లి. దానరిగళు తొట్టిదవు.

కోలారదె కిబిస్టిస్.—బిండిరువ భరణిగళు బిళేది దే తీరుగే బరుతదే. ఇన్ను బంతుగారరు బరిసిగే మళే బారకేతోడరే ఆళు మరల ప్రత్యేకవే అవశ్యవిల్లవెంది కేట్టుతోళ్ళగుతవు. కాలిక్కిరి తే బేకులకేడసాగిదాగిదే. జనారోగ్యదిల్లరువంతు, పరంకు కేలవు ప్రదేశగళల్లి జ్వరద ప్రకోపవిద్దుదు కాణుత్తదే. ఆరోగ్యవాగిరువ ప్రదేశగళల్లి కూడ బిత్తువిగె తొందరెయుంటాగిదే. రాగియ బారగళిగె బేకాద ఔషధగళు లభ్యవిల్లవు. దానరిగె బేకాదవుగళు తొట్టిదవు.

తుమకూరు జి.—తుమకూరు కళబెయల్లి గంగసేం ద్రయ్య అంతు. బిత్తిన్ను ఇరిద్రవర్గగళల్లి అల్పమట్టి ఆయుర్వేదిగళు తొట్టిగళిగె కొట్టిన్ను బాయిగర్ ఆసరెయ ల్లి డిస్పెన్సరి ప్రారంభిసిదాగి బిసా బేకేంబ వదరుకొం డాగిదే. ఇదర భరణిగళ మూలకాగియే. కాలిక్కిరి పంచీజ్వరవ్యవహారవాగిరుతే. జనారోగ్య మరు రాగిరే. ఆకర్మిగ బారగెయల్లి కేలవు దినగళు బిట్టు బరువుదు అనివార్య. రాగియ బారగెగె మాత్రవాగుత్తదె.

కిన్నూరు జి.—నిందేకుబళ్ళగళ్ళ ఒబగుబబుగళే కాలక్షేప కేదుకరబుగలిదే, తుంకురుబుదే నింరుకొళ్ళాగి తుబదరింద యావ విజయవు కాణవాగిల్లవు. దళరిగే మీరిదెల్లరు. జనారోగ్యవృద్ధు. బారగెగళు కిమ్మళ్ళ బుగవే.

తుమకూరు జి.—తుమకూరు కళబెయల్లి గంగసేం ద్రయ్య అంతు. బిత్తిన్ను ఇరిద్రవర్గగళల్లి అల్పమట్టి ఆయుర్వేదిగళు తొట్టిగళిగె కొట్టిన్ను బాయిగర్ ఆసరెయ ల్లి డిస్పెన్సరి ప్రారంభిసిదాగి బిసా బేకేంబ వదరుకొం డాగిదే. ఇదర భరణిగళ మూలకాగియే. కాలిక్కిరి పంచీజ్వరవ్యవహారవాగిరుతే. జనారోగ్య మరు రాగిరే. ఆకర్మిగ బారగెయల్లి కేలవు దినగళు బిట్టు బరువుదు అనివార్య. రాయదురగె జాబరియుంటు.

కిన్నూరు జి.—నిందేకుబళ్ళగళ్ళ ఒబగుబబుగళే కాలక్షేప కేదుకరబుగలిదే, తుంకురుబుదే నింరుకొళ్ళాగి తుబదరింద యావ విజయవు కాణవాగిల్లవు. దళరిగే మీరిదెల్లరు. జనారోగ్యవృద్ధు. బారగెగళు కిమ్మళ్ళ బుగవే.

తుమకూరు జి.—తుమకూరు కళబెయల్లి గంగసేం ద్రయ్య అంతు. బిత్తిన్ను ఇరిద్రవర్గగళల్లి అల్పమట్టి ఆయుర్వేదిగళు తొట్టిగళిగె కొట్టిన్ను బాయిగర్ ఆసరెయ ల్లి డిస్పెన్సరి ప్రారంభిసిదాగి బిసా బేకేంబ వదరుకొం డాగిదే. ఇదర భరణిగళ మూలకాగియే. కాలిక్కిరి పంచీజ్వరవ్యవహారవాగిరుతే. జనారోగ్య మరు రాగిరే. ఆకర్మిగ బారగెయల్లి కేలవు దినగళు బిట్టు బరువుదు అనివార్య. రాయదురగె జాబరియుంటు.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMRAY.

కంబ్యుత్తాంద సంగ్రహ

(From the Madras Mail.)

EUROPE.

A CEYLONE LOAN

లండన్, ఎరిదే జాన్వి —సిలోన్ సరకర కిం బిక్షరు కన్యుదేశదల్లి రెండ్ రస్టిసరు కయ్యాద్దకక్కాగి ఆ ఉఱక్తేదేశంక్షరుంచెయుత్తు సొందుబరి దుయ్యరే.

STORM IN THE SHETLANDS.

షెట్లాండ్ ఎరిదే-రోస్ ఎంబ స్టీమరన్ను భారి బోంరిగే కండి ప్రయాణిసుతిదే యంత బిరుగాలియుండు బిగ్గనవాగి బీసుతిదియంతలు భరణిగళల్లి భయ నిమోదవద్దల్లి ఈ సన్నోంద మోటరిగళు వత్తవాగిదు.

THE TRANSVAAL NEGOTIATIONS.

లండన్, కా|| ఎరిదే జాన్వి.—కేబల్ రాయ భానియంద తుంబే బిరియుయుత్త దేశంరిగే, బో యర్ ప్రధానగళు కమ్మ రాజ్యద ప్రనిధిగళన్ను కళ్ళన్న జారిబోయ కేయువదక్కాగి ని యోజిసిద బో యర్ ప్రతినిధిగళు ఇల్లి బిరుతిదారె. ఇల్లి బిరుతిదు ఆశ్చర్యకరవాద రీతియల్లి బదలాయిసిదరు. ఈ బిషయదల్లి ఎంతహ బిరోధవు ఎద్దుకాణుత్తదె.

THE TRANSVAAL DEBATE.

లండన్, ఎ-నే జాన్వి సార్వభౌమరాణి రాజా ధాన్య ద్వాయుత్తిళదనయదల్లి భర మాతాడిద బో యర్లు, టాన్స్ వాల్ రాజ్యద రాజధాని మీద బిరిదిసిరువుదరింద Kabul మీంటికదల్లి నంబికే ప్రారంభ ఆశ్చర్యవుంటాగిదే. రిపాం కింద ఎంబ్రెస్ ఆఫ్ ఇండియ బిరుద ప్రదానవాగిదే.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

లండన్, ఎ-నే జాన్వి.—భర మాతాడిద బో యిందరు పాసాగి రాజ్యద భద్రతేయబగ్గె ఒందంత రే ళ్ళా జనాబి తోడుబన్ను, రష్యాదవరు తమగి తోంద దన్ను కేమ్మరాజ్యక్కే సేరిసిక్కొండంతెంద బరత బాద సందర్భదల్లి తిలిదు బిట్టరు. రష్యాదవరిగె తుర్కు మన్ సరిహద్దిగె ప్రత్యక్షవాగి సుబదక్కే యాదున్ను ఆసక్తరిసిరలిల్ల ఎంబ బిశ్వసిసిదరు.

BANQUET TO THE CABINET.

లండన్, ఎ-నే జాన్వి —మి. స్కార్ట్ బరో యరు కేమ్మ బార్ట్రదవర ఆశ్చర్యాయకత్వదల్లి, మంత్రి మండలదవరిగే గదిద్దబిట్టవరిగె బిరుతిదు బోజనకూటవన్ను ఏర్పడిసిద్దరు. మర్నే భరణిదల్లి ప్రత్యక్షవాగి సుబదక్కే యాదున్ను ఆసక్తరిసిరలిల్ల ఎంబ బిశ్వసిసిదరు.

ASIA

ANOTHER POSTAL OUTRAGE.

కరూర్, కా|| ఎరిదే జాన్వి.—పోస్టాఫిస్ ళ ఛార్జ్ పేద్దరాద పిళ్ళై జాతి క్క్రిశ్చియనరిబ్బ రు తమ్మ బార్ట్రదవర పిళ్ళై జాతి క్క్రిశ్చియనరిగె సేరిద బ

DEFEAT BY AYUB OF THE AMEER'S TROOPS

కందహార్ యుద్ధం.—మాంచెస్టరుగార్డియన్ పత్రిక కాబూలునకై ఈకింద అమెరికన్ ప్రతినిధి యిచ్చిన వర్తమానమును ప్రకటించినది. ఆ వర్తమానము ఈ నెల 11వ తేదిని కాబూలులో అయూబ్‌ఖాన్ పక్షపు దినపత్రికలో ప్రకటింపబడినది. ఆ వర్తమానము ఈ క్రింది విధముగా నున్నది. ఈ నెల 1వ తేదిని కందహారు సమీపమున జరిగిన యుద్ధమున అమీరు సైన్యములు ఓడిపోయినవి. అమీరు సైన్యములు ఓడిపోయిన తరువాత అయూబ్‌ఖాన్ సైన్యములు కందహారు పట్టణమును ముట్టడించినవి. అమీరు సైన్యములు ఓడిపోయిన తరువాత అమీరు సైన్యములలో ముఖ్యులైన సర్దారులు అయూబ్‌ఖాన్ సైన్యములలో చేరిపోయినారు. అమీరు సైన్యములలో ఫిరంగులు మొదలగు యుద్ధసామగ్రి అంతయు అయూబ్‌ఖాన్ సైన్యములకు చిక్కినది

THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S.]

EUROPE.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

Mr Grant Duff starts for India on the 5th October

Captain Wadey, Royal Engineers, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras

THE INDIAN FRONTIER

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that General Hume had been ordered to concentrate his forces at Quetta, but his Lordship could not say whether the execution of Sibi and the Pishin Valley would thereby be involved

SOUTH AFRICA

Latest advices from the Cape state that Mr Hudson, Colonial Secretary, has been appointed British Resident in the Transvaal

Semenoff, the claimant for Bulmakoff's Chieftainship in Zululand, has collected 3,000 partisans Mr John Dunn, who has been appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, is awaiting Englland's permission to attach them

CONVENTION WITH THE BOERS

LONDON, 1st *Augt*

The Convention between the British Government and the Boers was signed at Pretoria on Saturday

THE INDIAN ARMY

The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the India Office is expected shortly to prepare a scheme affecting the Indian Army similarly to the recent Royal Warrant

THE TRANSVAAL NATIVE CHIEFS

LONDON, *3rd Augt*

Latest advices from Natal state that Sir Hercules Robinson had convened a meeting of the native Chiefs at Pretoria, for the purpose of explaining the intentions of the British Government in respect to the Transvaal native Chiefs, who threaten to resist the Boers

Latest advices from Natal state that the convention with the Boers having been signed, the Royal Commissioners will be dispersed, and the Government of the Transvaal transferred to the Boers on the 8th instant

THE OATHS QUESTION

LONDON *4th Augt*

A Cabinet Council is summoned to-day in order to re-consider the Oaths Question

Mr Bradlaugh will apply to-morrow for a summons against the Police Inspector, who expelled him, on a charge of assault

VALENTINE BAKER PASHA

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Colonel Valentine Baker has been appointed to the command of the Turkish Army at Tripoli

MR GRANT DUFF

A brilliant banquet was given last night at Richmond in honour of Mr Grant Duff, the new Governor of Madras The gathering was entirely non-political in character

AN IMPERIAL MEETING

BERLIN, *4th Augt*

A meeting between the Emperors of Germany and Austria will take place to-day at Gastein The interview between the Emperor of Austria and minor sovereigns will take place on the 6th instant The object of these meetings is at present unknown

ENGLAND AND THE AMEER

LONDON, *1st Augt*

Lord Hartington, in replying to a question in the house of Commons said he had reason to believe that the Indian Government intend to assist the Ameer, but they have not proposed to employ Anglo-Indian troops for the purpose

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP LIVERPOOL TOWN HALL

McGrath, perpetrator of the attempt to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life Mc Kevitt, his accomplice, to fifteen years

MR BRADLAUGH AGAIN EXPELLED

Mr Bradlaugh, in pursuance of his announced intention, presented himself at the House of Commons to take his seat this afternoon On reaching the lobby he was intercepted, and, after a severe struggle, was expelled

Mr Labouchere then brought forward a motion, that the expulsion was illegal, which motion, after a long debate, was negatived, the House expressing its approval of the action of the Speaker and the officials of the House

Sir Charles Dilke, Mr Bright, and the Radical members, abstained from voting An immense and excited crowd assembled in Palace Yard, and enthusiastically cheered Mr Bradlaugh on his entering and leaving the House

AMERICA.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD

NEW YORK, *30th July*

President Garfield is eating solid food His recovery is now assured

ASIA.

[FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT]

AYUB KHAN'S VICTORY

SIMLA, *30th July*

No news from Kandahar has been received to-day The account of the battle, given by a Sindi who was present, seems to show it was lost solely by bad generalship He reports that only six guns and one regiment out of four were brought into action Ghulam Haidar, in column of regiments, received Ayub's attack in line Ayub had collected only four or five hundred horse, and as many all armed foot Among the Durranis, all the Zamindawar Chiefs and their Sowars remained faithful to the Amir to the last.

WARNED FOR QUETTA

BOMBAY, *2nd Augt*

The 25th Bombay Native Infantry, has been warned, that it may be sent to Quetta at very short notice

OCCUPATION OF KANDAHAR BY AYUB'S TROOPS

SIMLA, *1st Augt*

It is reported from Kandahar that Shamsuddin Khan and other officials left Kandahar on the morning of the 27th Sirdar Muhammad Hussain Khan then took charge of the city and preserved order till a few hours later when Sirdar Hashim Khan arrived with sixty or seventy sowars, and took peaceable possession

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN

SIMLA, *3rd Augt*

The reports as to the difficulties in connection with the allotments of the new loan, are incorrect The Government of India are aware of no difficulty whatever

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR

SIMLA, *4th Augt*

The report of Shamsuddin's capture has been confirmed He was made prisoner by Cabul soldiers when they saw themselves deserted by their Commander It is not known whether Kazi Saadeen has escaped or not

The report of nineteen persons having been mutilated in the Kandahar streets has been denied The city and country are now said to be quiet and tranquil

All is quiet about Pishin

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1881.

*We trust our subscribers will excuse the lateness of our appearance this day Being the last issue of our double sheet, English and Canarese, separately, considerable time was taken up in getting up the new machinery, for the two sheets, besides which, there was the removal of the press to the new premises Next week, we hope to come up to time, early on Monday morning —*Ed K P

AYUB KHAN AND ABDUL RAHIMON

The turn which affairs have taken in Southern Afghanistan, is but the result of foregone conclusions, months and months ago, when the Liberal Government, contrary to all the advice of the most experienced statesmen, soldiers and politicians, resolved to withdraw the British forces at Khandahar and to give possession of that most important stronghold to the Amir Abdul Rahmon The Amir's troops, indeed, took possession of the city, and the fort, but they have not been suffered to remain long masters of the situation. In the meanwhile, Ayub Khan, Abdul Rahimon's great and unsleeping rival, with slow but consummate tact, was preparing his troops to take the field again against the Amir chosen by the British Government, and the man who had successfully defeated two British generals, dispersed their forces, and almost wrested Khandahar from their hands, seems to have been buoyed up with a larger confidence that he would be able to defeat his rival's troops, almost on the same spot, wrench from him a strong position so hastily and stupidly surrendered, and himself occupy that position, with every hope of accomplishing the object he has in view, namely, ousting his rival from the Amirship of the whole of Afghanistan. That purpose, Ayub Khan has now accomplished so far as taking possession of Khandahar, and although much remains to be done, before he can compass the height of his ambition, namely, of displacing Abdul Rahimon as Amir of the whole of Afghanistan, still, there can be no doubt that, if he continues to follow up the great advantage he has gained, he will, in the end, become Amir, provided that the British Government does not again interfere in favour of their *protege*. Abdul Rahimon, as the nominee of the British Government to the Amirship, has been a grave, though, perhaps, not an unexpected disappointment, but we do not see how the Government can refuse to help him against his rival. If Ayub Khan, as is only too likely, succeeds in driving Abdul Rahimon out of the country, one of two things must happen. Either the British Government must swallow its chagrin at so complete a collapse of its policy and recognise Ayub-khan as Amir of Afghanistan, or it must once more take the field, with all the men and treasure at its command, in behalf of its own nominee, and so try and recover his lost fortunes. In the former alternative, what a tremendous humiliation it will be to the mighty British Government that the very man, who inflicted so disastrous a defeat to its troops at Maiwand, and who was on the very point of taking Khandahar, should be the very man to compel that Government to recognise him as Amir! In the second alternative, the British Government will not only have to send troops and stores and ammunition once more into Afghanistan, but will also, as a first step, have to retake Khandahar from Ayub Khan! The Liberal Government, then, is placed in a fearful fix, and, as usual, it appears to be vacillating between a desire to interfere directly in Afghanistan affairs and grudging the cost of that interference. To send a sufficient number of British and Native troops into the country, retake Khandahar, and drive Ayub Khan out of the country, would be simply to acknowledge the egregious folly and error of which the Liberal Government, with Lord Hartington as its expositor, has been guilty, and to confess the justice and correctness of the opinions, on the question of evacuating Khandahar and Southern Afghanistan, of the late Conservative Government, the Gov

ornament of India under Lord Lytton, the Conservative Press, and the large majority of the Anglo-Indian Press. But *relief of some sort to its own* nominee in the Amirship must be afforded by the Liberal Government, if only to save appearances and keep up its title to consistency. It is not, therefore, surprising to hear Lord Hartington make so imbecile an announcement as his lordship is reported to have made, on the 1st instant, in the House of Commons. It is reported that his lordship, on replying to a question, said he and reason to believe that the Indian Government intend to assist the Amir, but they have not proposed to employ Anglo-Indian troops for the purpose, and, as a sort of commentary upon this absurd statement of Lord Hartington's, we have a telegram to the effect that the 25th Bombay Native Infantry have been warned that they will be sent to Quetta on short notice. Here, then, as we have said, the Liberal Government, in accordance with its usual character, is swayed, on the one hand, by a wish to maintain on his throne the Amir of its own choosing, and on the other hand, by considerations of expenditure in carrying that wish into effect. By the term Anglo-Indian troops mentioned in the telegram, we take it British troops are meant, and it is contemplated saving them another march into Afghan territory, while it is proposed to employ for the purpose the much less *precious* sepoy army; but even here, up to the present moment, the help to Abdul Rahimon is limited to one Native Infantry regiment in Bombay. It is to be sincerely hoped that for *the sake of the name* and prestige of the British nation, the Liberal Government will be driven by the force and vortex of public opinion, to reassert the unhappily lost policy of the Conservative Government in Afghan affairs, or that the Liberal Ministry will be ousted from office on this question, and the Conservatives returned to power; for, it seems to us, that if the British Government permits Abdul Rahimon and Ayub Khan to fight out their own battle, and allows the Afghan people to become the victims of the numerous contending factions which are sure to arise, and, in short, shuts its eyes to the terrible state of anarchy which must ensue, it will be only creating for itself a standing menace to its own frontiers, and a perpetual employment of British troops against raids and petty wars, such as were common when the British occupied Cabul, with Yakoob Khan as *Amir; and that unscrupulous* power, Russia, will not fail to put in its claim, covertly and treacherously, as usual, to damage British interests as much as possible. We think, then, that there is every reason for the prompt and active interference in this civil war between Ayub Khan and Abdul Rahimon, and the result of that interference ought to be the permanent occupation of Khandahar and Southern Afghanistan by the British, whoever may be the successful Afghan chief at Cabul and in Northern Afghanistan.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE COMET AND A NATIVE STATE.—The appearance of the comet seems to have affected most profoundly people, both heathen and Christian, for whilst many of the latter think the comet is one of the precursors of the end of the world, the former are very anxious to propitiate this great natural phenomenon, by prayers and offerings. Accordingly, it is not surprising to read in a contemporary that the Devajee Durbar have sanctioned a donation of Rs. 500 for the purpose of worship, in order to save the State from the evil effects of the appearance of the comet.

We take the following from the *Amrita Bazar Patrica*.—Several correspondents have requested us to write something about the comet. Why do *you* not write when others do says one? Well, we do not know why they we can write anything about it which our correspondents do not know. We can give a distinct assurance to our correspondents that he is not a particular acquaintance of ours. He is an old, which is not probably known to all our correspondents. He is also running very fast, but the motive of this hurry is enveloped in deepest mystery. It may be that he is ashamed of the tail, or considers it a burden and a very disagreeable companion that sticks to him in spite of his wishes, and is trying to avoid it as ministers did in the case of Prussia when they left Candidate in theirs behind them. If we could only know where he is going to, we could get some idea as to his motives, but we shall be frank enough to state that, we have not the faintest idea as to his ultimate designs. Some philosophers say that he is hurrying towards the sun; all that we can say is, that if that be his intention, he won't find him a very soothing companion. *He cannot be far enough from him, but yet* he is not as near as the nearest not as far from here as the farthest. This is all that we know of the comet, and we hope the account will satisfy our curious correspondents.

MR M E GRANT DUFF.—This distinguished member of the present Liberal Government, who will shortly come out as Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George and its dependencies, comes with very high testimony as to his fitness for the office, from the London Press. It may not be generally known that Mr Grant Duff was born in India. The *Spectator* speaks of him thus:—

"Besides being a man of marked ability who has hardly reached his level in English politics, he is the son of an eminent Indian statesman, has travelled in India, has served as Under Secretary in the India Office and has attended to Indian affairs all his life. He is a loss to Parliament, to which he brought a most unusual range of information, much insight and certain clearness of vision, which sometimes made him too impatient of stupidity, but he will make an excellent Governor of a Presidency where there is much work to be done, and great need for a chief who will see that projects do not end in discussion. We trust he will not forget the great agricultural want—the revival of the old tank irrigation. The condition of a province like Bellary, where there is a famine every four or five years and fever from low living is chronic, is a blot on British rule.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AS TRADESMEN.—Several orders of the Government regarding officials in its service do not seem to be implicitly obeyed in this Province. There are two such orders, the practical carrying out of which appears to call for enquiry. The first is that officials in active service are not to accept office as directors in Joint Stock Companies and other speculative associations, and the second is, that such officials should not become partners or take any active part whatever in any mercantile or trading concern, such as a shop or large bazaar. With regard to these orders, we believe they are more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and we fancy that, to be really effective, there should be greater supervision, in the shape of periodical reports, as to the working of the orders. We draw attention to this subject, because a correspondent informs us that a clerk in the Deputy Accountant General's office on thirty or forty rupees a month has, for many months past, been a partner in a well known firm of auctioneers and commission agents on South Parade, Civil and Military Station. There can be no doubt about the matter, because the name of the clerk appears in the deed of partnership of the firm, as our correspondent assures us. The way in which the clerk manages to have two strings to his bow, as it were, is, that he attends to the firm's business during his interests, between 7½ or 8 and 10 or 10½ A M, and again between 4 or 4 and 5 P M, each day. What we contend for in this case is, that if the clerk in the Deputy Accountant General's office finds it more lucrative to be partner in a firm of auctioneers and commission agents than in official employ, then, he ought to give up his post, taking his gratuity or pension. There are hundreds of qualified young men who are eagerly waiting for employment, and it is very hard that officials should be permitted to retain their places, and, at the same time, be allowed all the privileges of private persons, merchants and tradesmen. The heads of departments are responsible to this state of things.

THE S P C A AND FIGHTING COCKS.—The English people who are so pre-eminently affectionate, the practical nation, is it not necessary to do the slaughter of innocent upon the heads of the unmerciful nation, are, nevertheless, great sticklers for the kind treatment of animals and accordingly the British Parliament has passed an enactment under which societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals have been formed, throughout the United Kingdom. This appreciates tends to bring humanity for the dumb creatures has found an echo in every colony which England has founded about in the world, and not less so in India, where almost every large city and town has its society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is not surprising, therefore, that Bangalore should possess its S P C A, whose operations let us acknowledge—and we have done so more than once in these columns—have effected a very gratifying extent of good, and have mitigated much of the sufferings of the domestic animals within our bounds, but there is no end to every thing and the line in all matters should be drawn somewhere. The Bangalore S P C A, we are afraid, has gone too far in the matter of the ordinary domestic fowls. It is very well to prosecute the vendors of these birds for hawking them about for sale, suspended, with their legs tied and their heads downwards, from a pole on the hand, but to go further, and to prosecute poor devils of fowl mongers in the market and bazaars for tying their fowls' legs and so exposing them for sale is stretching the law against cruelty to animals too far, dragging before the judge poor men who can ill afford to waste even a few hours in answering charges in a police court. A case of this kind occurred in the Second Magistrate's Court of the British Cantonment, on Friday last, and we are glad to state that Mr E Perera, the Magistrate, refused to convict the accused (a woman) and dismissed the case.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

HOLIDAY.—Tomorrow being the *Ashayuja* and *Apasthamba Sravana*, all the public Offices and Courts, both in the Town and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore will be closed, and the officials under the Resident as well as the Dewan, will thus have an entire holiday.

THE WEATHER.—There has been considerable improvement in the weather from what it was during the first few days of the past week. From Thursday last, up to Sunday, we had occasional refreshing showers, and the atmosphere was rendered more genial and pleasant, but what was wanted was hard drenching showers, such as would soak into the earth sufficiently to sow the long delayed raggi crops. Yesterday afternoon we had pretty strong, smart showers, and the sky continued overcast. Rain such as this will tend to save the raggi crops, which, however, will not be reaped till late in the season, owing to the delay in the rains.

FREAK OF NATURE.—We are informed by a correspondent at Kolar, that a certain woman aged about 20 years, gave birth to a male child, whose head was of the size of a lime and the eyes very small, so that the appearance of the child was very unnatural. Its body and legs and hands were very peculiar. The mother of the child is said to be a widow, and appears to have thrown the child somewhere in the Kolar tank to prevent detection. The circumstance, however, came to the knowledge of the Police, and the case, we hear, is now before the Magistrate. The child lived only four days.

DACOITY.—About the 24th of last month, we are informed that a dacoity occurred in a village named Soogatti, of the Devanhalli Taluk, Bangalore District. A gang of dacoits, numbering about fifteen, painting their faces black, and having torches in their hands, entered the house of one Basappa and looted the minutes most shamefully. Though the property pillaged is said to be of little value, 30 minutes as well as many other inhabitants of the village were severely wounded and cry grossly ill-treated. We are sorry to learn that the energetic Taluk Police and the Amildar have not as yet captured the culprits, who have made good their escape.

SISTER MARY FRANCIS CITIES DISTRESS LOTTERY FUND.—Just as the Agents were about closing the sale of the tickets in aid of the above Fund, intelligence was received from Ireland that the drawing of the Lottery was put off. Notwithstanding the hearty efforts of the Agents in the disposal of tickets, there remain not a large number of tickets unsold, and as the prizes of this drawing are numerous, as well as valuable, the Lottery will take place when a sufficient number of tickets are sold for, what with the prizes and the contingent expenses, a sufficient number of tickets should be sold to ensure a decent surplus being obtained for the object of the Lottery. In a month or two, the date of the drawing will be made known.

THE TRANSFER OF THE DEPUTY AMILDAR OF DAVANHALLY.—We have been informed of orders having been issued from the Dewan, to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, to post Mr Shama Rao, the Deputy Amildar to Chennapatna, and to distribute the work as follows:—Mr Shamanagu, Amildar of Closepet, to look after the Revenue and Criminal work of five hobalis, and Mr Shama Rao that of the remaining hobalis. One of the Revenue Goomastas of the Closepet Taluk will be given to Mr Shama Rao, to help him in the Revenue work, and another from the Bangalore Taluk, it is supposed, for the Judicial work. So far as Revenue supervision is concerned, the Amildar is held responsible, and in the *Judicial work, Mr Shama Rao is independent*.

THE MYSORE PATRIOTS ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.—Under this designation a new school for Native youths has been opened on the premises No 21, G street, 3rd Division, Fort, Bangalore. At present, the school consists of five classes, and the fees are considerably low, so that many poor boys, who now are obliged to remain quite uneducated, may receive elementary education both in English and the Vernaculars, viz., Canarese, Tamil, and Sanscrit, at a cheap rate.

The present staff of teachers in the school consists of one graduate, by name Mr M Sumiraya Row, B A, and four under *graduates of the Madras University*. We wish every success to this new venture

ANCHE REGISTRATION FEE.—The Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, has, in accordance with the Imperial Post, been pleased to reduce the registration fee for letters posted in Mysore, for delivery by Anche in places within the Province, from four to two annas, from the 1st idem. The registration fee for books and pattern packets will be as at present—two annas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANTIDOTES FOR SCORPION STING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS STANDARD.

DEAR SIR,—Having found so much of the efficacy of Kerosine oil as an antidote for scorpion sting, I tried the experiment in three cases, viz one juvenile and two adults and from personal attendance on the patients I am perfectly convinced that pure Kerosene oil is a far superior antidote than opium, both short and chloroform. My experience of the cases shows that it takes three minutes for a juvenile patient and three quarter time for an adult to be relieved. When a person is stung by a scorpion—it matters not whether he is asleep or awake—a free spontaneous flow should be permitted on the part may bleed with some fingers with moderate force with a handful (or a little more if necessary) being the whole quantity required for the purpose. I have since discovered a cheaper and a better antidote for scorpion sting, the cure being effected in one minute either in the case of a grown or adult. Purchase one pice worth of cocoanut oil and rub the quantity between the hands and pour it on the part where the sting is felt by him that the pice of cocoanut oil be collected the bleeding be allowed to flow freely and rem ved before the person is asleep. This is done to prevent the person sleeping.

QUACK.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MADRAS.

U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS.—The Special Test Examinations in Madras and in the districts will be held on the 22nd instant and close on the 27th. The examination of candidates who have applied to be examined for the grade of Civil Medical Department Civil Hospital Appointments, will begin on the 22nd instant. The candidates for the examinations will meet at the Madras Medical College.

A THIEF FOR ONE.—Heavy before Mr. W. M. Scrimshaw Town Police Magistrate yesterday named Moon appah Naicken was charged by one Subbaloo Naicken a mistry employed in the Custom House with having on the 31st ultimo (about six o'clock) entered a part of the latter's dwelling house. The accused admitted the charge and said that having worked all day in the same he took the pattu he was to receive from his master. He hoped the Court would deal with him as he had upwards of twenty years service and this was quite a first offence. His Worship fined him a rupee and two rupees.—*Madras Mail.*

We regret to learn from Madura that the prospects of the season there are anything but satisfactory. The present wet weather is the most unusual in the district of the hot weather of April and May. To add to the present unfavourable season the water-supply of the town is terribly on the decline. The native inhabitants who live in the crowded parts of Madura, find it almost impossible to sleep in their houses and make it their duty to be in the streets at night. The worst anticipations are entertained as to the condition and prospects of the crops and it is feared that if rain does not fall and save the crops on the ground the season will turn out very unfavorable.

SUSPENSION OF AN ADVOCATE OF THE HIGH COURT.—By a resolution of the Benchers of the Middle Temple Mr. Cadwallader Waldy, Barrister-at-Law enrolled as an Advocate of the Madras High Court of Judicature, having been suspended from practising as a barrister, for a period of six months from the 1st March 1881, for unprofessional conduct as a member of the bar. Mr. Wedderburn, assisted by Mr. Lardley Norton, yesterday, in the High Court Chambers, before Sir Charles Turner, C. J. E., the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Innes, moved for an order of the High Court to enforce the resolution above and under Section 10 of High Court Letters Patent (such section entering the High Court to remove or suspend from practice on reasonable cause any Advocate, Vakil or Attorney at Law). The correspondence that passed between Mr. Norton, as prime member of the bar, Mr. Waldy, Mr. Davis, who represented the Madras bar before the Benchers of the Temple, and the order passed by the Benchers suspending Mr. Waldy were put in. Their Lordships having duly considered the matter ordered that, as the suspension of Mr. Waldy by the Benchers of the Middle Temple was "a reasonable cause" empowering the High Court to suspend him from practice, he was accordingly suspended from practising during the term of his suspension by the Benchers of the Middle Temple which expires on the 1st September 1881.

SAIDAPET LITERARY SOCIETY.

A native correspondent writes:—The first annual meeting was held, according to announcement, on 17th ult. at the Saidapet Town Hall of Mr. Ganesha Row which was decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. P. Rama Chandra Rau, B. L., the Manager of the Mylapore Canara office (in the chair), Messrs. Nara Venkatachalapathy, son-in-law of the late Prince of Arcot, Parthasarathy Naidu, Ex-Sub-Judge, Veerasamy Chetty, Boppanna Rau, pensioned Jemadar, Ahmad Ibrahim, Abdul Hug Sheriffudin, Achavalinga Mudaliar, B. A. Assistant Master, Government High School, Srinivasa Rau, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sanjeeva Rau, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Godfrey, District Land Surveyor, Mr. Patil Assistant and others. The proceedings commenced with a long report by the Secretary which went to show that the Association began with a very small number and but it had now twenty-five members on its rolls. He also said that this was the result of the ability and shrewdness of the President. The President then delivering an interesting Lecture on "What improvement does (Hindu) Agriculture require?" The Lecturer were some of the points touched upon by the Lecturer. The physique of the people must be attended to. The children must be carefully reared. Female education must be encouraged. Charities, &c., must be manufactured on Indian alone. Practical Sanitary Education must be imparted to our boys. The cost of justice, administration of stamps must be lessened. Child marriages should be prohibited. Castes and other institutions must be brought to the condition in which they were in Manu's time. The Chairman then said that he had nothing to say on the subject after the long and exhaustive essay of the President. Mr. Tambuchetty Sastri, who was his country man friend and philosopher and guide he would request all those present to take lively interest in the working of the Society. Messrs. Venkatakrishnaiah and Chengrel Row then thanked those present for honouring the occasion with their presence. The meeting was brought to a termination after the usual distribution of sandal, flowers and *pansupari*. The President is to leave this place shortly for Umore. An address was before read by one of the members, thanking him for his valuable assistance during the past year. The President in reply read a short discourse on the advantages of a society of this nature. Chelleppah Pillai has been appointed the new President.

WATER SUPPLY OF CUDDAPAH.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a Meeting held at the premises of the Government High School, on the 28th ultimo, the following gentlemen were present:—M. L. Ry. M. Jnanasamy Pillay Avergal, Zillah Surgeon, H. Soobba Rao Garu, Deputy Collector, Treasury, B. Venkata Rao Garu, Deputy Collector, General Duty, Hazur C. Venkatachelapathy Naidu Garu, Sheristadar, T. Krishna Rao Garu, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, V. Venkoba Rao Garu, Insildar, Cuddapah, T. Perumal Naidu Garu, Merchant, Ibrahim Saheb Garoo, Merchant, B. Venkata Rao Garoo, Vakeel, District Court, Krishnamachariloo Avergal, Vakeel District Court, Nagamoothoo Moodely Garu, Contractor, Rajah Mya Garu, Merchant, Maoola Subbiah, Merchant, V. Mohead en Saheb Garu, Merchant and Land Proprietor, Aplacharla Garu, Accountant, Collector's Office, A. Venkata Subbiah Garu, Merchant, T. Tirumal Rao Garu Vakeel, District Court, Mugthum Hussain Garu High Priest of the Mohomedans, Krishnam Subbiah Garu, Merchant, Pandum Pupiah Garu, Merchant, Baramsay Venkatasawmy Garu, Merchant, S. Sreenivasachariar Avergal, Pleader, District Court, I. Ringaswam Moodely Avergal, shop keeper, V. Vijayaraja Rao Garu, Record-keeper, Collector's Office, Mupiah Khan Garu Merchant, Dewan Subbiah Garu, Merchant, Naddah Chenchu Subbiah Garu, Cuppiah Garu Paducherive, Sowen Muthu Naik, Durgiah Garu Krishnam Venkata Subbiah Garu and 70 others.

It was proposed by H. Subba Rao Garu, and seconded by L. Venkoba Rao Garu, that Dewan Jnanasamy Pillay be requested to take the Chair. Carried unanimously. The Doctor after making the meeting for having selected him as their Chairman, briefly explained the object for which they had assembled. He said they were to consider the means by which water could be brought into the town from the Bugah springs. The inhabitants were entirely dependant on percolation wells, situated along the Bugah channel, at measurement distances from the thickly populated portion of the town, and these wells failed to supply a sufficient quantity of water during the hot season. Almost all the wells in the heart of the town contained very brackish water which was unfit even for cattle. The question to be considered was whether Cuddapah, which was notoriously unhealthy, should not have a plentiful supply of good drinking water when the means of obtaining the same were possible.

Mr. A. Cuppiah Garu, presented four petitions from the inhabitants, stating that they suffered much from the want of good drinking water. Mr. A. Sreeneevasachary Garu, proposed that the Memorial, together with the resolutions passed at the meeting should be forwarded to the President of the Municipal Commission and that he be requested to obtain the sanction of Government for bringing the Bugah water into the Town. It was also resolved that the following persons be requested to form a Sub Committee to prepare a petition to the President:—H. Subbiah Rao Garu, Streeenivasa Iyah Garu, Cuppia Garu, Y. Subbiah Garu, C. Venkatachelapathy Naidu Garu, and the Chairman. It was also resolved that the petition be presented by a deputation consisting of the Chairman, A. Cuppiah Garu, H. Soobah Rau Garu, C. Venkatachellapathy Naidoo Garoo, Kisturam Soorah Chetty Garu, J. Perumal Naidoo Garu, P. Pupiah Garu, A. Venkata Soobiah Chetty Garu, Mugthum Hoossain Saib Garu, Rowthu Mutti Saib Garu, Beram Saib Garu, and Velasoobiah Chetty Garu.

The thanks of the meeting having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting was dissolved after three hearty cheers.

CALCUTTA.

GOING TO ENGLAND.—We learn that Prince Farrokh Shah will shortly proceed to England personally to tender his thanks to Her Majesty the Queen, for the distinction of Shahzada lately bestowed upon him. His Highness will be accompanied by an attorney of the High Court, as his private secretary.—*Indian daily News.*

THE PILGRIMAGE TO JUGGUNATH.—A correspondent who recently returned from the shrine of Juggunath says:—"The number of pilgrims who visited the shrine of Jiggunath last month, to celebrate the festival of *Jathjatra* was 51,000, among whom the natives of Bengal were 11,000, of Bombay 8,000, of Madras 2,300, and the rest were from various parts of the North-Western Provinces and Behar. The arrangements of the police were up to the mark; and except a few accidents, the *mela* passed very quietly. The sanitary arrangements were also good."—*Statesman.*

THE CENSUS OFFICE AT DINAPUR.—News of the mysterious disappearance of many bundles of papers from the Branch Census Office at Dinapore has reached us. The facts as they have been reported to us are as follows:—On Friday last Mr. Baker was informed by three supervisors in his office that certain bundles of papers and many registers of their sections were missing. The writers, perhaps, our readers know, are in the habit of leaving all the papers on the desks they work at during the day. They had done as usual on the evening of the night of the accident. In the morning the loss was discovered by the supervisors, and reported as we have said above. Mr. Baker with the aid of the police has succeeded in unearthing many of the papers, some of which were found in the wells situated in the office compound, and others in an adjoining garden. No trace of the doers of this unexampled mischief is as yet obtained. We hear Mr. Bourdillon was informed of the event by telegram, and he is now in Dinapore investigating the matter. The Superintendent of Police, and the Collector of Patna also went there. We don't know as yet of the decision that has been arrived at with regard to the supervisors themselves from whose sections the papers so mysteriously disappeared. But we hear that seven men connected with the office have been sent to jail on suspicion. We hope to be able to place further particulars of this affair before our readers in the next issue of our paper.—*Indian Chronicle.*

The Durbar at Agra.—The approaching Durbar at Agra will be on a more extensive scale than was at first surmised. Invitations have been issued to all the Chiefs of Rajputana and the N. W. Provinces besides the Maharaja of Gwalior. The Viceroy's camp will be on the same site as that occupied by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. His Excellency's Body Guard and two squadrons of Bengal Cavalry from Morar will form the escort, and the guards will be mounted from the 60th Rifles now on duty at the Agra fort. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, will also probably be present, as also Mr. Melvill Agent, Governor General, at Baroda, who will preside at the rendition ceremony of that State. The following Chiefs and Nobles will be invited to be present:—His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior, G. C. S. I. C. B. C. I. E., His Excellency Sir Gunput Rao, K. C. S. I. Prime Minister of Gwalior, His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpore, G. C. S. I., his Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar, his Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, G. C. S. I., his Highness the Nawab of Bulrumpore, K. C. S. I., his Highness the Maharaja of Dholepore, his Highness the Nawab of Tonk, the Rajah of Kissongur, the Rajah of Bundi, and Rajah of Bickaneer. Among the other sights at the camp, it is reported that a procession of all the retinues of the native princes, similar to that which passed in review before the Prince of Wales, will on this occasion be marshalled. Sir Lepel Griffin will, according to the same paper, be the Officiating Foreign Secretary and Captain Hope, Under-Secretary.—*Statesman.*

BOMBAY.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AND THE POOR OF AHMEDNUGGUR.—We are glad to learn that his Excellency the Governor has signalised the occasion of his visit to Sholapore and Ahmednagur by a distribution of Rs. 5,000

to the poor of those cities, with whose poverty stricken condition he was gravely impressed May we not presume to make capital out of this becoming exhibition of compassion and liberality on his Excellency's part, to hope for a generous mitigation of the obnoxious house and other taxes, the imposition of which must press so grievously on our poorer brethren? We look upon his Excellency's well-timed generosity in the light of good omen, and make bold to consider it augurs favourably in behalf of the indegent and needy poor A generous reduction in the rates of the taxes would, we fancy, be an act of charity in favour of our Cantonment Committee, as it would deliver them from half-a-lifetime of worry and vexation of spirit —*Deccan Herald*

DOUBLE EXECUTION AT POONA —Gunputi ban Narayan and Succaram bin Bapuji who were recently convicted of the murder of a woman near the Parbuttee tank by adjusting a rope round her neck and pulling it until life was extinct were executed on Monday The local *Herald* says —"On arriving round the corner which faced the scaffold, both the prisoners quivered and their countenance fell A few seconds had elapsed and they were on the scaffold Their death warrants were read out to them by Mr Framjee Cowasjee, the jailor,—first in English and then in Marathi Gunputi immediately cried, and said that he was induced to commit the murder of the woman Shiwoo by the prisoner Succaram Succaram, on the other hand, was stern, said nothing, but uttered the words *Ram Ram*, twice, which, perhaps, meant good bye, or that he called upon his god Ram The white caps were put on, the knots adjusted, and before another second the trap fell and all was over The bodies were allowed to hang for the usual time, after which they were cut down and made over to their relatives and friends for cremation" A correspondent writes to the same paper —"I was shocked to find yesterday morning, when witnessing the double execution, that when the trap fell, the young man Gunputi who was placed on the right was covered with blood It was then discovered that his head having come in contact with one of the wooden pillars below, his forehead was cut open, and his chin smashed It was a dreadful sight, and worse than hanging The authorities ought to institute strict enquiry into this matter" —*Times of India.*

OFFENCES AGAINST THE ARMS ACT—In a case recently brought before the Joint Magistrate of Madura, four persons were charged with manufacturing gun powder without a license, and a small quantity of the powder made by them was produced before the Court, together with the pestle and mortar which had been used in the manufacture The accused admitted the charge against them, and the first prisoner under whom the other three were employed as coolies, said that he was preparing the powder for the purpose of blasting a well, in proof of which he produced instruments used for that purpose, stating that he was not aware that he was rendering himself liable to punishment The accused were found guilty and sentenced, the 1st, under Section 19 Act XI, of 1878, to pay a fine of Rs 1, or in default to undergo a week's simple imprisonment, and the other three, being merely servants of the first to a fine of 8 annas each, or in default one day's simple imprisonment

RAILWAY PROSECUTION—This day, before Mr W M Scharlieb, Town Presidency Magistrate, Mr H. French, Prosecuting Inspector of the Madras Railway Company, charged Abasa Khan, a fireman in the employ of the Company, with the theft of a quantity of castor oil, from the Rayapooram Station, on the night of the 29th ultimo Mr. Pedroza, solicitor, appeared for the defence On the night in question, the accused, having finished his work, was proceeding home, and as he reached the gate of the Station, the Locomotive watchman searched him, and found a quantity of castor oil in an earthern vessel which he carried He was at once handed over to the Railway authorities The defence was that the vessel in which the oil was found, was one in which the accused carried his food, and believing it to be empty he took it out of the station He did not know who put the oil in His Worship was of opinion that the evidence was not conclusive against the accused, and discharged him —*Mail*

A BENGALEE ON CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY

The following letter appears in the *Times of India* —

"I obtain find that you try your best to prove that Bombay is far superior to Calcutta in every respect I praise your patriotism, but still you should not cherish such a mistaken idea Leaving aside patriotism one like you should impartially compare the both cities and point out the drawbacks, of one or of the other, so that the people may know what they have not, what they should have, and what they should do Allow me to compare these two most important cities of the East and see in what respect Bombay may surpass Calcutta

"In population, you showed the other day that Bombay stands first in India, but you have forgotten that you have taken the population of Calcutta *proper*, leaving aside that of the densely populated suburbs of that huge city The population of a group of islands should not be compared with a part of a city Where more than ten thousand hackney-carriages ply in the streets, instead of three or four hundred as in Bombay, I do not know how such a city can be at all compared with Bombay

"In commerce, though Bombay can boast of the highsounding name—'The City of Merchants'—I fear, it is comparatively inferior to Calcutta in extensiveness of her commercial business Show me a rich and extensive firm as Ruth Brothers, or Burn, or Arbuthnot, show me a bookseller like Thacker Spink and Co, or Newman and Co, show me a hotel—though Bombay is full of hotels—and billiard tables like the Great Eastern Hotel But the commerce of Calcutta is in the hands of the Europeans, so the people of Calcutta never boast of it, but silently try to beat down the Bombay people The dense forest of masts on the breast of the Hooghly will assure any reasonable being that Calcutta is next to none in commerce in the East

"In beauty—in natural beauty—none can deny that Calcutta is inferior to Bombay I am an admirer of Bombay which you very well know from my letter that you kindly published in your columns But in artificial beauty Bombay shall not be pronounced at the same time with Calcutta, with its well paved streets, palatial buildings, fashionable shops, gardens, bazars, tanks, statues, monuments Is there any building in Bombay that can be compared with the Telegraph office or General Post office or High Court or Medical College, or any else private or public? Can the Victoria Gardens be compared with the Eden Gardens not to mention the beautiful Zoological Garden? Can the Municipal Market be compared with the Crawford Market? Can Bombay boast of such beautiful squares, is Dalhousie Square, College Square, Beadon Square, &c? The Maidan with its Fort William, with its trees and grass, with the Hooghly flowing by, is itself a beauty There stands Lord Hardinge of bronze, there Auckland there Bentinck, Lawrence, Canning, Mayo, Northbrook Bombay must wait a few years more to stand near Calcutta which is a regular city with all the streets and lanes having names and all the houses having numbers, I do not know why the Bombay Municipality neglects it Not only houses but rooms also should have numbers here It is almost impossible for a stranger to find out a house in a crowded street and much more a man who perhaps lives in a room on the sixth floor of a house, his next room neighbour, if asked, will kindly direct you to some other place to find out your friend

"I am rather forced to compare the people also, seeing one of your Parsee readers has much boasted of the superiority of his nation, if a nation he has at all In what, may I ask, the people of Bombay, Parsees, Guzerattees, or Mahrattas, are so very proud or rather self conceited? In education? Can they show me a Keshub Chunder Sen, or a Rajendra Lala Mitra or a Dey, a Banerji, a Ghose, a Dutt? How many educated men Bombay can boast of? Cannot Bengal bring forward as many educated men—University title holders—is to fill up whole Bombay from Byculla to Colaba with nothing? it black grooms and M A's and B A's In female education shall I have to say that Bombay is dragging itself like a wounded snake while Calcutta is rushing like a steady horse? Can Bombay boast of College like Presidency College or a school like Hare or Hindu School The number of schools and Colleges in Calcutta is at least five times greater than that of Bombay Bombay people must wait twenty years more to have a Bethune Female College amongst them Parsee ladies may seem very much improved, but are they as well educated as Bengalee ladies?

"Not considering themselves at all grants and superior to any other nations of India especially Bengalis, I should advise them to walk with their eyes open, seeing what they really is We are in a race-ground, each man is to overtake the Europeans and Americans who are still thousand miles ahead It is better to compete with one another not forgetting the principal aim But Bombay people thinking themselves victorious and that they have beat down all other nations of india (pity they never open their eyes) have stopped their horses in midway, forgetting their principal aim and are shouting—Ha! ha, we are victors' But they will find after all that the Bengalis have left them behind many miles and now are smiling at the folly of their birth en of Bombay Running their heads from fast in advance Twenty years at least Bombay must whip and spur its horses with head and heart to overtake Bengal, if it is possible at all to overtake what runs in high gallop I compete is praiseworthy, and desirable, to be self conceited is folly Bombay people I fear are playing the Knight of La Mancha Reminding therefore our brethren of Bombay the advice of Kingsley 'Go with your eyes wide open' I bid you farewell here

Yours &c
July 24 D PAL

ENGLISH EXTRACTS,

WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES—Some startling discoveries are being made by the exploring parties engaged in investigating the mineral resources of Mysore Here is a sample of them One of the parties traversing the country reports that about a mile north of Durango is a wonderful mountain of solid iron ore called the Cerrodel Mercado The ore is said to be entirely free from phosphor and sulphur, and to assay from 60 to 70 per cent pure iron That part of the mountain above the ground measures 5,200 feet long 1,200 feet broad, and 702 feet high The iron produced is reported as soft and tenacious bends and twists like wax, and will bear comparison with the best Norway An English engineer is said to have estimated its value at 10,000,000,000 dollars and made the somewhat astonishing calculation that, at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year it would take over thirty years to level the hill to the ground American capitalists are started to be greatly exercised in mind respecting what is described as the "most marvellous iron deposit in the world" We should think so too, only we trust, for the sake of John Bull's breeches' pockets, they may confine their operations ament, this godsend to the other side of the great ditch The story is too good to be true—*Iron*

SINECURES IN THE DAYS OF FOX—Private vices were then reflected in the conduct of public affairs Everybody who had influence in Parliament, or in Court, used it for the expressed and avowed purpose of making or repairing his fortune Jobbery, corruption, and bribery were rampant. Horace Walpole, whose gains must have amounted to a quarter of a million, describes how his eldest brother was appointed Auditor of the Exchequer, his second brother Clerk of the Pells, and he himself (while still at Eton) Clerk of the Estreats and ignoring the fleeced tax-payers, speaks of the tenderness of his father One nobleman had £8,000 a year, as sinecures, and the colonelcies of three regiments another, is auditor of the Exchequer, inside which he never looked, had £8,000 a-year in years of peace, and £20,000 in years of war The lucrative places which a Minister held in his own name formed but a part of the advantages which he made from his position All services rendered to him were recompensed by inroads on the Exchequer. Lord Holland's recommendation secured for his sons 'enter a pension out of the privy purse of £1200 a year Lord Sandwich rewarded with Crown livings the clergyman who wrote his lampoons Cowper did not exaggerate when he wrote—

The love swarms, as if in golden pomp
Were enacted on every statesman's door,
"Ruined and bankrupt fortunes mended here"

A pension was the resource when every desirable office was filled too deep, and when nothing could be done in England, the plunderer, or statesman, could scent a job across the sea—*The Churchman*

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ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಮಯಿಧಸ್ಯೆಶ್ಚಯ್ಯಪಯಿಸುಖಾಕರ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಕ ವಿಂಶತಿವಾಪ್ತಿಸಿತಸಾಯಿರೀಶೋಭಿತಾ ಮೈಸೂರಾಂಚಿತ ವಾಸರೇನಿಚಿರಮುದ್ರಾವಜ್ಜನ್ಮೆ 'ದಿವಾಕಾಮುಖರಿ'ಶ್ರೀಮಾ ಕಾಶಕರಿಮೋಷ್ಟಸಂಧಿಯುಕರಂ।

Vol. VIII] BANGALORE—MONDAY, AUGUST 8TH 1881. [No. 31.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು:—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಶುವು ಆಗಸ್ಟು ೮ನೇ ಕಾರಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸೋಮವಾರ. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೩೧.

"ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"
ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಬಂದಾರಾಯ.

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತೆ—

ಪರಿಕೆ ವರುಷ ಗಳಿಗೆ .. ೧೨—೦—೦

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸುಗೆಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಕರಿಗೆ ಬರಿ ವರುಷ ಗಳಿಗೆ ... ೬—೦—೦

ಕನ್ನಡಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸುಗೆಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಕರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಬಾಬು ಸುಂದ್ರಿಸಿಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೆ. ೬—೦—೦

ತಿಂಗಳ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೮—೦

ಪಂಚಿಕೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೬—೨

ಹಿಂಗಡ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೫—೦

ಸೂಚನೆ.—ಪತ್ರಿಕಾದಾರರು ಪ್ರಾಗ್ಜಿನಿಸಾಬಾಕಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ, ಮುಂದಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಬೇರೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವರಿಯ ಬಾಬ್ತು.

ತಿಂಗಳಲಿಪಿಯ ಪತ್ರಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೩—

ಪಂಕ್ತಾಯಪಿಯ ಪತ್ರಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೧—೦—೦

NOTICE TO SUBSCIBERS

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ಕಿರಿಪಲ್ಲದುಕ ಚಂದಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷಮ ವಿಶೇಷವು ಉಂಟು ವಿಶೇಷವೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದುದು ಕ್ಷೇಮವೇ—

೧. ಬಂಗಾಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾ ಇಷ್ಟಾಯಿ ಆಗಿರಿಕ ಕೆಲಸವಿಷಯಸ್ಯಾಗಿರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ರವಾನಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಆಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಕಿಸಿಯಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾ ಮುಯಿಡಿಸಿ ಚಾಲ್ತಿ ಹೊಡಿಸಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಲಾಗಿ ಮಿಸಾಯಿಸಿ ಪಂಚಿಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಂಗಿಕೆ ಆದರಿಸಿ ಕೃಪೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಗ್ಜಿನಿಸಾಬಾಕಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಕಿಸಿಯಿಸಿದ್ದು.

೨. ಕೆಲವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಂದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಚಂದಾ ಮುಗಿಯುವ ಕಿಸಿಯಿಸಿದ್ದು

NOTICE.

ప్రకటన.

తాలూకదార జోకలు యాజమర్శిలేయి ఆకారతమ్మూ రీతిలోనూ ఆకలాయించిన్నళ్ళ్-ఉంటూర ఉద్దేశమన్నూ, అదమ్ము దర్శనకి మహదళ్ళు-ఇన్నర్ వాళ్ళు అభిప్రేమత ప్రంచాకారర విశేష సభాశాకమన్నూ, గతకాలక్షి విస్తారకాగి గ్రహించి యింకా శ్రేయస్సై, ఆమ సహకారమం ఏంతో కాగిసుకటలేందు వంబు శ్రేయ. మత్తు వాళ్ళు చూర్ణిమహకచేసందరి, నమ్మ ఉద్దేశ్ పర్యాలోక్ష్మకరు తుచేశారుకార అంగీకారంళ్-నుసిచూనుకంతే మాతుమట్ట స్థే వాళ్ళు ఖ్యాతి పరిహాసాక్షర పర్యవిశ్వాసం శ్రేయోభాగిదే అకరమను పరిహాసాక్షరాగి కేన్యశ్రేన్ను అనుమతిక సభాశాకరిగి నమ్మను అభ్యర్థనాన్నిగి కొరిపి నడిపిచేస్తు. విద్యా శ్రేయోభివృద్ధియు ఉదుముటకాగి వృద్ధి ఆన్నేన్నుపకరిసుక యిశాలచోళ్ళి జనకరి అభివృద్ధిసిసూ, ప్రాతిపేసూ, స్థేలమ్యంగూ-కళ్ళంకే అకరమ్ను కి ప్రేవేమస్త్రేంచందు వాళ్ళి జేళలూరేవాదమూ, సమీప కాలద ట్లూనరి, వ్యాల్ప దినాంతరాలందరిలాగి అదమ్ము పాతిపుకర్మము ఉచిత్సాలుగూ, అవిశ్రేమే యూ నమగే ఉంటింపు దృఢకాగి జేయు శ్రేయ. ఈగ దన్నమవు చేశభాషేయాగియూ ఇంగ్లిష్ అభ్యాసవలి. తొల్ల జాతియవరల్లియూ, తొల్ల శపథిసకరల్లియూ ప్రవర్తురేంచిరుకే. మత్తు జీంగవరిగే విశేషకర విద్యాభ్యాస సహాయిమక కాగిశే ప్రవర్తురాసుతిరే. ముళ్ళి ఆదాద నమ్మ(స్త్రీ)రాతిగే జోశ్యవ్యవహార ట్లూగూ యుక్తాయు క్త విశేషగూలుంటాగిరే. కళ్ళ- పాధనళ్ళన్ను లభ్యమవకు కంపుచరిగే అవశ్యకతే-త్యకాగిరువవరిందర అవ రిశోక్ష-రళూ కంపువరిన్ని వళు శేషలపా మూర్ఛిక్షిణ్ణిరళ్ళ- బహుళమంత్రిగే యిశాగి నవాదవ నాగరిక్ తేయా, అవరకేవర క్రమశ యూ, కాలచేళ్ళ జనవ్యధాశగళూ అవశ్యకతి రింద చేశాభివృద్ధిగాగిరువవరిందర అంతేవరిగ సియూ తన్నవ భాగదల్లి అవశ్యకళ్ళాద ఖా శాతివిమయగళు విచారమూతల్పవుతరే. అ శేళ్ళ-ఇన్-రవే యాగి తన్నవభాశాతవమన్ను వృద్ధిసూజేశాదవకాగి ఎంచి, వరంకు వీ శేమూతుపవరల్లి ఒంచొందళ్ళి- ఆ రాగుయు పాయిళ్ళిశాకార ఉన్నేరడుయాపాయిళ్ళిశాం చాశ రాజ్ మూతిశరే వర్తరిసూ సంభ్రణాగిర ఖారవేందు బన్నాల్ ఖావల్ పబిక ఒం చొందళ్ళి- అయిచ్ఛేమతూశాయంళ్ళిశపత్రికార ఎరసుభాగిమ్- మత్తు యాపాయంళ్ళిగి అవ మేమూతిచేసి. ఇకుపరిగే తీరదుభాగవూ వేరిందిక్ష ఒందుపరిశ్రేయన్ను ఖ్యాగే ఇనక ఈ శేషను శేంయ్యిరిద్దకోల ఖాగేయే ఇం ఇగ్లిష్ మత్తు తన్నవభాషేళ్ళన్ను కరిశిరుక తీ ట్లూ తీరదమన్ను పరిగ్రహిసుక వుసుగే పభా యూమూడిదరే ఇక మూడిదక్రమత్ళ్-వన్ను చ్యే శ్యోభ్యాభివృద్ధిశాకనే వడిసువవే. ఇంకా వసాయ స్వల్పవిశేషకాగి లభిసువవత్ళ్-కారళ్ళి- తీరచాపరిగాయా, యిన్నూ జీ స్థ్రుఉవవ క్రియుంటాదరే, మూఖాపరిగాయా ప్రకటిసువవళ్ళి- తీస్తువట్టిగూ జింపేశేయా లావే. ముళ్ళుకాగి ఖాగవన్ను ప్రయత్నళ్ళి పంపూర్ణాగాగి వకాశవేయింంకాలు, తీ స్థరవట్టిగూ స్వార్థవళ్ళశేంళలూ,తొళ్ళిగూ పం చిమీరదు భాగళన్నూ శేళదుశొళ్ళువవు, తుందా మోంబంగళ్ళ ముంగళ పందాయిగూ తుకవు, యాపిసుముగళల్లి వభాయిళ కాగిర శేళంకు ప్రార్థిసుత్తేవే.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 8th AUGUST, 1881.

THE CONDITION OF THE RYOTS IN INDIA.

కృషిజీవిగళాద వన్నచేళ్ళ శ్రేకర భ వ్యవస్థమ్ను పరిభావిసిదరే అవు బహుయాపక భావివే. అవుగళ కారణగళూ అనేకయివే. శ్రేవిళకాద అవావృష్టియుంటాగూ, అబకర శ్రేపళలగిద శ్రేకరగళిగే విండశేగళవేళ్ళే యింకాలూ, యివిగళ భారవేయింకాలూ, యివర ఆర్థిక జంటుగళింద ఖాద యింకాలూ, శోణాపరింద అవర దవగళిగే వాళ్ళవేంకే లూ, కళ్ళగళాటవేంకాలూ, ఇష్టూపాలదే ఆ రనగెయువరింద మాడల్పటువ నిబంధనగళిం కాలూ నానావిధ పీడనగళిందే ఇవుగళల్లి ఒం చొంచే ఆఇతరన్ను అళ్ళంది చూడశిక్షిన్నాగి మాడువవళ్ళి- భావాశాయిందల్లి తీల్ల లూ అగలి, కేలవాగల ఏల్బనంచారిగే ప్రాప్త వాదరే, అమురవట్టే జేయవవళ్ళి- అనుచ కిల్లి. కాలచేశానుసుణగళాగి సంభవిసు ఆ ఆపాధేగేల్ల ఒంచు భావిశాగూ, స కార్యకరవ గళిసల్పవెందరూ, ఉదాసీనతాశేయిందలూ అనుచ సంకటగళుంటందంశ్రశాయిం యింక కడే. ఈసందర్భదల్లి నన్నను నుడిసు నిభ-రకా శిరబేశేందరూ, ఆగదే ఆనాస్థే వమ్మకియవ రిశేశే బహుచ జనగళస్థితియంద ఒంచొంచు వమయదల్లి చేళాభివృద్ధిగాగిశాదవరు కిరిసిద నూరుగూ వ్యరణీశేయరిచే. గతివమషదల్లి లాల్ మోహన్ఘోష్ యింంబవరు విలాయ తిగే హోగియిద్దు అల్లి కేలవుకకే సేవ్రికమో ర్జనొర్జన సభేగళల్లి, ఆ ధ్యవేశేయొరు బిగి టిష్ పవను నడిపుక అవశ్యకతెగర రీతిలాన్నూ, అదరింద యీచేశేయరిగే ఉంటాద స్థితియ మ్ను శాశాశ్వతీకారదింద వ్యసింపిసిరు. ఆ యాశ్యగళు ఇంగ్లిష్ నవర అభాషాశ్రేం వశర బాగి బండియుతేందుశేళ హోగిబరుము. వరం కు ఆరధఫలసూర్తి యిన్నూ బరుబూరదర్ల రువంశే శాణుసిచే. అమయిందంతే వేరూప కన్ను విమశహోగ వమ్మబుద్ధి ఊహిసిలాద దేయిచే. అదే మొదలుమవ్యాను మత్తొందు వమయాదల్లి ఒంచుపభేయొరగే ఇంధ్యశేతర కృషిజీవిగళిన్ను తూరు వ్యసింపుతక హోగి తాశ్రేకరిందరు.

"శ్రేకరిందరు సొంటశ్రేం ఒంకు ఉ కుళుబ్బిగూ గరిమిల్లద, బవశ్రేం ఒళ్ళిశ్రిత్తు కూరిగూ మాగ్గవిల్లదే, బేకతుంబిపకుంహో దలు మా రాస్యస్థమయిదవరిగే, లూవిసిలన్ని బీమ బీరుతు మరిమక, చేఅంశ్రేవట్టుం,తమ్మ మగశ్రేగాగి బీగెకు జింజరియుచే చ్యేర్యహో మనే జీవపరిరుత్తారే. ఇష్టమాత్రవే అల్లదే యాదవుగళు యింకా కమ్మళ్ళ కేలవశ్రేం వ ఖాయవుతాగి,ర్నుమతళ్ళ వణ్ణ శ్యేంరిందలూ, కేలవమాత్రమిస్తారే. ఆదిశే మళిత్త శాల గళల్లి అంకా యిశేఅళ్ళ శరీర శ్రమదిం కరే జీవవనూ కలుపిశేస్తారే. జోగే కు ట్టిస్తుహోదలు పొయువకనక జీవిసిమక జన్మ గళ జీవకరిశ్రేంక దుఃఖకరణాగియూ, ఆట్ట ణాగియూ యిరువదు శోకచోయి యాం దూ యిల్లవు." ఇమ్మూ జోగే శ్రేకర స్థితియ న్ను యాథాతథ్యరీతాగి కిరిసువవరు బహుళబ్బ కళిసల్పుదే పాధ్యవల్లవు. కాగియశ్ యింత వరకిష్టవంచందళే ఫకార్యకరవను బనికిశేకాగి నుకదాగి, దొల్ల బశేయిందలూ, ఆవరిగే వి లవనేశేంపుకరు ముళ్ళుకిశ్యావేంకు యోగి ఫదేకు. శ్రేకర భూమియల్లి కుస్తురళి యా నువవనూ అవను ఫకార్యరశ్రేం శోధకరి శ్రద్ధమూ ఫరిశోఽకిదరే కందాయవేంబు అర్థవల్ల వేకరేలూ, ఆకరచేసేయింరి ఒంచుబిత్త వేంకలూ, అను మలభ్యతావకరిందర కృషి జీవిగే ఆర్థక సుఖకరవాగిరవంకరేంలూ తోర యుక్తవల్లవేంకు వాదుమవవరుంటు,అ నుబవజ్ఞాయోయిరుం, కాలస్థితియ అనుకూల్యా లు లభ్యరవాగియూ, పాశ్చికూల్యవు బియుతవా గిరూ, ఒంచుపుద బోరిఆగదే తోడదాగ్యూ మట్టుబిద్దాగ్యూ వకార్యం శిస్తేంబుచిస్తులు వాదరూఅవన్ను శోఽదలిశ్ శ్రేకిసుమక్రాం అశక్తవాగుతారే. ఇంగా సంకటవన్ను పరి భావిసుక కిశ్ర ప్రశ్నికిశ్రీయేయన్ను సాంతవ చే ప్రజాపాలకర ధర్మవాగిరుత్తే కాల్ల దే శ్రేవవ పక్షిపగసు ఆయువరర మనస్సిగొ రచే అవము ప్రకటిసిదాగి పాయువకినక అవ సాక్షివన స్వరూప వృత్తాంగచే యిష్టల్లి అం మన్ను కరింబ్రివేన్నువను. ఈ అవప్రశ్నే పరి ణామ కాగిరే కాగిస్తవాగిరువదరింద రే వ్యవ వాళ్ళి శోంకురాగి విపరీతవుబల్ల లి. ఇంతహ స్థితిగిల్లి నన్నా రర ఖణ కిండి లిశ్రే శ్రేకరు మోంచాయుగాదువరన్నా లి, మానస్థర మనేబాలు సుంకిశ్రం ంస నానాగాగి దోబుంకొత్తారేంబువన్నూ లి, తుం తు ఆర్థక్యవుటిట్టేశాదిల్లరు పకార్యకరణం వ మూల్ మాడల్పకాదవు ఆయా కాలద్రే యా వరితియింరిందాగలి శ్రీకరిందవ మాగి శ్రీ శేఅందరే ఆష్టశ్రేం కృషిపట్టు, తన్నుపాము ర్యవన్నూ, చాతుర్యదన్నూ, పరిశలపడిసు కొత్త మేల్పట్ట ఆధికారిగళింద విశేషకిం శ్రో భనేఅనూ, అదశ్రే కరం- శ్రేకజ్ఞాశ్యభిన్న త్తియన్నూ తొందరేక్ష వరంగిరుత్తారెయేం దొరదు, కేగినవర కాగలి మేలివవకాగలి శ్రీకరన నిష్ఠిగియన్ను తుంబవాదరూ ఆసోంకి మవ శ్రేమంన్నే వచిసువదిల్ల. ముందిన సంవ త్సరదల్లి అవను యావకరియన్ను తొందిదగా న్నూ ఆదగబేంకేయేం ఒళ్ళుగిగూ శ్రీ స్థుప డిల్లవు.

ఇంతహ సందర్భదొదు కేలవరు ఒంకు విశారసూయువవుగుట్టు అనేఅనెందరే —ఒంకు కార్యశ్రేం అనేఅకారణగళుబేకాగి అబుగ శ్రేల్లరూ ఫకారంయాగి యిరబేఅంగతిలే ఆ బుగళల్లి బాహవుదే

ಜೇಷೀಯಾನ ಎಸ್ತಗಳೆವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ಅವರು ತಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಲ್ಲಗ್ಯಮೊಡನೆ ಧರಿಸಿದರೆ ಧರಿಸಬಹುದು. ತಲ ರಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿರೆ ಬಿಡಬಹುದು. ಲೋಕದೊಪ ಬಯ್ಯಿಂಬರಾದ ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಿಗರು ಸರ್ವಜನ ಪಾಧಾ ರಣಾಗಳಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಆಂತಾ ಪಾಧನವಿಚೇದರು ಪಾಧ ನಸಂಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗ್ಯವರಿಂದಲೇ ಪುಪುನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯ ಬೇಕೆಂಬು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾ ಗಿಯಕ್ತೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮವರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರೆಂಬವರು, ಶ್ವೇಪರಸುಖಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿದೀಪಸಬೇಕಾದ ಗೀತ ಯನ್ನು, ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡುತಾನಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಶ್ರೋಂ ಮುಸಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉರಿಸುವೆಲ್ಲ.

Occasional Notes.

ಸ್ಮೈಮಿತ್ತಿಕ ಒಮಯಾನ್ಯಾಸಲು.

The king of Nepaul.—ನೇಪಾಳಿಗ ಮ ಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೆ ಮುಂಡಿನ ನವಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ ಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ ಇಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಗಣಂಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

The Installation of the Burdwan Maharaja.—ಭರದ್ವಾನ ಮಹಾರಾಜರಿಗೆ ಯಾಅಸ್ಟಟಿಂರು ಟಾಲ್ಲು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಲಿಂಗ್ ಮೆಂಬರ್ಸ್ಥಿರಿದ್ದು, ಬಂಗಾಳಿ ಲೆಪ್ಟಿನೆಂಟ್ ಗವರ್ನರರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ ಮಡೋಸ್ಸಿನ ಪಡಿವಲ್ಲರು.

An earthquake in America.—ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಂದು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಮೊಳಿಗೆ ಭೂಕಂಪಗಳಾದ ಭೂಕಂಪಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಾವೆ. ಆ ದರಿಂದ ಮೂಲಕ್ತುತ್ತಾಲು. ಸಾಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಾ ಕಳಿಸಿ ಮೋದವು ಬಯಂಬವರು ಅಂತಾ ತಾಜೋಸಿ. ಉರಿದವರು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಗಾಗಿ ಪರ್ವತಗಳ ಶೇಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಓಬಿಯೋಡಿ ಕಾಪ್ಪಿಂಡಿಸ್ಸಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿ ದ. ವಿಕ್ಟರಿ ಮಂಡಲವನ್ನು ಕಾಪ್ಪಿಂಡಿಗೆ ಆಪತ್ತು ಒಳಿ ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಯೋ ರಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಿವಲ್ಲರು

The Maharajah of Benares.—ಕಾಶೀ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಣವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಕಿವಿ ಯಿದ್ದವಾಗಿಯೂ ಯಿವರ ಒಂದು ಧರ್ಮಬುದ್ಧಿ ಯಿಟ್ಟಿಕಿಂದ್ದು ಶೇಷಸೊಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲಾಗಿ, ಸೋರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಧೆ ನಿಷಿಯಿಂದ ಸ್ಮಿದ ಬುಂಬು ಕಾಣಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಇಂಜ್ಞ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ್ವಾಣವಾಗಿ, ಎಂಬಿ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸಭೆಗಾಗಿ, ಆಕ್ಷರ ಬರೆಸುಕೊಂಡಿ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿ ಯಾವರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾಚಿ ನಿಧರು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಧ್ದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಅಂಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾನಿಲ್ಲ ಯೋಸುತ್ತಾವಿವಮ.

A judicial reform in Hyderabad.—ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಡಿಸಲ್ ಬಾ ಬಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಮಸ್ಯ ರಿಮವಬಲ್ಲೆ ಒಂ ದು ಸಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಮಿಲ್ಲಟ್ಟು, ಆವಿಂಧ್ಯಾನಾಂಬರಿಗೆ ಯಾದ ಜಸ್ ಪೀಲಾರ್ ಜಂಗ್ ಬಹದ್ದರ್ ಅವರ್ಸಾಖಾಗಾ ಪಾಸಾಧಿಪರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ಸರ್ವಮೊಕಲಾಯಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾವಾನೂ, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಮ ಕ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿಕಲನ್ಯಾಯಾವಮ್ಮಾಲ ಬ ಪ್ಪ ಪ್ರಕ್ಯರಮಂತ್ರಿ ಯವರ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೆಯಿದೆಯಿಂದ ರೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡ ಬಹುದೆಂಬುದರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದು. ತಿರಿಕ್ಷಿಸಿಗೆರೆಕ್ಕ ಂಗಳೆ ರಾಮುಬೆರೆಲಿ ಸ್ಥವರ ಜಜ್ಜಿಯಾದ ಮೆ. ಪ್ಯೆಯಿಡ್ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್‌ರೆಂಬವರನ್ನು ಜ್ಯೆವರಾ ಬಾದ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ- ಬಾಯಮಿಸಿ ಯಿಬಂಗಳೆ ರಿಲಿ ಯಬಹುದೆ.

The Viceroy's Darbar at Agra—ಕೆಲ್ಲ-ಕ್ಕೆಯಿ ವೈಲ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಮೆಂಗ್ ಪತಿಕ್ಕೆಕೆ ರಿಲಿಯಬ ಹುದಪ್ಪಿಕಾರ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಪಾಷೆಬರವರು ಆಗ್ರಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣದೊಳಗೆ ಮೊಗಾರಂ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ದ ಕೆಲಸ ಪುನಸ್ಕ ಗುಣಿಸಾಯಿಯು.

ಕಾಲಜ್ಞ ವಿಲಿಯಾದ ದರ್ಬಾರ್ ನಡೆಯಾವಂತೆ ಯೋಜಾಣಿಗೆ. ರಾಜಪುಲಾರ್, ಬಾಯಾವ್ಯಜೇಕ ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಕರಂ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಿಗೂ, ಸ್ವಾನಿಯರ್ ಮಹಾ ರಾಜರಿಗೂ, ಆಹ್ವಾನಮಾ ದಲ್ಲುಡ್ತಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಘನವನ್ನು ಡೊಂದಿಕ ಪ್ರೀಪಾಪ್ ಚೇಲ್ಸ್‌ರವರು ದಯಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಜಾಗಾದೊಳಗೆ ಯಿರಿದ್ದಕೋ ಆ ಜೇಷ್ಠರೆ ದೊಳಗೇನೇ ಬಿಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟಿಬ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಯವರೂ ಯಿರಿಯಾ ವರಂತೆ ಅಂಬಾಸಿಡರ್‌ನ್ನು ಯೀಗಲೆಕೆ ರಿಲಿ ನಲ್ಲಪ್ಪವರು, ಜಿ. ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ವಿ. ಯಾನೆಗ್ಯಾಂ ಡ್ ಕಮಾಂಡರ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಯೆಂಬ ಘನರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಗಾಗಕ್ಕ ವ ನಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಲಸಾಮ್ಮಪ್ರಕಟ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಯವರು.
ಜಯಪ್ರಕಟಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು.
ಕೆ. ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಐ. ಮೆಮೆಂಟ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಕಮಾಂಡರ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡ್ಯಾವಟ್ಟರ್ಸ್.
ಭೂತಪೆಸೊಂದಿಪ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲರ್ ಹಾನೂರ್ ಪಾಶೆಬರವರು.
ಭೂತಪೆಸೊಂದಿಪ ಬಿಸ್ಟಿಜಾಲಾ ಸರ್ಜಾರವ ಶೆಕ್ರಟರಿಂಗ್ ಯವರು.
ಸರ್ ಶೆಪ್ಪಿರ್ ಗ್ರಿಫಿತ್.
ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಐ. ಪಿಂಡಾ ಕಂಪನಿಯಿಂದ ಅಪ್ ದಿ. ಸ್ಟಾರ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡ್ಯಾ ಬಿಬರ್.
ಪೋ ಪಭುಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಆ ನ್ಯೆಕಾಲಾಲ ಪಲಿಷ್ಟೀಕರವರು.
ರಿಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಮಹಮದ್ ಅಜಫುರ್‌ಖಾನ್‌ಯವರು.
ಜನರಲ್ ಜೆ. ಬಿಸ್ ಬ್ರಿಟರ್,
ಪೋಲಾಲ್ ಪಿಕ್‌ನಾಬ್ ಎಸ್ಕ್ವೈಯರ್.
ಸೊಂಭಫ್ ಕಾರ್ಟರೆಟ್ ಎಸ್ಕ್ವೈಯರ್
ಆಸರಿವರ್ ಸ್ಕಿನ್ನಾರ್ ಟ್.
ಸೀಸ್ಟ್ ಡಬ್ಯುಸ್ಕಿಲಿ ಪಿರಿಸ್ಟರ್.

ಮುಂಬ್ಯೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ್ ತಾ ಘನವನ್ನು ಡೊಂದಿದ ನಲ್ ಚೀಫ್ ಫ್ರೆಸ್ಟಾಗಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡೋದೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ್ದ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಜನರಲ್ಲನವರಕಡೆ ಯಿಂದ ರಾದ ಮೇ ಮೆಸ್ಟ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರ ಘನ ಆಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಗುಯಾಪ್ಪುವನ್ನು. ಯೀಪಾಪೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡೋದಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾಯಕಪಾಪಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳಿಯದ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ ಮಡೋತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ- ಪ್ರೇಪ ರಿಕ್ಕ ರಾಗಿರುವ ರಿಂದಲೂ ಸದರೀ ಸಭೆಗೆಬರುವಂ ತೆ ತುಳಿಕಿಗಕಡದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾಧಿಪರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ರೂ, ಕೆಲಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವರೆಯೂ ರಿಲಿಯಬಹುತ್ತೆ —

ಪ್ಯಾಲಿಯರ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಿಂಧಿಗಳ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು.
ಸ್ವಾಲಿಯರ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿದಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾದ, ಧೀರವ ಕ್ಷುಂಬರ ಧರ ರಾಜಕೀಯರಾಯರು.
ಬೀಕ್ಕಾನೆರವರ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು.
ಜಕರಪುರರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು.
ಭೂತಪೆಸ್ಸಂಪಡೆದ ರಿಲಾಷಮಪ್ರಧಾನ ನಲಂಬರವರು.
ರೀಪ್ ಪ್ರಕಟ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಸಾಹಬ.
ಭೂತಪೆಸ್ಸಂ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಟಾಕ್ ರಂಧಾರವರ ನಲಾಬರು.
ಸ್ಪಿಸ್ಪಿಧರ ರಾಜಾಪಾಗ.
ಬಂಬಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವರಾಜರು.
ವಿಕ್ಟೋರಿಯಿಯ್ ರಾಜರು.

ಸವರ್ನ್ ನೇಟಿವ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಲ್ಲ ವರ್ಗ ಸಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಲಿಯಪ್ಪಿಕಾರಿ ಚಾಲ್ ಸೊಂಮು ರಿ ಸ್ಯಾ ಮಂಡಲ್ಪಡುವಂತೆ ರಿಲಿಯಬಹುತ್ತೆ.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ಒಳಿಚೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲ್ಲಾಂತ್ ಜಾತಿ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತಗಳು.

The Dewan.—ದೀವಾನರವರು ತಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರೊಡನೆ ಆಲೋಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನವೂ ರಾಜಾವಲೋ ಕನಕ್ಕೆ ರಂಜ ದರ್ಬಾರ್ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದೆ.

Season Report of the Coorg Province.—ಸುಡಿಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಿದಂಸುಲವೂ, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಸೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳ ಮಳೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈಸಲದ ಮಳೆಗಾಲ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಯಿ. ಬೆಳೆ ಮುಂತಾದವು ಅನುಕೂಲಪ್ಪಿ ಕಿಯಾಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆಯೇ ಹೋಗುತೆದೆ. ಕರೀ ಕಾಟ್ಟಿ ದ ಕೆಲಸ ಪುನಸ್ಕ ಗುಣಿಸಾಯಿಯು.

Sick leave.—ಆ ತ್ರಿಕುಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಲಮರ್ ಜಾರ್ ಕೆ. ವ್ಯಾಸರಾಯರವರಿಗೆ ಹುಗ ಶರೀರ ಪಾಸ್ಥ್ಯ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಕೆವಾಗಿರುವದರಿಂದ, ಕೆಲವು ತಾಲ ಕೆಲಸ ತಿಂದ ವಿರಕಿಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿ ಆರುತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾಲ ತಿ ಶೇ ರಜಾಪತ್ರವು ಮದರಾಸ್ ಕಾಲಿಕೆಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರ ಯಾಣಮಾಡಿದಂಲೆ ರಿಲಿಯಬಹುದೆ.

Sravani.—ಶಾಲೆಯಿದನ ಆವಸ್ತಂಭಾಸ್ಥೆಯಾ ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಮ ವಾದದರಿಂದ ಯಿಲ್ಲಿನ ತಮಾಂ ಶಕ್ತೀರಿಸಿಯೂ ಬರಮಾಸ್ತ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುತೆದೆ. ಈಸಲ ಯೋರಮೂ ಒಂದೇಪಡಿನವಾದದರಿಂದ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋರಿಯಲಿಗೆಯಾಗಿ ರಜಾಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕಾದವ್ಯಲ್ಲದಾಯಿಲ್ಲ.

The Chief Court.—ಮೈಸೂರುಸೀಮೆಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಜಡ್ಜೀಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಆಕ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಿರಿಕ್ ಕೋ ರುವಂತೆ ಮೊಕರರ್ ಬಾಡಬ್ಲ್ಯುಟ್ಟ ಕರ್ನಲ್ ಕ್ಲಾರ್ಕ್ ಯವರು, ಕಳೆದ ಶುಕ್ರವಾರದಿನ ಕೋರ್ಟು ದಾರ್ಜೆ ನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ವ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಅ ಪ್ಪೀಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಘಯಿಸಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

Indian Art.—ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಫ್ರಾಂಚಿ ಕಿಸ್ಟಂಜಿ ಸೆಂಬರವರು ಯೀಬಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಯಿಂ ದ್ಯುಪೇಕ್ಷಮೊಸು ಪ್ರಪಿಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾದ ಪ್ರಪೇಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ ಯಾ ಯಾನವ ರೆಕಾ ರೆಕಾ ವದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಈರಿಸಿಯಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾರುಡಿಸಿರ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ತುಚಿ ಕೆ ಪರ್ಧಸ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ- ಹೋಗಿಯಿದ್ದು ಬರ್ಕೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಾ ರಿಯರ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ವದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಗುಚಿಕೆ ಬಾವಿ ಬಂದಿವು.

Transfer.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಾಲ್ಲಾಕು ಮೇ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ ಕಾಮರಾಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ಲೀಡರ್ ಪೇಪಿ ಕಾಬಾಡಿಕೆ ವರ್ಗಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಆ ಕಾಲ್ಲಾಕಿಗೆ ನೇರಿದ ಹುನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪರ್ಕೀಲೆ ಅಮಿಲ್‌ದಾರ್ ಗಿರಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವಂತೆಯೂ, ಇವರು ಹುನ್ನವ ಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಡ್ಜ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಕಕ್ಕ-ದ್ದಿಂಲೆಯೂ ಪ್ಲೀಂಪ್ ಪೇಪಿ ಕಾಬ್ಲಾಕು ಅಮಲ್ ದಾರ್ ಕಾಮಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ಸ್‌ರು ಬಾಕೀ ಐದು ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ನೋಡುವಂತೆಯೂ ಹುಕುಂಆಗಿಯವಾದ ದಾಗಿ ರಿಲಿಯಬಹುತ್ತೆ.

The Vice-Presidentship of the Pettah Municipality.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪೇ ಟೆ ಮ್ಯೂನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ವೈಸ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮೈ ಕಾಮಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ಸ್‌ರವರು ಯೀ ಕೆಲಸವಿಟ್ಟು ತಿರುನಾಂಹಳ್ಳಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ- ಹೋ ರಬಳಿಕ ಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರೀ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ- ಒಬ್ಬರು ಪಾಯಿ ಮಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವರೆಂಲೂ ಆವರು ಇರಪೆಂಲೂ ಆವ ಕೆಂಲೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಆಕ್ಷರ್ಡಲ ಅಡಗಿ ಯೀಗ ಆಕೆಲಸ ಭರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಅನುಭವಾಗಲಿ, ಸಾಕೂಫ್ ಅನುಭವದಾಗಲಿ ಹೊ ರ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಯೆಂದು ಕಿಲಿಯಬಹುದೆ. ವರಂತು ಮ್ಯೂನಿಸಿಪಿಲ್ ಕೆಲಸನುತ್ರ ಬಂಧಿಯು ಲ್ಲವಾಯಿಯಂತೆ ವ್ಯತ್ತಾಂತವಿದೆ.

Dacoity.—ಚೇಲದನಂಬ್ಳಿ ಕಾಲ್ಲಾಕು ಮಸ್ಟಟ್ಟ ಬೆಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳ ತ್ರಾರ್ಲು ಬನ ಣ್ಣಿನಿಂಬಾರವ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನು ಹಾಡಿನ್ನಿಕುಮಂದಿ ಕಳ್ಳರು ಮುಖಕ್ಕೂ ಮೈಗೂ ಮಸಿಯೋರಿಸುಕೊಂ ದು ಪಂಜಾಲಿ ಮಡಿಕಿ ಬಂದು ಮನೆಯವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಹೊಡೆದು ಕೊಂದು ನದರೀ ಮನೆಯವರಿಗೆ ನಹಾಯಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಲೂರವರನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದು ಓಡಿ ಹೋದರಂತೆ ರಿಲಿಯಬರುತ್ತೆ. ಕಾಲ್ಲಾಕು ಪೋಲೀ ಸ್‌ವರು ಕಳ್ಳರ ಪಲಾಪ್ಪನ್ನು ವಿರಕ್ತಿಯಾಗೋ ಯಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೂತೂರ್‌ಮೇರೆ ಕಳ್ಳರ ವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಲಭರೆ.

Antidote for snake bite.—ತುಚಿಕೆಕಿ ರೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬೆರು ಬಾರಗಿಂದ ಯಿಬ್ಬರು ಹೂ ಪರಿಸಿಜಾಪುಳಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರು ಮಕವಟ್ಟಂತೆ ರಿಲಿಯು ಬಂದು ಯಾಪೂರಮೇಜೀಜೀಯ ಮಪ್ರೇಷನ ಜೇಲಾ ಲಯದ ಮೊಮಹಪಾಲ್‌ನ್ನು ಒನೇನಂಬಗಮನೆಯ ನಾಪಸ್ಥಾದ ಬುಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು, ನಂಜಂಡಯ್ಯನವರು, ಯಿವರು ನರವಿಷ ಪರಿಹಾ ರವಾಗಿ ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥ ನುಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡುವಂತೆಯೂ, ಮಂ ತ್ರಿಕಾಪುವಂತೆಯೂ, ರಿಲಿಯಬಹುತ್ತೆ. ಆಕೋಷಿಯು ದ್ದವರು ಯಾರಾಗಲಿ, ಹಾಲುಕತ್ತಿದವರಾಗ್ಲೆ ಅಥ ವಾ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಪುರಾಂಗಕಪ್ಪಿಲೋಸುವವರಿಕ್ಕೆ- ಮುಂ ಚೆ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ರಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯೂ ಇವ ಪಕೊಪಕಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಗಳಾಗಿರು ತ್ತಾ ರಾಗಿ ಜನಗಳುಆವರಿಗೆ ರಿಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

The weather.—ಈಸಲ ಕಾಲಸ್ಥಿತಿಕ್ಕಾಲಾಂ ತರವನ್ನು ರಿಲಿಸಬಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಗೆ ಯಿದುವರೆಗೆ ಯಾಂ ಟಾಸ್ಟಿ ಅನುಕೂಲಾನವು. ಕಾಲಾರ್ಯರು ಪಟಿಗಳಿಂ ದಲೂ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಮೋಡವಾಮಳೆ ಸುರಿಯುವುದರಿ ನ್ದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕೀಲು ಕುಳೇದಲು ಬಿದಾ ಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವಾರಾಕ್ಕೆ ಸದ್ಯಃ ಆಟಂಕವಾಗಿಕ್ಕು. ನಿನ್ನೆ ರಾ ಮಾಯಿಂಕಾಲ ಒಂದುಘಂಟೆಯ ಮೊ ತ್ತಿಗೆ ಜೆಡ್ಡಾಕಿ ಬಲವಾದ ಮಳೆಬಿತ್ತು. ಪರ್ಜಾ ರ್ಕರಾನುವರಣ್ಣಂಗಿಗೆ ಆದು ಅನ್ಯಾಕರವಪ್ಪಿ ಯಂತೆಯೇ ಯಿತ್ತು—ಕಿಪ್ಪಿಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿದ ಕಾರಿಕ ಕಾಲಪ್ಪಿಕಿ ರಿಪೋಟುಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಅಂ ಸುಲಗಳ ಮಳೆಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಕಾಲ್ಲು ಸೂಸುವಿಂ ಟುಗಳಾಗಿಯೂ, ಕೆಲವುಕಡೆ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯಲ್ಲವೆಯೂ ಯಿರಿಜೆ. ಕೃಷಿಯಾದ ಜೇಷರ ಯಿಮ್ಮು ಅ ಕಿಷ್ಟಿಪ್ರವಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಳೆಯನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟರಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯಬರಕೂಲ- ಒಂದಿ ಪತ್ತ ವಾಗುವಿಂವ ಫಸಲ್‌ಗಳು ಕಡೆಯೆ ಕ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವ ರೆಗೂ ಆಧಾರವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇ ರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

The Mysore Patriotic Anglo-vernacular School.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪೊದ್ದಮನುವ್ಯರು ಕೆಲವರುಸೇರಿ ಯಿಂತಿಗೆ ಒಂ ದು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿಯಿರು ತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಕ್ರಮಕೇಷಣರಿಗೆ, ಮೆಟ್ರಿ ಕ್ಯೂಲೇಷನ್ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದಲೂ, ಮಿಡ್ಲಿಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದಲೂ, ಅಪ್ಪರ್ ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋವರ್ ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ವಿದ್ಯಾ ರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವರು, ಅಯಿದು ವಿಂಗಡವಾ ಗಿ ಯೋವಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಕಕ್ಕ- ವಿ ದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಿಂದಲಕ್ಕೆ- ಒಂದು ಹಾ ಪಾಯಿಯೂ, ಮೂರನೆಯದಕ್ಕೆ- ಅರ್ಧರೂ ಪಾಯಿಯೂ, ಮಿಕ್ಕ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಲುರೂ ಪಾಯಿಪ್ರಕಾರವೂ ಫೀ ಕೊಡಕಕ್ಕ-ದ್ದಂತೆ, ಇ ವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸರಾವ್ ಬಿ. ಎ. ರೊಂಬ ವರು ಮುಖ್ಯಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮಿಕ್ಕವರು ಅಂ ತರ್ಗ್ರಾಜ್ಯುಯೇಟ್ಸ್‌ರೊಂಲಂ ಎಫ್. ಎ. ಪೀಕ್ಷೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರೂ ಯಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಬೀಜೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸದರೀ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ- ಸಮ್ಮವರೆಲ್ಲ ನಹಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅ ಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಲೂ ಕೋರ್ಕಾ ಅಮ ಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Anche Registration Fee.—ಇಮರಡಿವಿ ಕೆ ಇಂಪೀರಿಯಲ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್‌ಮಿಎಂ ಆರ್ಡ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಟೇಷ್ ಇಲಾಖಾಟಿಪ್ಪಾಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಕ್ಕೊಚಿಕಕ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್‌ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಆಣೆಯಾ ಬುಕ್ಕು- ಹಗ್ಗೆರೇ ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಕೆ- ಟಿಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್‌ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎರ ಡಾಣೆಯಾ, ಜಾಸಲ್ ಯಿಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಿ, ತಿಪಿಸಿರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಲಭಕಾರಿಯಾಗುವಹಾಂ ಸ್ಥಾ ರ ಲಿಕ್ಕೊಚಿಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ರುಜುಂ ಯೀರದು ಆಣೆಗಳಿಗೆಕ್ಕನಿಯುರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಮೈಸೂರುಪೀಟೆಯೊಳಗೂ ಕಿಸ್ಟಿಪಡಬಹುದೆಕ್ಕೆ-

ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಇಂತಹದೊಂದು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯ ಇರುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕುಟ್ಟುಂಬೀ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಲು, ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಪೀಠಾಧಿಪತಿಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಜ್ಜಗದ್ಗುರುವಿನವರನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿಸಿ ಕಳ್ಳಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕಾ ದ್ದೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯು ಟ್ಟುಗಳ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನೇಶ್ವರ ಫಿಲಾಸಫಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆಳೆಯಲು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

The firewood Dalals — ಈ ಊರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಶಾಲಿಂದ ಪೀಠೋಪಯೋಗಿಗಳ ದಳ್ಳಾಳಿಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯ ಕೆಲವರು ಬಲ್ಲರು. ಇವರು ಸಡಿಸುಕೊಂಡು ಕಂಬೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅಲ್ಮರಿಯಂಥ ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳಾದರೂ ಬಿರಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಂತೆ. ಇವರು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಬಿರಿದು ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವವರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗ

THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)
[REUTERS.]

EUROPE.

THE IRISH LAND BILL

LONDON, *9th Aug*

The House of Lords has finally passed the *Irish Land Bill*

THE RELEASE OF MR DILLON

Mr Forster replying to a question in the *House of Commons*, said that *Mr Dillon* has been released from gaol, on the grounds of ill health

A FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION

A railway collision occurred at Blackburn in which five people were killed and 30 injured

THE AMEER AND KANDAHAR

In Parliament in replying to a question in the House of Commons it is said that the Ameer has asked the British Government to retain Kandahar one year longer in order to secure his position

THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Advices from Durban state that the retrocession of the Transvaal to the Boers is now completed and the South African Republic proclaimed

THE BRADLAUGH CASE

The Court of Queen's Bench has ordered a new trial in the case of *Clarke versus* Bradlaugh

Mr Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons said the Government would deal with the Bradlaugh difficulty next Session

RUSSIAN ANNEXATIONS

Sir Charles Dilke, *replying to a question* in the House of Commons said the British Ambassador at St Petersburg had been officially informed that the country immediately surrounding Askabad as the southern boundary of Tekke Turcomans annexed by Russia

General Skobeleff's successor, General Tcherniaieff has established his headquarters at Askabad and the country presents a contrast as compared with some months ago, but Tekke returns are somewhat advanced as far as Kaahka, but Tekke returns are not

Sir Charles Dilke said that pending more exact information, he must decline to express an opinion whether or how far the Russian advance breached upon Persian territory

THE INDIAN COMMANDS

The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the abolition of the Bombay and Madras Commands in Chief and the division of India into four Army Corps is likely to be carried out early next year General Hardinge will command the Bombay division, General Roberts the Madras and General Bright the Bengal The remaining vacancy will be reserved for a General of the local army, or the Indian Staff Corps.

REFORMS IN ARMENIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, *10th Aug*

Lord Dufferin is urging the Sultan to initiate reforms in Armenia in order to obviate the pressure used there

ASIA.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR

SIMLA, *8th Aug*

All is reported quiet in Kandahar The bulk of the Ameer's infantry eventually joined Ayub after the battle, and accompanied him to Kandahar Two days later, a complete regiment deserted during the night, and went off to Kelat The remainder of the Cabuli troops are kept in the rear, and closely watched

Ayub Khan is said to be distributing men of the Cabuli regiments among his own infantry, and to have disarmed and dismissed 400 Cabuli soldiers

A Durani Chief, with some Sowars, was sent by Ayub to take possession of Kelat-i-Ghilzai, but finding a number of the Ameer's troops collected there, the Chief returned to Kandahar

SIMLA, *11th Aug*

Ayub Khan is said to have invited volunteers to contribute from the merchants in Kandahar, and it is reported that a regular assessment will be made Old soldiers are being re-enlisted All remains quiet within our border but there are giving some trouble just beyond it

THE LONDON "STATESMAN" AND BERAR

BOMBAY, *13th Aug*

The London correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs that Lord Hartington agrees with Sir Richard Meade's desire that there should be an official enquiry into the London *Statesman's* charges against the Resident of Hyderabad regarding the Berar question

A SPECULATOR ABSCONDED

According to private telegrams, a native in Calcutta who has been speculating in Government paper to the extent of fifty lakhs, has absconded

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1881

MUNICIPAL TAXATION

We are afraid that the accusation, sometimes made, that, in spite of the *beautiful climate and situation* of Bangalore, the place is far behind these times of progress, is only too true For instance, nothing can be more primitive and clumsy, and, in fact, unjust, than the system under *which the two municipalities* are supplied with funds to carry on their operations We refer to the continued existence of that system of the municipal taxation which goes under the name of *octroi* All civilized communities *have long ago* rejected this method of taxation, which, as we have said, is clumsy in practice and unfair to those affected by it. The tax, as the reader is aware, consists of the levy of a direct duty on such common articles of consumption as tobacco beetle leaves and nuts and bundles of green fodder for cattle. The tax is also levied on such ordinarily poor people as weavers, potters, brick makers, and oil mongers, while the *richer members of the community* pay no tax whatever, except the owners of houses, who pay an assessment of 7½ *per cent per annum on the rental* In fact, this assessment on houses is the only legitimate tax paid by the public On the other hand, the large body of public officials, professional men carrying on callings, trades, and mercantile pursuits, are not called upon to pay a single rupee towards the municipal funds There is also a large body of wealthy persons, who can afford to keep horses and carriages, and who thus use the public roads and thoroughfares, and these are not taxed at all, but jutka wallahs, owners of country carts, and of hack horses and conveyances, are bound to pay for and take out licenses, every six months, and they use the very same roads which the wealthy and the well to-do also use Some months before the rendition of the State to the Maharaja, it was proposed to abolish the petty *octroi* duties, and to introduce such a scheme of taxation as we have indicated above For this purpose, there was a joint meeting of both the Petta and the Cantonment Municipalities, and, if we remember aright, the Commissioners agreed to some such measure of taxation, but we are not aware what became of the recommendations of the combined boards Now that there is a complete severance of the two municipal bodies, we think that the question of abolishing the *octroi* duties and introducing some more sensible and equitable mode of taxation, may be revived A discussion of the kind but confined only to the taxes on horses and wheeled conveyances, took place on Wednesday last, at a meeting of the Municipal board of the Civil and Military station Some of the Commissioners seemed to be disinclined to any alteration at all in the present unfair and absurd system of taxation, and to the introduction of even a tax on horses and wheeled conveyances We are glad to say, however, that this opposition to this latter kind of taxation was not sufficiently strong to overcome the good sense of the Cantonment Board The proposition to reject all new taxes was not by an amendment, which was carried by ten votes against two The amendment proposed was to the effect that the board do apply to the Government for sanction to levy the taxes referred to, and after sanction has been obtained, the subject be fully discussed when the budget for the next official year is being framed We think that a more sensible conclusion could not have been arrived at by the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station The subject ought also to be considered by the members of the Pettah Municipality We have no doubt that, with the sanction *of His Highness the Maharaja* the Dewan will direct the Pettah Board to take the subject into their consideration It is to be hoped the, Petta Commissioners will arrive at an equally just conclusion as those of the Cantonment.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED NOTES.

OURSELVES.—The following is what the local *Spectator* says about us, and we are much obliged for his kind acknowledgment and good opinion about our extra English sheet :—

"We are glad to observe that the *Karnataka Prakasika*, the only independent Anglo-Vernacular journal in Bangalore has enlarged its borders, an extra sheet having been added to it, so that now, one entire sheet contains English matter, and the other Canarese The paper seems to be well conducted, and the English matter, certainly, is well got up and readable, and we wish our contemporary a successful career."

A PUBLIC HALL.—A Bombay paper informs us that an enterprising and public spirited citizen of that great city has offered to pay down half a lac of rupees towards the erection of a municipal public hall, on condition that the hall should be available for all purposes of public interest The *Madras Mail*, in noticing the above fact, asks whether there is no public spirited citizen of Madras who will follow so admirable an example, and appears to think that so long as they have a gentleman like the Honorable J G Coleman, the Madrasees may count upon having a public hall We trust the expectations of Madras in this direction will be realised, but the same question may be asked of Bangalore Is there no public spirited and wealthy citizen, either in the native town or in the civil and military station, who will offer to contribute a sufficient sum of money to go towards forming a fund for the purpose of building a town hall? We are afraid the answer must be given decidedly in the negative. More than six years ago, a subscription was started with the object of erecting a memorial to the late lamented Earl Mayo, which memorial was to take the shape of a town hall, but after five years were consumed, in the vain attempt to increase the subscriptions and to revive the public interest in the scheme, it was given up, and now what was to have been the Mayo memorial is being converted into offices for the Municipality of the Civil and Military station. Indeed, nothing of the kind succeeds in Bangalore. All classes of the inhabitants seem to be a sleepy race, and "enterprises of great pith and moment," although started with much enthusiasm and fair hopes of success, generally turn their "currents awry and lose the name of action." Probably, we shall have a town hall some where about the Greek kalends.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.—From two paragraphs which we read in two different contemporaries, we are glad to note that the Government of India has at length resolved to encourage the manufacturing industries of India as much as possible. In accordance with this very proper policy, sun-dials are to be purchased from the Government work shops at *Roorkee and other similar establish-*

ಜನರಿಗೆ ಜಾಜ್ರ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲೆಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಾಜಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಕುಟ್ಟುವಂಥೀ ಕೆಲ್ಸವು ತಪ್ಪಲೆಂತಲೂ, ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರವರು ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಮ ರಸವನ್ನು ಜೋರಾಗಿಸಿರಿಗೆ ತಗ್ಗಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕ, ದ್ವೀಂ ರೆಲೂ, ಪ್ಯಾಕೆಟ್ ಟ್ರಿಂಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಫೀ ಬಾ ಕ್ಕಿ ತುಗಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯೂರಿಕ್ಕ-ದ್ವೀಂಲೂ ಕುಟ್ಟುಂ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

The firewood Dalals — ಈ ಬೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಫಾರೆಟ್ಟಿಲಿಂದಲೆ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯಿಂ ಜನರು ಕೆಲಸವು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಡಿಸುತ್ತಲಿದ್ದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅತ್ತುಗಲಿಂದ ಫಾರೆ ಜ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು ಕಡಿಗೆ ಹೊರೆ ಗಾಡಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಆಸಲಿದ್ದ ಟೊಂ ದರೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು, ಕೆಲವು ವಾರಗಳಿಂದೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತಾರಾಗುವಿ ಪ್ರಕಿಟಿಸಿಯಿದ್ದೆವಷ್ಟೆ ತು ಮುಖವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಅಸ್ವಮುಖವಾಗಿಯೂ ನದರೀ ನಂಬರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅವಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಪದರಿ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಂಡಿಗಳ ಚಾರಣಂಗಳನ್ನ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದಂಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೂ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಜನರು ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷಪಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

The expected famine — ಮಂಡಿನಂಥೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ತುಸಲ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರವರು ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ಎಚ್ಚರ್ತು, ಜಪಜನಸಿರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಕೃತ ಕೆಲ ಭಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಅವಾಪ್ತಿಟ್ಟಿ ಯನ್ನೂ, ದರ್ಬಾಸ್ತಿಕವಾದ ಹಾಪುವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟರಿಗೆಯೂ ಸ್ವಗ್ರಹಾದಂತೆ ಕಿಲಿಂಜಿ ಶಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾಜ್ರ ಬಂಡೋಪಿಸುತ್ತಲಿದ್ದೆ. ಜ್ಯಾಸಿಂಡಿ ಕೆ, ಯಾಚಾಡದಲಾ ಕಾಮುಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಪಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕರಾದವರು ಕೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ಯಾಣಧಾರಣ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನು ಕೂಲವಾಹಿಸುವೆಂತು ಆಕ್ಕ-ರೆಮಟ್ಟಿ ಆಯಾ ಡಿ ಪ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಪೇಕ್ಷಿತ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಕಾಮಗಾರೀಕಸಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕುರಿತು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಕಿಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಸೆಪ್ಟುಟಿಕ್ ಮಿಷನರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಯಸಿಸಿಯಿರುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ ಪ ದರಲು ಜಾಸಿನ ದುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷವೆಂಬುದು, ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂ ಇನಿವಿಯಸ್ಸು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದದ್ದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಅಪಕ್ಷಲ ಕ್ಕೆ ಜನಸ್ತೋಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದದ್ದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಆ ಜೋಕೆ ದೀಘ್ರಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಯಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂಕೆಲೂ, ಕೇವಲ ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕ ರಾದ ಪಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರು ಜಾಜ್ರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಿಂದಿನ ಕ್ಷೀರಪ್ರಾಮರಲ್ಲಿ ಅ ಕರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜೋಡಲು, ಮುನ್ನು ಉಳಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಲಿಯಿಂದಕ್ಕೇ ಆಪತ್ತಿವೇಕಾವರು ಮಿತ್ರವಾಸಿಯೇ ಯಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಕಲೂ, ಇಕನು ಸಂಗಿಸಿಗೆ ಜಾಹಾಯವಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಯೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಾಕಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂಕೆಲೂ, ಇಕರು ಸಂಗಿಸಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪಂಚೆಯಿ ಬಲವಾರು. ಪರಂತು ಪಿಟ್ಟಿಸ್ಟರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಶೈ ಕರ ದುಷ್ಟಿರಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ- ಕಾರಣಗಳಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅಲುಗಲ ಪರಿಜಾರವನ್ನೂ, ಯಾ ಧಾನಸ್ಥಿತಿಕ್ಕಿ ತಕ್ಕಾನ್ನಿ ಪಚಾರಿಸುವನ್ನು ಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಜಜಿಪುಳೇಕಾದದಕ್ಕೆ- ಕಿಕ್ಕ- ಕಾಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ

SEASON REPORTS

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿಕ ಅಸ್ಟಾನದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟುಗಳ ಸೈ ಪಾದವಾರದ ಪಾಯಿ ಕಾಲಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಪೋರ್ಟು

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು —ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಮಳೆಯ ಬಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಕಿಂದ, ದಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಯರು ಬೆಳೆಗಳ್ಳ ಬಿಡಿಗಾಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಗಳೂರಿಗೂ ಸಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಿಯಾರುರಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ದೇವಸಾಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊ ದ್ದೆಬಾಳ್ತರು, ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬಂಥ ಭಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಪಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪುಟಾಯಿಲ್ಲ ಭಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನ್ಸಾಪಿಸಿ ಆಗುವ ದೆಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಯಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟಾಯಿಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ದಾರಿಗೆ ಸಿ ಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಸುಬ್ಬುವಾಗಿ ರಾಗಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೇರು ಸುಂಬರ್ಕಡಿಕೆ

ಕೋಲಾರ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು —ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸು ಜಿಂದ ಕಾಲ್ಲೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗ್ರ ಒ ದಂಗಳ ಮಟಿಸಿ ಆಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಸರುಳ್ಳ ಪುಟಾಯಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂಬುವಿ ಯಿಂ ಭಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನ್ಸಾಪಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಪುಟಾಯಿಲ್ಲ ಪುಟಾಯಿಲ್ಲ ಪುಟಾಯ

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. VIII. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1881. No. 32.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)
[REUTER'S.]

EUROPE.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, *9th Aug.*

The House of Lords has finally passed the Irish Land Bill.

THE RELEASE OF MR DILLON.

Mr Forster, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Mr Dillon has been released from gaol, on the grounds of ill-health

A FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION

A railway collision occurred at Blackburn, in which five people were killed, and 30 injured

THE AMEER AND KANDAHAR

Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, denied that the Ameer had begged the British Government to retain Kandahar one year longer in order to secure his position

THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Advices from Durban state that the retrocession of the Transvaal to the Boers has been completed, and the South African Republic proclaimed

THE BRADLAUGH CASE

The Court of Queen's Bench has ordered a new trial in the case of Clarke *versus* Bradlaugh

Mr Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons said, the Government would deal with the Bradlaugh difficulty next Session.

RUSSIAN ANNEXATIONS

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been officially informed that the country immediately surrounding Askabad as the southern boundary of Tekke was annexed by Russia

General Skobeloff's successor, General Rohelaugh, has established his head quarters at Askabad, and there may be a few troops at Gowars, and some had advanced as far as Fultabad, but had returned

Sir Charles Dilke said, that pending more exact information, he must decline to express an opinion, whether or how far the Russian advance trenched upon Persian territory

THE INDIAN COMMANDS.

The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the abolition of the Bombay and Madras Commanders-in-Chief and the division of India into four Army Corps is likely to be carried out early next year. General Hardinge will command the Bombay division, General Roberts the Madras and General Bright the Bengal The remaining vacancy will be reserved for a General of the local army, or the Indian Staff Corps

REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *10th Aug.*

Lord Dufferin is urging the Sultan to initiate reforms in Armenia in order to obviate the pressure used there.

ASIA.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, *8th Aug.*

All is reported quiet in Kandahar. The bulk of the Ameer's infantry eventually joined Ayub after the battle, and accompanied him to Kandahar. Two days later, a complete regiment deserted during the night, and went off to Kelat. The remainder of the Cabuli troops are kept in the city, and closely watched

Ayub Khan is said to be distributing men of the Cabuli regiments among his own infantry, and to have disarmed and dismissed 400 Cabuli soldiers

A Durrani Chief, with some Sowars, was sent by Ayub to take possession of Keint-a-Gilzai; but finding a number of the Ameer's troops collected there, the Chief returned to Kandahar.

SIMLA, *11th Aug.*

Ayub Khan is said to have invited voluntary contributions from the merchants in Kandahar, and it is reported that a regular assessment will be made Old soldiers are being re enlisted. All remains quiet within our border, but thieves are giving some trouble just beyond it.

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MONDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1881.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

We are afraid that the accusation, sometimes made, that, in spite of the beautiful climate and situation of Bangalore, the place is far behind these times of progress, is only too true. For instance, nothing can be more primative and clumsy, and, in fact, unjust, than the system under which the two municipalities are supplied with funds to carry on their operations. We refer to the continued existence of that system of the municipal taxation which goes under the name of *octroi*. All civilized communities have long ago rejected this method of taxation, which, as we have said, is clumsy in practice and unfair to those affected by it. The tax, as the reader is aware, consists of the levy of a direct duty on such common articles of consumption as tobacco beetle-leaves and nuts and bundles of green fodder for cattle. The tax is also levied on such ordinarily poor people as weavers, potters, brick-makers, and oil-mongers, while the richer members of the community pay no tax whatever, except the owners of houses, who pay an assessment of 7½ per cent per annum on the rental. In fact, this assessment on houses is the only legitimate tax paid by the public. On the other hand, the large body of public officials, professional men carrying on callings, trades, and mercantile pursuits, are not called upon to pay a single rupee towards the municipal funds. There is also a large body of wealthy persons, who can afford to keep horses and carriages, and who thus use the public roads and thoroughfares, and these are not taxed at all; but jutka-walahs, owners of country carts, and of hack horses and couches, are bound to pay for and take out licenses, every six months, and they use the very same roads which the wealthy and the well-to-do also use Some months before the rendition of the State to the Maharaja, it was proposed to abolish the petty *octroi* duties, and to introduce such a scheme of taxation as we have indicated above. For this purpose, there was a joint meeting of both the Petta and the Cantonment Municipalities, and, if we remember aright, the Commissioners agreed to some such measure of taxation, but we are not aware what became of the recommendations of the combined boards. Now that there is a complete severance of the two municipal bodies, we think that the question of abolishing the *octroi* duties and introducing some more sensible and equitable mode of taxation, may be revived. A discussion of the kind, but confined only to the taxes on horses and wheeled conveyances, took place on Wednesday last, at a meeting of the Municipal board of the Civil and Military station Some of the Commissioners seemed to be disinclined to any alteration at all in the present unfair and absurd system of taxation, and to the introduction of even a tax on horses and wheeled conveyances. We are glad to say, however, that this opposition to this latter kind of taxation was not sufficiently strong to overcome the good sense of the Cantonment Board. The proposition to reject all new taxes was met by an amendment, which was carried by ten votes against two. The amendment proposed was to the effect that the board do apply to the Government for sanction to levy the taxes referred to, and after sanction has been obtained, the subject be fully discussed when the budget for the next official year is being framed. We think that a more sensible conclusion could not have been arrived at by the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station. The subject ought also to be considered by the members of the Pettah Municipality. We have no doubt that, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja the Dewan will direct the Pettah Board to take the subject into their consideration. It is to be hoped the, Petta Commissioners will arrive at an equally just conclusion as those of the Cantonment.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED NOTES.

OURSELVES.—The following is what the local *Spectator* says about us, and we are much obliged for his kind acknowledgment and good opinion about our extra English sheet:—

"We are glad to observe that the *Karnataka Prakasika*, the only independent Anglo-Vernacular journal in Bangalore has enlarged its borders, an extra sheet having been added to it, so that now, one entire sheet contains English matter, and the other Canarese. The paper seems to be well conducted, and the English matter, certainly, is well got up and readable, and we wish our contemporary a successful career."

A PUBLIC HALL.—A Bombay paper informs us that an enterprising and public spirited citizen of that great city has offered to pay down half a lac of rupees towards the erection of a municipal public hall, on condition that the hall should be available for all purposes of public interest. The *Madras Mail*, in noticing the above fact, asks whether there is no public spirited citizen of Madras who will follow so admirable an example, and appears to think that so long as they have a gentleman like the Honorable J. G. Coleman, the Madrassees may count upon having a public hall. We trust the expectations of Madras in this direction will be realised; but the same question may be asked of Bangalore. Is there no public spirited and wealthy citizen, either in the native town or in the civil and military station, who will or to contribute a sufficient sum of money to go towards forming a fund for the purpose of building a town hall? We are afraid the answer must be given decidedly in the negative. More than six years ago, a subscription was started with the object of erecting a memorial to the late lamented Earl Mayo, which memorial was to take the shape of a town hall; but after five years were consumed, in the vain attempt to increase the subscriptions and to revive the public interest in the scheme, it was given up, and now what was to have been the Mayo memorial is being converted into offices for the Municipality of the Civil and Military station. Indeed, nothing of the kind succeeds in Bangalore. All classes of the inhabitants seem to be a sleepy race, and "enterprises of great pith and moment," although started with much enthusiasm and fair hopes of success, generally turn their "currents awry and lose the name of action." Probably, we shall have a town hall some where about the Greek kalends.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.—From two paragraphs which we read in two different contemporaries, we are glad to note that the Government of India has at length resolved to encourage the manufacturing industries of India as much as possible. In accordance with this very proper policy, sun-dials are to be purchased from the Government work shops at Roorkee and other similar establish-

ments in the country, sulphuric acid is also to be brought from Dr Waldie, who manufactures it at Calcutta, and from other Indian manufacturers, and similarly alcohol will be procured from large distilleries and sugar factories, where it is made in large quantities The Government has also directed that stationery and all other stores required for its use should be procured from local manufacturers wherever the articles may be obtained cheaper and equally good as those imported from Europe There can be no doubt that the order to which we allude is a very fair and just one, and the only question is whether heads of departments will see it carried out properly Here, in Bangalore, the term local manufacturers includes soldiers of the different English regiments, and they are allowed to compete with the ordinary merchant and tradesman, a practice very objectionable in itself as being allowed to military men, and unfair to those regularly carrying on trade and merchandise We think the practice should be abolished forthwith

THE OXFORD MISSION —They are bringing out young English missionaries to Calcutta, with the object of converting the heathen around The society which is doing the natives of Bengal this unsolicited kindness is called the Oxford Mission, because, we believe, the missionaries consist chiefly of clerical graduates from the great English classical university But these young and enthusiastic Christian divines are doing one or two eccentric which we can hardly commend as appropriate and right, though the *Sunday Mirror* the organ of the Brahmo Samaj highly approves of such action For instance, our contemporary says one of the members of the Oxford Mission dresses himself in native costume, consisting of a *dhoti* and long overcoat, and that thus dressed, he goes visiting his native friends The eccentric young Englishman also loves children, it would seem, for when going along the streets of Calcutta thus habited, he might be seen accosting a ragged boy and embracing him heartily In this manner, it is hoped that a large accession of the natives of Bengal will accrue to Christianity, which will thus be greatly indebted to the members of the Oxford Mission But we quite agree with the *Madras Mail* that whatever interest or amusement such practice might cause amongst the populace they cannot commend themselves to intelligent Hindus They rather tend to cast ridicule on the cause which these missionaries have at heart

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS,—The king of the Sandwich Islands, a small potentate amongst the great ones of the earth, has been lately travelling about the world and is now in Log and It is reported that his visit to Europe has the singular view in end of increasing the population of his dominions, by means of importing unmarried Europeans and inducing them to marry the Native women of the country This is what the English paper says on the subject —

It is reported that the visit to Europe of King Kalakua, Sovereign of the Sandwich Islands, is due to the singular idea of staying the rapid decrease of the population of his dominions by the infusion of European blood For this purpose the Latin and Saxon races will have the preference Great advantages are offered to young men from England, France, or Germany, who will consent to settle in the islands and marry wives of the Papuan races A liberal grant of land, authority in the district in which they may choose to reside, and even a high position at court, will be offered to adventurous youths willing to go

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

MR BICKETTS —The gentleman is expected to return this day, after his tour of inspection in Dewanhalli

REDUCTION OF SEIGNIORAGE ON THOPPALI BARK —On a communication from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District we hear that the Dewan has been pleased to sanction a reduction of the seigniorage on Thoppali Bark, from 15 to 10Rupees per chakre cart load

AN ORNAMENTAL GARDEN —The ragi fields adjoining the Central College and the public road running by the ExecutiveEngineer's Office, have been taken by the Government for the purpose of converting them into an ornamental garden for the benefit of the public With this object, we observe, the compound has already been worked out

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PETTAH — The roads of the Pettah are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and if timely precaution is not taken to put them into order, accidents to carriages will become common and the holes and ruts which are now deep enough, will prove very dangerous Since the removal of Mr VanIngen, the Sanitary Inspector, the sanitation is not what it should be

THE REMOVAL OF LAMP POSTS —It is indeed a very peculiar circumstance that some of the tax payers in the Pettah are deprived of the municipal lights, especially such as were situated in some of the dark squares and lanes The authorities concerned do not seem to care for the inconvenience to which the people are put These lights, we are told, are now adorning the extensive compound grounds of the Maharaja's Mahal

SALE OF JEWELS —Many of the valuable golden jewels which were in pawn at the office of the Bangalore Karnatic Bank, (Ld) and which are now in possession of the District Judge, Nundydroog Division, will be sold by public auction on the 25th instant, by the Nazir, under the orders of the court We need not say that this is a fine opportunity for purchasers

CURE OF SNAKE BITE —We hear that Dr Henderson, Superintendent of the Central Jail, effected an apparent cure of a prisoner who was bitten by a snake It would seem the man was directed to bring some coal from a large heap in the jail premises, and when he thrust his hand into the heap, a snake which lay concealed within the heap, stung him on the hand Dr Henderson happening to pass by and seeing the man applying some common chunam to the wound, at once made an incision with a lancet and sucked and spat the blood out The man, we understand, was then sent to the jail hospital, where he is now doing well

COORG NOTIFICATIONS —The rendition of the Mysore State to His Highness the Maharajah, has induced the authorities of the Government of India, to decide that the *Mysore Gazette* should no longer be the Official *Gazette* for Coorg, and that notifications, &c, for gazetting must in future be sent to the *Gazettes of India*, and only advertisements will appear in some newspaper published at Bangalore, as well as the *Mysore Gazette*

HOUSE TAX IN THE PETTAH —Notwithstanding the inspections made by Mr Ricketts, the Municipal President of the Town, for the purpose of levying the house assessment, the Municipal Assessor, Sawmudoss Pillay, was also directed to inspect some houses and report on the same The haphazard way in which this is being done and the high rate of assessment that it is feared will be levied, have not only created a good-deal of hubbub among the inhabitants, but have also induced them, we believe, to petition the Dewan on the subject

RAINFALL —The following is the quantity of rain which fell in Bangalore from the 1st to the 10th instant —

	Ins	Cts
August 1st	0	8
„ 2nd	nil	nil
„ 3rd	0	25
„ 4th	0	1
„ 5th	0	16
„ 6th	0	11
„ 7th	0	17
„ 8th	0	6
„ 9th	0	41
„ 10th	1	16

No rain has fallen from the 11th instant, but there was a slight drizzling on the evening of the 13th, shewing every indication that there will be more rain, the sky being overcast through the past week Yesterday (Sunday) was a clear and sunnyday

CIVIL MEDICAL PUPILS AND CIVIL HOSPITAL APPRENTICES —Candidates in the Mofussil who have applied to be examined for the grade of "Civil Medical Pupil" are informed that the examination will be held on Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd instant (August) under the superintendence of the Surgeons of the Districts, and in Bangalore we are informed under the immediate orders of the Surgeon to the Mysore Government Those who have applied for admission to the grade of "Civil Hospital Apprentice" will be examined on the 22nd idem in the *English language* only, agreeably to para 3 of notification of the 3rd June last and in the vernacular colloquially candidates to be examined at *Madras* should present themselves on the above dates at the Medical College

RULE OF PRACTICE No 28 CRIMINAL SIDE —Under Section 292 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and with the concurrence of Government, the Chief Judge directs that the following paragraph be added to the Rule of Practice No 12 dated 8th May 1879 —Whenever the Court of a Civil Judge, exercising Magisterial jurisdiction, is closed for any of the authorized vacations or for any close holidays one of the clerks of the Court shall be deputed to attend the Court daily, and see to the performance of the duty of intimating payments of fines to officers in charge of Jails or Lock ups, and of all other matters unless the Magistrate of the District has made arrangements for the transaction of all criminal business by some other Court In the latter case the Subordinate Judge or Munsiff shall on each occasion give special notice to the Police by written order and to the public by a notice stuck up on the door of the Court house next to the Court to which the payments of fines are to be made, during the period for which his own Court is closed

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS —The following maps of the Mysore Topographical Survey have been published, —

Sheet No 16, 17, parts of Chitaldroog District
„ 31, 32, 33, parts of Chitaldroog and Tumkur Districts
„ 34, parts of Tumkur and Hassan
„ 35, 36, parts of Tumkur
„ 37, 38, parts of Tumkur and Bangalore
„ 39 40 parts of Kolar
„ 41 42 parts of Kolar and Bangalore
„ 57 parts of Mysore District
„ 63, parts of Bangalore and Kolar

The maps may be obtained by officials of the Mysore Government from the Dewan's Office and by the general public from Messrs Thacker Spink and Co Calcutta, Messrs Thacker Vining and Co, Bombay and Messrs Higginbotham and Co Madras Price of colored sheets Rs 1—4—0 each
„ of uncolored „ „ 1—0—0

Index maps shewing the distribution of the sheets can be obtained gratis on application to the Secretary to the Dewan

The following sheets will shortly be published, viz —
18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 40 and 56

THE NATIONAL EMBLEM —About this a correspondent of a home paper writes — "The principality of Mysore was originally a province of the Hindoo Empire of Vijayanagar, which flourished between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries of the Christian era, and covered the whole Indian peninsula, from the river Krishna to Cape Comorin The old Imperial insigma of the Hindoo Empire was the 'peacock,' and this emblem of sovereignty was so firmly established in the minds of the Hindoo people of India, that, after the destruction of the Vijayanagar Empire the Moghul Emperor Shah Jehan, the grandson of Akbar thought proper to construct a peacock of gold and jewels over his throne at Delhi, although such an emblem was a direct violation of the Koran This peacock throne is celebrated to this day The principality of Mysore has obviously no right to assume such insigma, and but for the supreme ignorance and contempt on the part of the British Government for all that appertains to the bygone history of India, the artful advisers of the young Maharaja would never have succeeded in carrying out their object The monkey god, Hanuman and that alone, is the proper emblem of Mysore Hanuman was Minister of Mysore General and monkey who accompanied the Hindoo demi-god and hero, Rama in his conquest of Lanka (Ceylon), and it was his army of monkeys who are fabled to have built the celebrated Rama's Bridge in the straits between India and Ceylon All this is told in the Sanskrit epic known as the Ramayan

Abstract of Season and Intermediate Report for the Week ending 6th August 1881

Bangalore District —Almost two cents of rain at Bangalore Slight showers all over the District Varthi paddy is being harvested in Chickpet, Anekal, Doddballapur, Nelamangala and Devanhalli Talukas The standing crops (sugarcane and pumpi paddy) were in an indifferent condition during the greater part of the week The showers at the end of the week were taken advantage of for ploughing and the sowing of seed in several places In some of Kunika pattis cultivation continues Rain has fallen frequently and should it continue the existing and after crops will turn out well Prospects improving with increasing rain The supply of drinking water was failing during the week and wells were sunk in some places, but with the recent rains it is improving Want of pasturage generally reached, and leaves are being used in some places as fodder Ragi is being exported to Mysore from Bangalore and rice to some extent imported from Madras Health generally fair small pox in the Closepet Taluk and fever in parts of the District Cattle disease continues Prices fallen Rice sells at 10½ seers per rupee Ragi 12

Kolar District —Forty one cents of rain at Kolar Light rain in the latter parts are generally withering The slight rain in parts has partially resuscitated the sprouting crops Daily fall of rain is needed to save existing crops from perishing and for the prosecution of agricultural operations Ragi, bellari, gingelly, sugarcane, paddy, horsegram and mungari are the standing crops The three former named are almost ripe and some are being sown in parts The water in tanks is fast evaporating drinking water is also failing and in some villages is scanty there is however a fair supply of straw in stock Fever prevailed in parts Cattle disease abating Prices rising

Tumkur District —One inch 78 cents of rain at Tumkur Ragi, bellari dall, castor-oil seed paddy, sugarcane, &c, sown to a small extent in some places The greater portion of the dry and wet crops remain to be yet sown Standing crops partly withering and partly in good condition Health good Murrain prevalent in two taluks Pasturage generally available The import and export of grain has been slight Prices generally risen

Mysore District —Twenty-one cents of rain at Mysore Crops withering for want of rain Sesamum green and black gram, and tadagani on wet lands below channels were harvested Ragi, cholum, oil seed, sesamum, chilly and bellari, tadagani, navane samee and mustard seed were the standing crops the crops unsown in some parts are paddy, hain ragi, tuvar, bellari and oil seed Prospects of season bad Water supply failing except near rivers and channels Pasturage getting scarce Health good Prices of food grains rising No emigration, but coolies in large numbers are going to the Wynad, said to be under advances

Hassan District —One inch 69 cents of rain at Hassan Rain has also fallen more or less in various parts of the District, and it is much needed in the Maidan talukas generally to save the standing dry crops and to sow dod-ragi The recent rains in the Channarâyâd Taluk, are destroying the insects which had attacked the paddy crop Paddy and sugarcane crops are doing well in some places, and the crops in the Malnâd tracts are not in bad condition The harvesting of Vaishâkh paddy continues in the Channarâyapatna Taluk Prospects are better in the Malnâd than in the Maidan portions Fever, ague and small pox prevalent Cattle disease prevails in three talaks Price of 1st sort rice slightly risen

Shimoga District —Two inches 80 cents of rain at Shimoga Wet and dry crops in good condition Recent rains in Channagiri and Honnâli have enabled ryots to commence ploughing operations and sow dry crops Markets well supplied Fever and bowel affections prevalent Mortality still prevails Price slightly risen

Kadur District —One inch 19 cents of rain fell during the week at Chikmagalur Fair rain has since fallen in the District Head quarters The standing crops of sugarcane, paddy and ragi are doing well The post-reaping in the Maidan tracts was very defective, especially about Ajjampur and Kadur Prospects of season good in the Malnâd improved in the Chikmagalur and Tarikere Talaks, still bad in the Basrur Taluk Public health good Condition of cattle also good, but scarcity prevailed in parts of the Chikmagalur Taluk The average price of all talaks were 1 pal 8 seers and rice 12 to 30 seers per rupee and Chikmagalur 1 pal 2 to 24 seers and rice 12 to 13 seers per rupee

Chitaldroog District —Four inches and three quarters cents of rain at Chitaldroog Rain also fell in some of the other talaks, but not sufficient to admit of sowing The young crops that were sowing are reported to have been benefited by the rain Jowari togari and ragi were sown to a small extent in parts of Davangere Honnâpur and Parsgad Talaks Sugarcane in good condition Prospects not favorable. Fever prevailed in parts, as also murrain among cattle The average prices of grain were rice 13, ragi 42, and jowari 10 seers per rupee

GENERAL SUMMARY

MADRAS

RAINFALL IN MADRAS —The total quantity of rain collected at the Observatory, from January 1st to the 5th instant, is 9 7 inches, the average due for the same period being 11 0 inches

P W D RE-ORGANIZATION POSTPONED —Owing to the question of the whole re-organization of the Public Works Department being now before Parliament, the Madras establishment have been informed that the local reorganization, which has been arranged to take effect from the 1st proximo, will be over for the present

HIGHER EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN —The Higher Examination for Women, and the Special Upper Primary Examination, will, until further notice, be conducted by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations The test examination in School Management, under the Grant-in-aid Code, will continue to be conducted by the Director of Public Instruction

THE CHARGES FOR WATER IN KURNOOL —It has been determined to reduce the charges for water for dry crops, under the M I C Co, Canal, owing to the failure of rain in the neighbourhood The crops sown are in danger of perishing, but the ryots are so dilatory that, without some strong incentive they will probably wait till the mischief is done, before they stir In the famine years, it was found necessary to make great concessions to them, but too late. This year they are promised the water at eight annas an acre, or a quarter of the usual charge.

CAROLINA PADDY —The Superintendent of Government Farms, has reported to the Board of Revenue on the growth and produce of the so called "Carolina," paddy received from the Government of India Four ounces of the spring harvested seed and eight ounces of the autumn harvested were on the 11th of November sown in well prepared seed beds On the 27th of December the seedlings were planted out, those of the seed first referred to on 25 square yards of ground, and those of the other seed on 50 square yards, the former were planted in rows 6 inches and the latter in rows 8 inches apart The plants were sickly and stunted throughout their whole growth In February a top-dressing of manure was applied, but it failed to produce any marked improvement Some plants came into ear about the middle of March, but the majority during April in a most irregular manner Both plots were reaped on the 6th of May and gave the following results —

Sort	Yield of Grain	Yield of Straw	Yielded per Acre of Grain	Yielded per Acre of Straw
	lb	lb	lb	lb
Spring Harvest	7	96	1,075	
Autumn do	11	134	1,599	

Mr Robertson considers the yield of grain as very small considered in connection with the yield of straw; probably some was lost on shedding from irregularity in ripening also by depredations by rats, squirrels birds, &c, losses from which all crops suffer, but which are always disproportionately severe when a crop covers but a few square yards of land or ripens when but a small area of other crops are ripe Crop experiments conducted in the open field on such a *mise en scène* scale can but seldom afford any useful information There has undoubtedly been a mistake either in obtaining for information the paddy it is certainly not Carolina paddy and from its own quality it does not appear to me to be a variety deserving of any special attention here —*Madras Mail*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

The following Candidates have passed the Medical Examinations held last month

FIRST M B & C M EXAMINATION

First Class

Bell John Abraham	Madras Medical Col

Second Class

Sowcarrayana Buddakaja	M C M I Sch Ceylon and Med Med Col
Alwaye Sowmi Das	Grant Med Col Bom and M C Med Col
Kamat Jaganatha Vittal	Madras Medical Col
Sampson David Isaac Joseph	Grant Med Col Bom
Cunliffe Cuthbert Hercle	Madras Medical Col
Kannan Chockalingam	Do Do
Cariappa Colanda Poonappa	Do Do

SECOND L M S EXAMINATION

Second Class

Appavoo Kannan Ethiraja	Madras Medical Col
Patankar Vasudeva Vishwanatha	Do Do

THE ORDINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION

Abeyesekera Mudalihamy	Madras Medical Col
Thangaraja Hamilton	Do Do
Evarts Alfred C	Med Sch Ceylon and Med Med Col
Pitchaiah Chetty Pullavi	Madras Medical Col
Regu Pranoti Xavier	Do Do
Sathasivam Cornelius Nortcliffe	Do Do
Hart Edward William	Do Do
Lutz Werner James	Do Do
Cox Richard Eden	Do Do

FIRST M B & C M EXAMINATION

Swaminatha Aiyar V K B A	Madras Medical Col
Vaidyanathan A R B A	Do

SECOND M B & C M EXAMINATION

Second Class

Stevenson Henry Foster	Madras Medical Col
Jesudasen Lilian Nallatamby, B A	Do Do

WESTERN COAST

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF PALGHAUT —It is with much regret that we have to record the death at Vadakancherry, on Tuesday, of Shekari Varma, Rajah of Palghaut, who, like his brother and predecessor, had held the title for little more than a month The Rajah, who was about 60 years of age, was ill for only a fortnight, the cause of death being a carbuncle

A CHANGE IN THE WEATHER —With the beginning of the current month we have had a change in the weather Monday dawned upon us rather cloudy, and later on there were heavy showers of rain which have continued more or less plentifully throughout the week with "electrical indications" at times in the shape of mild lightnings and weak thunders! We need hardly say that there are great rejoicings and thanks-givings among those whose paddy cultivations were on the brink of failure

GOLD COINAGE FOR TRAVANCORE —The Maharajah of Travancore has sent a large order to England for the coining of a number of gold pieces of the value of half a sovereign for circulation in Travancore and for the identification of the present reign One side of the coin will bear the image and superscription of the present Maharajah while the obverse will bear the value and designation of the coin In view to the proper execution of the image His Highness has sent home a cabinet size Photograph executed by the Sirkar Photographer, Mr Z D'Cruz

A HOLY MAN —A Sanyasi, who is represented as a man of singular piety, endurance, and self-denial, has just arrived in Trevandrum, and is creating a great sensation in the Fort He spends his whole time in prayers, reposing on a spiked bed, and whenever he rises to walk, he puts on sandals with sharp spikes in them. His bed is a stout plank of wood closely fitted all over with sharp spikes with their points upwards, and these are placed so closely together and so regularly as to present a level unbroken surface on which the saintly monk reposes day and night His food and drink are both simple and limited, and the people have already attributed the extraordinary fall of rain we have just had to the Sanyasi's prayers

THE DEVAS AND IRRIGATION —The complete failure of the monsoon, combined with the apprehension of very widespread dearth all over the country, has attracted the solicitude of the Dewan for the lives and comfort of the many who are threatened with famine and its concomitant sufferings Not a drop of rain has fallen in the south, the crops have failed, the tanks are parched and dry and the wells refuse to yield their wonted stores It is the intention of the Dewan to devise a system of relief works of a reproductive nature, which, while they will afford employment to the suffering poor, will leave the country a net work of practical sources of food and water supply The Dewan is attended by Mr Scoretary Watts and the rest of his most trusted subordinates, and we trust that the result of his labours will be commensurate with the unquestionable goodness of his intentions —*Western Star*

BOMBAY

GENEROSITY OF A PARSEE LADY —The *Satya Mitra* hears that the mother of Bai Mothiben, the wealthy Parsee lady, on being told of the distress amongst some of her relatives, drew upon her daughter for a sum of Rs 1 60,000 and distributed the same among them

ACCIDENT WHILE DANCING —On Thursday afternoon last, while five Hindoo women and a boy were performing a *Gunpatee* dance on the first story of a Dharamsala at Walkeshwar, the wooden flooring gave way, precipitating the women and the boy on to the ground floor from a height of nine feet They were injured by the *debris* falling upon them, and were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK —The *Jam-Jamshed* is grieved to hear that the cholera epidemic has reappeared in and about Surat with redoubled fury According to the *Jagan Mitra*, of August 1, Ratnagherry was suffering from a bad attack of cholera The epidemic seems to have visited different parts of the town and carried off a considerable number of victims The virulence of cholera is supposed to have abated at Tanna, during last week, according to the local paper

DAMAGE BY THE HEAVY RAIN —On Thursday evening last two range of chawls in Cursetjee Sookhjee street occupied by Mahomedan weavers, came down with a crash, burying nine of the occupants under the *debris* The chawls were constructed of mud walls with a tiled roof over them With the assistance of the police and others the men were extricated and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment The same evening a portion of the tiled roof of stable at Teli Mohla fell in, causing slight injury to a Mahomedan lad —*Bombay Gazette*

IN MEMORIAM —It is with great pleasure we (*Poona Observer*) notice that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of H M 2-15th Regiment (East Yorkshire) have subscribed a very handsome amount for the purpose of erecting a tablet in memory of those who died whilst on active service in Southern Afghanistan Colonel Twynam, who is returning to England, has given his services in this praiseworthy undertaking, and will on arrival see the matter duly carried out It is probably in the recollection of our readers that the gallant 15th had a most trying march through the Bolan Pass, and suffered many hardships cheerfully borne. On their arrival from the front they were in a very weakly state, but we are extremely glad to say the regiment now presents a fine healthy appearance, and is ready to take the field once more should its services be required,

CALCUTTA

SUICIDE OF A GRADUATE —On Wednesday last one Nuttolal Dutt, a Graduate of the Calcutta University—a B A —and resident of No 43, Amhitolla Street, committed suicide by throwing himself into a well in the compound of his house The deceased was formerly employed as a clerk in the Calcutta Collectorate, but lost his situation about six months ago This last fact seems to have preyed on his mind, and for the past six weeks he had been observed to be in a state of melancholy, verging on madness A few days ago, he made his way out of the house during the night and was found by his relatives, who had gone in search of him, on the bank of the river, and, when questioned, said he was tired of his life and his intention on the instant was to drown himself At 9 A M, on Wednesday he was again missed, and, on a search being made, his body was found in the well mentioned The usual forms in connexion with such cases have been observed.—*Englishman*

THE STATE CHAIR —The cost of the state chair to be constructed by Messers Hamilton and Co, for His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan is Rs 1,55,000 and not Rs 15,000

BENGAL

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD —An ingenious fraud is detected at the Bank of Bengal on Saturday afternoon A subordinate of the Khazanchee's Department had purchased during the day fifty rupees' worth of copper pice from the Bank These pice were tied up in one of the ordinary specie bags, and in appearance resembled a Rs 2,000 bag of silver The buyer, at some convenient moment, exchanged the bag, containing the pice for one filled with silver The fraud was discovered late in the day, but, being one of the establishment, the man was made over to the charge of the Khazanchee, pending further proceedings to be taken yesterday The man is not now forthcoming —*Indian Daily News, August 3*

RAINFALL IN BENGAL—The rainfall in Bengal during the week ended the 30th of July varied, in all except four districts, from above one inch to 20 39 inches, which were recorded in Chittagong Prospects of the crops have greatly improved, though more rain was required in many parts of the Rajshahi, Patna and Bhagalpur divisions. Where the rain was heaviest, as in Bankura, Midnapur and Chittagong, the crops in the low lying lands have suffered, whilst in Kattak we are told that "heavy floods in Jajpore and floods nearly as heavy in Kendrapara have destroyed almost all miscellaneous crops and endangered rice. Waters now subsiding Plenty of time for resowing lost rice crops," and in Balasor that damage has been done by the Subanrekha and Buturni, which have been unusually high, flooding the low lands a second time, and stopping cultivation —*Englishman*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SYLHET.—A very sad accident occurred on the 21st instant at 5 P. M in the Record Room of the Local Collectorate by the fall of two iron racks For the inspection of the Chief Commissioner the old records were being cleaned, and a large quantity of forms were being placed on the racks with a view to clearing the verandahs of the boxes of forms lying on them, under the superintendence of a Mohorir, by a batch of 10 prisoners employed for the purpose on the day of occurrence, the racks all of a sudden gave way towards the southern direction (where some Mohorirs used to work), and the prisoners who were working fell under them The Deputy Commissioner who was then presiding over Committee being immediately informed of this catastrophe hastened to the spot The prisoners were brought out with much difficulty One was found dead, 3 severely wounded, and all the rest slightly bruised The Mohorirs of the Room were fortunately saved, only one of them being severely hurt in the head The fall of the racks is attributed to the heavy load put upon their top, the lower portions not being quite so full —*East*

SIAM.

A white elephant, it appears, has been discovered in Siam and the discovery is a subject of great rejoicing, besides proving a most fortunate thing for the finder. The *Siam Advertiser* says —

The great event of the week to the native community has been the demonstrations the King of Siam has made in consequence of his coming into possession of a white elephant The transmigration theory of Buddhism grades the *meritorious standing* of all beings possessed of life The elephant, and especially a cream flesh colored elephant, is a being of very great meritorious standing, and a human sovereign who becomes the possessor of so eminent an acquisition, must himself likewise possess an extraordinary amount of merit

The man who found this exceptional animal of an unnatural color has been handsomely rewarded and promoted Much ceremony has attended the bringing of the animal to Bangkok, and the location of a home for it near the Royal Palace.

The ceremonies now are ended Rewards and promotions have been conferred upon those who were the immediate means of placing the king in possession The much feted animal has been titled, and has had appropriated for its use utensils that indicate high rank A stately palace has been assigned as its *future* home, and a *set of* attendants are charged with the duty of waiting upon and doing the needful for it The only fear now is that the unnatural animal may be killed by the unnatural attentions it will receive

A correspondent of the *Advertiser* adds—

A little of particulars will not come amiss The new elephant was discovered in the Laos country north-west of Siam The Governor of the province had the honor of introducing the lucky finder to the king All the large towns of the provinces through which the elephant was brought by land till he reached the great Menam river Chowphya had orders to construct suitable dwellings for the temporary rest and convenience of the elephant during the journey When he reached the Menam, the king was there to receive him and gave the owner a present of some five hundred dollars on the spot. The elephant was then put on a raft and a steam tug towd him to the elephant landing in the city of Bangkok The high priests of several temples and priests from the nobility were invited by the king to conduct religious services for three days Then a long procession of honorable people, the king at the head, led the elephant into the precincts of the royal palace where there were three days of amusements for all the people, at Government expense

The finder of the elephant is to be a great nobleman—a Chowphya, himself and his descendants for seven generations are to be free from taxation At the ceremonies he had given him as much of gold and as much of silver as he could draw with his little finger, and is to be made the governor of a province. I tell the tale as it was told to me.

OUR INDIAN CONTEMPORARIES.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO THE CHOTA OODEYPORE GADEE

The Chief of this State, Maharawal Shree Jeetsingji, died here on the 7th instant, at the age of 48, *after an illness of eight* months He leaves seven sons and nine wives None of the sons has yet been installed on the *gadee*, which is claimed by the two eldest. The elder of these two, Kumar Motisingji, claims the *gadee* by virtue of the law of primogeniture, the second, Kumar Chandrasingji, appears to base his claim on the following facts —

1 The deceased Chief was known to have intended Chandrasingji for the *gadee*, and with this object in view he entrusted all administrative affairs to Chandrasing under his supervision This has been the case for six or seven years

2 During the last four or five years the deceased diverted all the honours due to him on the Dusseera and other occasions from his subjects and his servants to the said Chandrasingji

3 During the last seven or eight months the administration of Oodeypore has actually been carried on by Chandrasing, and communications between the State and the Agency signed by him

4 The deceased Chief left Oodeypore *some time ago to wait upon the Governor* of Bombay and to obtain his Excellency's consent to installing Chandrasing on the *gadee*, but his illness having become more serious at Tejghad, he returned to Oodeypore

5. The Chief expressed to his wives and others interested in the matter his desire to make Chandrasing his successor, from all of whom assembled at his deathbed he is said to have secured a solemn promise to that effect

6 To this same purpose, that is to give the *gadee* to Chandrasing, the deceased executed a consent document, which has been signed by the mother of Motisingji, the elder, amongst others

7 The Rani and all the other widows of the late Chief have, through the Dewan Sahib, memorialized the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, earnestly praying that, in accordance with the declared wishes of the late Chief, and in spirit of the pledge they had made, Chandrasing be installed on the *gadee*

8 A few years ago, the elder Kumar, Motisingji, passed a document to his father, abandoning his *claim to the gadee*, and requesting that such provision should be made for him as it pleased the father to make

9 Chandrasingji has sent a counter memorial to the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, showing that the right of primogeniture has not held good on all occasions, his great-grandfather himself having set aside the claim of the eldest in favour of the favourite son, Raisangji

10 Besides, all the State servants as well as the people at large know full well that it was the late Chief's fixed intention to appoint Chandrasing to the *gadee*

11 All the widowed Ranis are said to have memorialized the Government to call to mind the good services rendered by their deceased husband during the mutiny of 1857, and begging the Government to grant their prayers by declaring Chandrasingji heir to the *gadee*, and thus preventing the solemn pledge given by the deceased Chief from remaining unfulfilled

At present the State affairs are administered by the new Dewan The Dewan has begun paying off the arrears due to the State servants for years, and it is also stated that the Dewan will try to pay off other debtors at his convenience The Dewan appears to be really honest and diligent and if he remains here, there is no doubt that the State, as well as the subjects, will be benefited —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

BRITISH BANGALORE —The pleasant town of Bangalore, before the rendition of the Mysore State to the Native Government, was divided into the 'Pettah' or native town, and the 'Cantonment,' where the British troops are located and the great bulk of the European and Eurasian population reside, but the administrative interests of both were identical, except that there *were two separate municipal bodies*, and even here, the separation was made more for the sake of convenience than as embodying any real distinction Since the rendition of the State in March last, however, the separation, between the two localities has become perfect and distinct, and the Pettah may now be not inappropriately called *Native* Bangalore and the Cantonment, British Bangalore The authorities have, however, given the latter place the somewhat lengthy designation of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore but we know that the tendency of the human mind everywhere is to shorten the geographical nomenclature of cities and towns and, consequently, instead of the somewhat *long drawn name of 'the civil and military* station of Bangalore,' we would prefer at once saying British Bangalore, an appellation less wearying in conversation and *writing* and one which *would aptly* express the distinction recently created between the old cantonment and the old pettah, which latter may now be just as appropriately called native Bangalore Having disposed of what we may speak of as the topographical portion of our subject, we must hasten to point out that, in many matters especial to judicial matters, British Bangalore has been badly treated, and that the consequences of this treatment are fairly attributable to the haste or carelessness of those who had the arrangements for the rendition of *March last in their hands* Some of the omissions to 'take time by the forelock' which we shall presently point out, have been and are productive, not, we are glad to say, of a breaking of law and order, in the sense of anarchy and confusion, but in the breaking of that logical sequence and order in the administration of civil and criminal justice which it is the boast of the British Government in India invariably to maintain For instance, a civil and sessions district court for British Bangalore has been formed and Colonel R A Cole has been appointed civil and sessions judge his appointment appearing duly in the *Gazette of India* but the Government of India omitted in its notification to intimate that Colonel Cole was also invested with civil appellate authority, that the old Cantonment Court of Small Causes, under Major Maltby (now Municipal President) is to continue in force as heretofore, and that Colonel Cole is judge of such Court of Small Causes The result of the latter omission is that British Bangalore has really no Court of Small Causes and the legal consequence is that *all* civil cases, no matter of what value should be treated as original cases, the smallest and most trifling of which will be entitled to be taken in appeal to the Chief Judge of Mysore, but we believe the civil judge is at the present moment exercising the jurisdiction of a small cause judge, without having been duly invested therewith, according to law Then, as to Colonel Cole not having been invested with appellate authority as a civil judge, the results are very curious Suits which were originally, before the rendition, brought for the recovery of moveable or immoveable property situated in British Bangalore, in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Native Bangalore, and in which the parties feel aggrieved at the decision of that officer, have no court to which they can be taken in appeal, for, on the one hand, Colonel Cole has not as yet been vested with appellate civil jurisdiction, and, on the other hand, Mr Thumboo Chettiar, the Civil Judge of the Nundydroog Division being a judicial officer of the Native Government, and holding his court in Native, Bangalore, has no territorial jurisdiction in British Bangalore A case of this kind happened, the other day, and the action having appealed to Colonel Cole's court, the appeal was disallowed, and the aggrieved party had no alternative but to memorialise the British Resident, pointing out the important omission in Colonel Cole's civil powers and praying that the matter be remedied The subject is now before the Government of India, and the suitor will have to wait till that slow machinery is put, or puts itself, in motion, and, meanwhile, important pecuniary *interests are held in abeyance* But the most curious omission in the arrangements for the rendition is, that British Bangalore has not been provided with civil and criminal jails! Except two or three small rooms in the court of the Second Magistrate of British Bangalore, the station has really not even a lock up! The result is, that persons accused of offences against the criminal law, and may not be entitled to bail, pending trial, are sent to the lock up in the Maharaja's territory on the way to Native Bangalore, and, similarly, prisoners, whether *Natives or Europeans, but who are* British subjects tried by British Magistrates, are sent to the great Central Jail in Native territory which is entirely the property of His Highness and the anomaly is still more glaring, when it is known that it is at the expense of His Highness' Government that the prisoners of both kinds are lodged, fed, and clothed We believe that Dr Henderson, the Superintendent of the Central Jail and of the Maharaja's lock up, has brought the matter to the notice of the British Resident Dr Henderson we understand, *thanks he will be justified* in refusing to receive prisoners, into either place of confinement who are committed by the magistrates of British Bangalore, and we are of opinion that the doctor is quite right In the case some of the leading omissions in the legal arrangements which the late rendition rendered necessary, and it will be seen that all of them *should be remedied* as soon as possible, because to allow them to continue would be to continue illegality in the administration of justice, and not merely to permit irregularities They may have public order and peace in British Bangalore, but they have also some curious legal anomalies which ought never to have arisen —*Madras Standard*

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಮಂಬಧಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯುಪಯೋಗಾರ್ಥಂ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಭಾಷಾವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿತವಾಗುವ ವಾರ್ತಾಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ವಾವರೆಯಿಲಿಕಮು[illegible]ದ್ದಸ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಶಾಮಸುಂದರಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಶಾಸನಶಿರೋಮಣಿಯಿಂದ ಶಾಸಿತವಾಗುವುದು.

Vol. VIII] BANGALORE —MONDAY, AUGUST 15TH 1881 [No 32.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು —ಸೋಮವಾರ ಇವು ಅಗಸ್ಟು ೧೫ನೇ ತಾರೀಖ್ ಸೋಮವಾರ. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೩೨.

"ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾನಿಬಂಧನೆ

ಪ್ರತಿಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವತ್ಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ೧೨—೦—೦

ಪ್ರಾಮಿಸರಿನೋಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ೮—೦—೦

ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವರ್ತಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ೮—೦—೦

ಪೋಸ್ಟ್‌ಮೇರ್ತರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ೮—೦—೦

ಸೂಚನೆ —ಚಂದಾವಾರರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ೨೦ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವ, ಮೇರವಣಿಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಮೈಟನೇಯ ವಿಚಾರ್

ಪೇರಿಲುವಿಕೆಯು ಪತ್ರಿ ೧೫ಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೨—೦

ಮಿಕ್ಕಾವಕಯು ಪತ್ರಿ ೧೫ಕ್ಕೆ ೧೫—೦—೦

NOTICE TO SUBSCIBERS

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಚಂಬಳಿಗೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಶ್ಚೇಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರುವವರಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿಕೆ ಇದೆ —

೧ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರ್ತನವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಅಂಕಿತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಅಂಕಿತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡದೇ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಿದವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೨ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಲುಪದೇ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಳೆದುಹೋಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಸಮಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸದೇ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಣೆಯಾಗಲಾರದು.

೩ ಪ್ರಾಮಿಸರಿನೋಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಂದಾವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾಕ್ಕೆ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

೪ ಪ್ರಾಮಿಸರಿನೋಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಂದಾವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವವರು ಅರ್ಧ ಸಂವತ್ಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ೭ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಸಂವತ್ಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ೧೪ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೫ ಪ್ರಾಮಿಸರಿನೋಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಂದಾವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾಕ್ಕೆ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

೬ ಪ್ರಾಮಿಸರಿನೋಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಂದಾವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾಕ್ಕೆ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

೭ ಪ್ರಾಮಿಸರಿನೋಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಂದಾವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾಕ್ಕೆ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸಂಬ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ.—

ಕನ್ನಡಪಟ್ಟಣವಾಸಿಕೆಮಾಡ ಸಂಬ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಕರು.

ಶಾಲಾಮ್ಯಕ್ಷ	೧	೪—೦
ಮುಖೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ	೦	೧೫—೦
ಭಾಷಾನ್ವಯ (ಮಲ್ಟಿಪಾಲಿ)	೦	೨—೦
ತಾಪಿಸ್ಯಾಲೀಪಿಲಿಂಪ ಮುಖಾಸ್ಥಿಕ	೦	೪—೦
ಖಾಲಾಸಾಲಿಯರು	೦	೪—೦
ಕಲಾಸಾಲಿ	೦	೧೨—೦
ಶಿವಾಚಾರಲಿಪಿಕ	೦	೭—೦

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಕರು.

ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸಕ	೦	೭—೦
ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಪಾಲಿಯರು	೦	೪—೦
ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಪ್ರವೀಣ	೦	೩—೦
ಸುಧಾಮಯಬಾಣಿ	೦	೭—೦
ಬಾಲಾವಾಸಿಧನಕಾರಿಕ	೦	೪—೦
ಆಶೀರ್ವಮ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕ	೦	೨—೦
ಯಕ್ಷಸಾಧನಕಲಿಪಾರಿಣಿ		೪—೦
ಶೀಲಾತಿಲಂಪಾಲಿಪಾರಿಣಿ	೦	೨—೦
ವಂಚ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಪಾಲಿಪಾಲಿಣಿ	೦	೭—೦
ಕಾವ್ಯೀಯ ಮರ್ಮಜ್ಞ	೦	೩—೦
ವಿಗಾಯಕ	೦	೭—೦
ಹಾಸಿಕ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟಾರ	೦	೦—೮
ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕನ್ನಡಸ್ಕೋಲ ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್‌ಲಾ	೧	೦—೦
ಜ್ಞಾನೇಂದ್ರು,	೫	೦—೦
ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಿಲಾಪ	೦	೧೫—೦
ಹಾಸ್ಯಪ್ರಿಯ	೩	೪—೦
ಪೃಚಕೆ ೦ದಪಿಜಯ	೩	೪—೦
ಅಕ್ಕಿನಿಯ ನೈಟ್ ಎಂಬಿಕೆ	೧	೮—೦
ವಿಮೋ ತಿಲಿ ಸಂಬಳಿಕೆ	೧	೦—೦
ಶಬರಕಂಠರವಿಲಾಪ	೦	೪—೦

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಮೂಲಸಂಖ್ಯಾಕರು.

ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಿಕೆ	೦	೨—೦
ಶಿವಸೂಲಿ ಸನಾಮ	೦	೪—೦
ಸೂರ್ಯಸೂಲ ಸನಾಮ	೦	೨—೦
ಕೃಷ್ಣನಾಮಾಕ್ಷರ	೦	೨—೦
ಖಾಲಾಸಾಲಿಯರು	೦	೦—೦
ಪ್ರತಿಕಾಂಡಅಸುರ	೦	೨—೦
೧ ಕಾಂಡ ಅಷಕ	೦	೧—೦

ಪೀಠಿಕಾಬಂಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ನೇರಿಯಾಪಲ್ಲಿ

NOTICE

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸುವುದೇನಂದರೆ ಈ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದಲ್ಲಿ —

ನಂದಿದುರ್ಗ ತಿಂಡಿಗಲ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜಿ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಂಬಕಾರ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಕಂದಾಯಸಂಬಂಧ ಶರತ್ತು ತೀರಿಸುವ ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಸಾಹುಕಾರರಿಂದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಯಾ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್.

ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೆಜಿಎಫ್ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಮೈನ್ಸ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

T VANCATASOOBBOO MOODALIAR,
Liquidator

13th August 1881

NOTICE

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಜಡ್ಜಿ ಕೋರ್ಟು.

ಸನ್ 1877ನೇ ಇವು ಒರಿಜಿನಲ್ ನಂಬರ್—60.

ಸನ್ 1881ನೇ ಇವು ಅಮಲ್ ಜಾರಿ ನಂಬರ್—110.

ಅಮಲ್ ಜಾರಿ.

309—77.

ಇದು—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಬೀಟಾ ಮರ್ಕಂಟೈಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್.

ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು—1 ನಂಬರಿಗೆ ನಂಜಪ್ಪ, 2 ಕಳಸಪ್ಪಶೆಟ್ಟಿ, 3 ನಂಬರಿಗೆ ನಂಜಾಂಡಪ್ಪ, 4 ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗೆ ಸಿದ್ದಿವ್ವ, 5 ಶಿವಕುರಪ್ಪ, 6 ಜರಿಭೂಮಿ

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪಲ್ಲದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪಿಕ್ಸ್‌ನ ಹೋಬಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸೋಲೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಮೂರುವರೆ ಎಕರೆ ಕಾಫಿ ತೋಟವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕ್ರಯಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟಾಂಪುಕಾಗದದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮಾರಾಟದ ಕ್ರಯಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕ್ರಯಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮನ್ಸು ಜಾರಿಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕ್ರಯಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡದೇ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕ್ರಯಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರೇ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಆಗುವುದು.

ಈ ಸಮನ್ಸು ಜಾರಿಯಾದ ದಿವಸದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕ್ರಯಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ಸಮನ್ಸು ಜಾರಿಯಾದ ದಿವಸದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕ್ರಯಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡದೇ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕ್ರಯಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರೇ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಆಗುವುದು

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1881

THE CONDITION OF THE RYOTS IN INDIA.—No II.

ఇండియాలోని కృషీవలుల స్థితిగతులను గురించి— ద్వితీయము.

పూనాస్థులు ఇండియాలోని కృషీవలుల స్థితిగతులను గురించి మరికొన్ని వివరములు వ్రాసి పంపిరి. వీరు వ్రాసిన వివరములు కూడా మొదటి వ్యాసములో వ్రాసిన వివరములవలెనే ఉన్నవి. అనేకులు ఇంగ్లీషు చదువుకొన్నవారు. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వలన వీరి బుద్ధి చాలా వికసించినది. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వలన కలిగిన ఫలము ఇదియే. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వలన ఇంగ్లీషు వారి రాజ్యాంగమును గురించి వీరికి కొంత తెలివి కలిగినది. ఇంగ్లీషు వారి రాజ్యాంగమును గురించి వీరికి కొంత తెలివి కలిగినది గనుక ఇంగ్లీషు వారి రాజ్యాంగమును గురించి వీరు కొన్ని ప్రశ్నలు వేసిరి. ఆ ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానములు వ్రాసి పంపవలెనని వీరు మమ్మును కోరిరి. ఆ ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానములు వ్రాసి పంపుటకు ముందు ఇంగ్లీషు వారి రాజ్యాంగమును గురించి కొన్ని విషయములు తెలిసికొనుట అవసరము. ఆ విషయములు తెలిసికొన

ప్రాచీన పుస్తకంలిఖిత్తే వేదకాలా ఒరపెట్టుకోవడం, ఖనిజాలను శుద్ధి చేసి లోహాలన్ని వేరుచేయడం మొదలైన విద్యలు ఆనాటికి ఎంతో అభివృద్ధిలో ఉన్నట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇవి కాక ఇంకా అనేక విషయాలు ఈ గ్రంథంలో ఉన్నట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇంతటి ప్రాచీన గ్రంథాన్ని ఇంతవరకు ఎవరూ పరిశీలించకపోవడం ఆశ్చర్యకరమైన విషయం. ఈ గ్రంథాన్ని ఇంగ్లీషులోకి తర్జుమా చేసి ప్రచురించడానికి ఏర్పాట్లు జరుగుతున్నట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది.

౫. సుబ్బిశెట్టి రామస్వామిశెట్టి, ప్రథమశ్రేణి ఉపాధ్యాయుడు, ఉత్తనహళ్ళి పాఠశాల, ఈ పాఠశాలలో ఉపాధ్యాయుడుగా ఉన్నవారిలో ఇతడు ఒక్కడే ఇంగ్లీషు చదువుకొన్నవాడు. ఇతడు ఇంగ్లీషు చదువుకొన్నవాడు కాబట్టి ఇతనికి ఇంగ్లీషు పాఠశాలలో ఉపాధ్యాయుడుగా ఉన్నవారిలో ఇతడు ఒక్కడే

వేశికొంయ్యల్లి ఇావ్రూ శ్రీ౨మ్ము౨ కళ్ళి శేఁ౨ంయ్వ౨ల్ల౨ుకొ౨ంకొంయ్ంకు అదన్ను సోఁ౨ి శ్రీ౨ులిఁ౨ిక్కాగి కన్న శ్రీ౨ుమ్ము౨ మూఁ౨ిపిస్ఁ౨ు ఇావ్రు శ్రీ౨ంయ్వ౨ల్లి యిద్దరిఁ౨ు మారి యిద్దరిఁ౨ు ఇావ్రు శ్రీ౨ంయ్వ౨ల్లి

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. VIII. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1881. No. 33.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)
[REUTER'S]

EUROPE.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, *13th Augt*

The House of Lords by large majorities have dissented from the House of Commons amendments to the Irish Land Bill, and have insisted on their own amendments being accepted

Lord Salisbury has unexpectedly assumed a most uncompromising tone.

Lord Granville has solemnly protested against Lord Salisbury's attitude

The House of Commons will reconsider the Land Bill on Monday

The attitude of the Government is very firm.

The "Standard" condemns the action of the House of Lords, and urges moderate counsels.

NEGOTIATION WITH FRANCE

Mr Ritchie Member for the Tower Hamlets introduced an interpellation in the House of Commons, this evening, condemning any treaty with France establishing specific duties

The Government announced that they will not conclude any treaty prejudicial to British trade

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, *13th Augt.*

A ministerial crisis is taking place here, resulting from the discontent manifested in the army

Osman Pacha Refki, Minister of War has been dismissed

The Khedive desires to assume the Presidency of the Council

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, *15th August*

Liberal meetings are being held throughout the country for the purpose of urging the Government to maintain their firm policy in regard to the Irish Land Bill

The excitement owing to action in the House of Lords is less than was expected.

Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons this evening moved that the amendments of the House of Lords on the Irish Land Bill should be considered, but he made no statement respecting the intentions of the Government

The "Morning Post" supports Lord Salisbury's attitude

ABDUL RAHMAN.

The 'Standard' publishes a paragraph stating that the Viceroy has telegraphed to the Home Government, asking permission to supply the Ameer with a further sum of money

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

The "Turkistan Gazette" states that the Russian Embassy will shortly leave Tashkend with a letter from the Oru to the Ameer of Bokhara.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD

NEW YORK, *15th Aug.*

A bulletin issued this morning states that President Garfield has experienced a relapse He suffers from attacks of vomiting, and his condition is feverish

[FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.]

ASIA.

THE ACTING FOREIGN SECRETARY.

SIMLA, *13th Augt.*

The Honorable Charles Grant succeeds Sir Alfred Lyall as Foreign Secretary, when the latter proceeds on furlough.

THE NEW LOAN.

The first instalment of the loan was fully paid without default, also 170 lakhs out of 208 allotted at Calcutta.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

The signs of a move from Kunnaur towards Kabul have ceased, and Ayub's entire force is in Kandahar He is recruiting troops, and distributing advance pay to the Kabul soldiers, who continue to desert in small parties. Fifteen of the guns captured at Karezi-Atta have been sent to Herat The Amir's officers at Kelat are collecting supplies; but communication between Kelat and Kabul is said to be interrupted

SIMLA, *15th Aug*

It is reported that the Kandahar soldiers who accompanied Ayub from Herat, have refused to move towards Kabul, and it is said that three regiments have in consequence been disbanded.

SIMLA, *18th Augt.*

News has been received from Cabul that the Amir lately issued a proclamation all over north Afghanistan to the Chiefs and others, stating that the enemy had occupied Kandahar, and that he would leave for Kandahar in a week

He is said to have paid up all the troops at Head quarters, and sent reinforcements with money to Ghazni and Kelati Ghilzai, and to be collecting transport and manufacturing ammunition

General Mahammed Jan and several other leading men have been arrested

All is quiet in Cabul

SIMLA *19th Aug*

Information received from Kandahar states that Sattip Nur Mahomed Khan, with several infantry regiments and some horse, had encamped outside Kandahar, on the Kelat-i-Ghilzai side

The Durani horse were being mustered for service.

The Durranis from outlying districts, who had joined Ayub, were dispersing

Kelat-i-Ghilzai was still held by the Amir's troops

All is quiet on and within our frontier

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1881.

UNDEFENDED PRISONERS

FROM time to time in the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press, the fact has been brought to public notice, that while the British Government liberally provides for the prosecution of persons accused of crimes, in the several High Courts, and mofussil Sessions Courts, by specially appointed professional men, the interests of poor prisoners, who cannot afford to employ counsel in their defence, are altogether ignored by the Government. What we allude to is the fact that, while there are Crown Prosecutors in the High Courts and public prosecutors in the mofussil Courts, to aid the Judges and the jury or assessors, in arriving at a conclusion as to the guilt of the accused persons, poor accused persons have no such advantage allowed to them to make good their defence. They are, in short, obliged to shift for themselves in making good their defence. It will thus be seen that undefended prisoners in the law courts, too poor to pay for legal advice and advocacy, are placed in a very cruel position. They cannot afford to meet the expenses of defending themselves, through properly instructed legal advocacy, and the prosecutor is aided by the full weight and authority of professional men paid by the Government. This, we think, is a very anomalous state of things, and ought not to be allowed to continue by a Government which professes to be influenced by the highest considerations of justice and fair-play. It is like a game of battle-dore and shuttle-cock, in which the former has all the advantage that lies with battle-dores. The policy of the Government, in the administration of civil and criminal justice, ought to be an impartial one. Indeed, a fair field and no favor ought to be the motto of the Government. But how could there be fairness and justice, when the stronger arms itself with all its strength against the weaker, which has no aid at all from out-side, as is the case in the matter of poor undefended prisoners, against whom all the legal machinery of Government is brought to bear? As we have said, it is in vain that the Anglo-Indian Press has, over and over again, brought to notice this anomalous state of things, but without avail, and the case of the poor prisoners, in British territory as well as in most Native states, continues to be a source of public scandal and a blot on the administration of justice. It affords us, therefore, very great pleasure to observe that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has been the first high authority in India to perceive the legal anomaly of which we speak, and has at once set about removing it from the administration of his state. The *Cochin Argus* has the following remarks on the subject. Our contemporary says.—"It has been a long-standing scandal in the Madras High Court that poor prisoners charged with murder, dacoity, and other serious crimes, are, as a rule, undefended The Madras Press has often commented on this subject, but with no satisfactory results. The Madras Government may well take a leaf out of the book of the present enlightened administration of Travancore, for we notice, with unfeigned pleasure, the promulgation, recently, of an order, under the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, directing the defence, at Sircar cost, of poor and ignorant men charged with heinous offences. It is certainly a feather in the cap of the Travancore Government that it should be so considerably ahead of the British Government, in a matter in which one would think western civilization should take the lead. But western civilization cares very little for the assertion of principles, and the adoption of measures for the public good, if these involve a question of rupees, annas, and pies." The above is a true representation of the case as regards the case of poor and ignorant persons charged with serious offences, but this anomalous feature in the administration of criminal justice is not confined to the Presidency of Madras alone, but it is the same thing in Bengal, Bombay, and North Western Provinces, and the Punjab; in short, throughout British India and all the Native States. We cannot but repeat once more that this is a great blot on the administration of criminal justice, and ought not to be tolerated any longer. Here, we see a most noble and worthy example set by the ruler of a Native State which is, so far as territorial extent is concerned, one of the smallest amongst Native States, but which, when measured by this one act alone of the Government, raises it to the largest amongst its sister states, and in this respect certainly, the combination of mercy and justice, places it in a superior position to the British Administration. Now, the object of these remarks on our part is to point out to the Government of His Highness the Maharajah the necessity there is, in this State, to follow the worthy example set forth by the State of Travancore. In the Mysore State, with the sanction of the Maharajah, we have a public prosecutor for criminal cases and a Government Advocate, the latter on a very handsome salary for the almost sinecure office he holds; but there has not been the slightest provision made for the defence of poor prisoners charged with heinous offences, and yet we know that many of them would escape punishment, if only they had proper legal advice and advocacy; and should not the state provide for them out of its coffers as it does for their prosecution? We think the subject of this article calls for the best consideration of His Highness and the Dewan, and it is to be hoped that, very soon, the Mysore Government will have followed the worthy example of Travancore, and have shamed the British Government into similar benevolent action.

THE SEASON'S PROSPECTS

THERE is a good old English proverb which says,—"Count not on your chickens before they are hatched" This may aptly be applied to the present state of the weather and the prospects of the season. We, in Bangalore, were so long without rain, that when the "windows of Heaven" did, at length, open out, and a few refreshing showers fell, people went into ecstacies and declared that the Province had been saved from Famine. But those who thus consoled,themselves failed to bear in mind that there are other Districts in the Mysore Province besides Bangalore, and that though rain may fall bountifully in one District, there may be none at all in another A perusal of the last published official season Report, for the week ending 13th August, shews this to be really the case, and no one who reads it carefully can fail to be impressed with the fact that the season prospects in the Province are anything but encouraging. In only three Districts did rain fall in any appreciable quantity, viz, Bangalore, Tumkur, and Shimoga. In Bangalore, the fall gauged was 1 inch, 87 cents, Tumkur, 1 inch 19 cents, Shimoga, 1 inch 19 cents. Even this is not much to speak of and hardly sufficient for agricultural purposes Take Bangalore city, for instance Though some more light rain has fallen since the report in question was issued, the Sampangi tank is dry, there being water only in the goonta sunk in the bed of the tank, during the last famine In the remaining five Districts of the Province, the rain-fall has been very slight, gauging only a few cents. In the report of the Kolar District, we find the alarming record; "Tanks are drying up The want of drinking water is increasing. Pasturage is scanty In the Goribidnur Taluk leaves are being used as fodder" What can be a more alarming sign of famine than the circumstance that the water supply is failing for drinking purposes, and that the trees have to be stripped of their leaves to furnish fodder for the cattle? The same state of things is reported from Hassan, whence, it is stated;—"Some coolies have already emigrated and some are leaving for employment on coffee estates in Manjarabad, Coorg, Wynad and the Nilgiris This emigratory movement reminds us of another English proverb, to wit, that a sure sign that a ship is about to sink is the fact of the rats beginning to desert it In parts of the Banavar Taluk of the Kadur District, fodder is so scarce, that "cattle are being fed on date leaves" In Chitaldroog, the prospects of the season are reported as being "gloomy" It will be seen from this brief *resume* we have given of the season report, that unless rain falls very bountifully within the next few days, a famine is inevitable, and as it is, though rain should fall, scarcity cannot be averted altogether. About a fortnight ago, the Dewan, who, it is gratifying to observe, has thoroughly understood the situation, issued a minute, sketching out a scheme of relief measures to be taken in hand should it be found that a famine could not be warded off The Dewan was wise and prudent in taking Time by the forelock, and as latest reports of the season are so discouraging, it is sincerely to be hoped that the relief scheme in question will be carried out This is the more to be desired, as the scheme includes a Railway to Tumkur, a work which will benefit the Province materially, and develope its commercial and other resources "Tis an ill wind," as an old saw has it, "which blows no one any good" The Famine of 1877—78 gave the Province the State Railway, if the present threatened scarcity is productive of other Railway lines in the Province, then more good will certainly result from evil

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED NOTES.

IT is said that the wife of an English officer has written to tell him that, having embraced Buddhism, she, in right of her new faith, divorces him It is inferred that her change of faith will be extensively followed if it be found to carry with it such privileges

THE Umritsar Municipality has resolved to advertise for a European lady, who may be a medical practitioner, and who may undertake to instruct a couple of native girls in Medical Science The salary to be Rs 200 per mensem, and the selected candidate to live inside the city

THE *India Prakash* notices the death of Pandit Jayneshwar Our contemporary says —

Pandit Jayneshwar, while conversant with various branches of Sanskrit literature, had taken care to inform himself of the theories of modern European Sanskrit scholars Their position in respect of general important literary questions he combated in a work he published in Sanskrit under the title of *Aryavidya Sudhakar* This work attracted considerable attention in England and the rest of Europe, where several reviews of it were published by scholars The late Dr Goldstucker noticed it favorably in Trubner's Literary Record He was also the author of *Prastha in Chandrika*, in which he attempted to show how Hindus may be permitted to undertake visits to Europe by crossing the *kala pani* He also edited an important work on philology, called the *Gyana ratnakali*

Pundit Jayneshwar was head of the Sanskrit Department of the High School at Baroda In all Guzerat he was held in deservedly high esteem for his learning and attainments in Sanskrit literature, philosophy, and philology

THE *Sunday Mirror*, the organ of the Brahmo Somaj, waxes enthusiastic over the priests of the Oxford Mission, in Calcutta, assimilating their costumes and customs to those of the natives It remarks that 'one of the members of the Oxford Mission is in the habit of putting on native dress, consisting of a *dhotie* and a long overcoat Thus dressed he goes to visit his native friends We need not say that his appearance causes among them a great deal of interest, and certainly draws the affection of them all The missionary who has shown so much moral courage, is also a great lover of children While walking in [the streets, he would be seen accosting a ragged boy and embracing him heartily His loving nature has endeared him to many of our countrymen" Commenting on this our contemporary of the *Madras Mail* says "Setting aside the "interest" which such an appearance is likely to cause, we fail to see wherein lies the "moral courage" in a man making a—of himself in public Such absurd and eccentric habits cannot commend themselves to intelligent Hindus They rather tend to cast ridicule upon the cause that these Missionaries advocate" We concur —*Hindu*

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS —From an item in the *Times of India*, we learn that the Viceroy seems to have no intention of holding a Darbar at Agra, as was arranged some time back The following programme of the tour is, however, published, subject to alteration if necessity arises It is also stated that the rendition of the Baroda State to its youthful Maharaja, and his installation on the *Gadee* would also form an important event in His Excellency's tour We now observe that nothing has been said of the same in the programme which is as follows —

Leaves Simla for Dhurrumpore	Nov 1
„ Dhurrumpore to Umbala thence by train for Delhi	„ 2
Arrives Delhi	„ 3
Leaves Delhi, 10-20 P M for Agra	„ 6
Arrives Agra	„ 7
Leaves for Muttra	14
„ Muttra for Agra	15
„ Agra early for Jeypore (breakfasting at Bhurtpore	„ 16
„ Jeypore for Ajmere	„ 19
„ Ajmere for Chittore	„ 22
„ Chittore for Agra	24
Arrives Agra	„ 25
Leaves Agra for Benares	„ 27
Arrives Benares	„ 28
Leaves Benares	Dec, 1
Arrives Calcutta	„ 2

FRAUDS —Ingenious frauds have not only become common in Mysore, but in every part of India We learn, from a Bombay paper, that at Baroda, while a Mahomedan official was engaged in superintending some arrangements at a local fair, a few days ago, some persons disguised as police officers, went to his house, and told his wife that her husband, having arranged for a nice place whence she could view the fun, had sent for her The credulous woman went with them, and they, having managed to leave her in the crowd, some distance from the house, returned and carried off all the valuables in the house they could lay hold of They have not yet been detected, and the circumstances shew that the attempt was a well planed one In another case, which was detected at the Bank of Bengal, on the 30th ultimo, a subordinate of the Khazanchee's Department had purchased, during the day, fifty rupees' worth of copper pies from the Bank These pies were tied up in one of the ordinary specie bags which resemble a 2,000 Rs bag of silver It is said that the buyer, it some convenient moment, changed the bag, containing the pies, for one filled with silver The fraud was discovered late in the day, but the man, belonging to the establishment was made over to the charge of the Khazanchee, pending further proceedings In a third case, a magnificent swindle, one of the largest in idea of our time, has been reported by the General correspondent of the *Pioneer* The particulars are as follow —

Several persons—one a gentleman, and another an eminent jeweller—have been arrested on a charge of coining false gold pieces on an enormous scale They were accustomed, it seems, to send vast quantities of "bullion medals" to Marseilles, whence a confederate, who found the capital, shipped them for Alexandria the Levant, and India These medals were sometimes imitations of rupees, but usually of gold Turkish or Egyptian pieces, used throughout the East for hoarding They were weighted with platinum, thickly gilt, and in appearance, taste, and weight were real coins With excessive cleverness, the shippers paid duty on them at Alexandria, Smyrna, and other ports as bullion, and thus blinded the Customs officers, who never imagined that swindlers would pay the highest duties The pieces were greedily absorbed by the people as coins, and it is said Egypt is so full of them that the Government must call in its gold currency It is believed that from £ 400,000 to £ 1,600,000 of this coinage have been sold, and one of the accused has been so enriched by the traffic, that he deposited solid bail to the amount of £ 40,000

INDIAN INDUSTRIES —We referred to this subject in an original note in our last issue We commended the policy of the Government of India, in passing a resolution that Indian industry should be encouraged In order to bring the resolution into force, we note the following supplementary notification published in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last —

It appears that for the public service in Central Provinces no European stores were indented for from England during the last two years, the articles required having been procured locally In future the orders contained in the resolution of the 10th ultimo, should be carried out in the Central Provinces as elsewhere

2 In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India that it is expedient to encourage Indian industries, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following articles shall in future be procured of *bona fide* Indian manufacture wherever possible, and when they can be supplied at rates not higher than imported goods of the same quality can be obtained

3 *Pasteboards* —Over Rs 1,000 worth was bought during the last two years These should be obtained either from the Gungaum (Bombay) or the Bally Paper Mills, or elsewhere, according to cheapness and convenience of supply

4 *Turkey red cloth* —Over Rs 13,000 worth was bought during the last two years, and there is a large yearly demand for this cloth,in the Central Provinces and in other local Administrations It is understood to be largely used for turbans for the police There will probably be no difficulty in having the cloth woven in the Indian mills, and dyed either with imported madder or with Indian dyestuffs, such as *al* (*Morinda tinctoria* and *M citrifolia*), which is common over Northern India Should difficulties in obtaining a suitable red present themselves at the outset, the Indian dyes of other colours are excellent and equally suitable for the purposes of Government The Chief Commissioner should give public notice of his requirements in respect of this cloth and of the price hitherto paid for it, and invite tenders for their supply within those limits for a term of years not exceeding five

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires that a similar course may be followed by all local Governments and Administrations requiring cloth, and that the purchase of the imported article may be henceforward discontinued

5 *Brass rules for printing Iron sinks and pipes* —These can be made by local manufactures in Bombay and elsewhere, and should be obtained, wherever required, by private reference or public tender

6 *Spirits of wine and rum* —These are largely manufactured of good quality in India, e g, at the distilleries at Shajahanpur, Simla, Cossipur (Calcutta and Asha (Gaziam), and should not hereafter be indented for from England or purchased of English manufacture in the local market

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

RAIN —We learn from a correspondent that good rain has fallen at Davanhalli Doddballapur and also at Mandya in the Mysore District.

THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS —These examinations will be held today in the Central College and will continue up to the 27th ultimo

RAINFALL AT BANGALORE —The rainfall in the station on the evening of Friday the 19th instant was thirty eight cents up to 10 P M and the quantity gauged afterwards was only five cents

THE EXTENSION OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY TO PETTAH —On a recent inspection by Mr A M Saunders, Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, of the works that are under construction at the Pettah platform he was of opinion that no trains could run till the completion of the store shed, as he was not certain that the cost would be realised by the passanger traffic alone, when there is no room for through traffic

THE MAHARAJA'S FANCY BALL —As His Highness has arranged to give a fancy ball to the European ladies and gentlemen at the station, on the 14th proximo at a cost of Rs 2,175 we learn that a purveyor has received orders from the Superintending Engineer and the Comptroller, to make arrangements to provide supper for the 300 guests who are expected to be present on the occasion.

MPROVED HOSPITALS —A travelling correspondent writes us to say that the land on either side of the railway line between Bangalore and Hassandra, are being ploughed He also adds that some of the tanks have received a fair supply of water and that patches of land here and there may be seen cultivated

THE PETTAH HOSPITAL ROAD —Would it not be better for the Pettah Board who have now undertaken the repairs of this road, to construct some V section drain, in place of the one now on the side of the road in the ground It is evident that a shower or two of rain will clog the earth channel with mud again and give no room for the water to flow in

A SUICIDE —A coroner's inquest was held on the 17th instant (Wednesday) at the Silladar Chatrams Mysore House on the body, of a Silladar aged about 45 years, who committed suicide by cutting his throat The man is said to have been of sound mind No reason has been discovered for the man's rash act The coroner returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had caused by the deceased himself cutting his throat and ordered the body to be buried

TRANSLATION OF JUDGMENTS —We are given to understand that the Chief Judge of Mysore has issued a circular to all the Subordinate Judges under him enquiring whether it will be advisable or not to translate into the Vernacular all the judgments that may be passed in suits different courts for the convenience of the parties concerned Whatever may be the opinion of the judges on the subject we say that the suggestion is a very proper one and that all the clients or natives and most of the 2nd grade pleaders who do not now enrolled as 1st grade pleaders will be very glad to hear this proposition The Government being a native one, that its proceedings should be in the vernacular language is no doubt very good but in cases where judges are unacquainted with the Vernacular we would urge that as professional translators be employed there are so many technical words employed in law language which men of ordinary knowledge would find difficult to translate

DEATH FROM STRYCHNINE —On the 18th instant (Thursday) an inquest was held on the body of a Sudra woman aged 40 years by Mr Vardon 3rd Class Magistrate of the Bangalore District in the Post Mortem room of the Pettah Hospital, when the body was brought for examination by the Police The latter had in this case to go to the Hospital place bring back the corpse as the relatives of the deceased evaded an inquest over the body The woman appeared to have been suffering from some internal pain and finding no relief hanged herself by means of a rope The coroner returned a verdict that death was caused by strangulation

STATION IMPROVEMENTS —The President of the Cantonment Municipality is determined not to allow the grass to grow under his feet Under his orders, the triangular piece of ground near the Railway Station, conspicuous by its barrenness is being planted out with ornamental trees —*Daily Post*

THE KRISHNAR JAYORAM HALL STATION —At present the Station at Krishnarajapooram is an unpretentious box like structure but as the station opened originally 'on rural' has recently been found to pay, it is in contemplation to replace this 'box' by a more granite structure Apart from the passenger traffic the receipts from the carriage of goods is large enough to warrant this step —*Ibid*

A LEGAL NONENTITY —Mr Singha Char, Public Prosecutor under the Mysore Government, on being appointed by the Resident to perform the same functions for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, has been allowed, in lieu of a set salary, a fee of Rs 32 for every case he conducts on behalf of the British Government at the monthly Criminal Sessions of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore —*Ibid*

THE ADAM MEMORIAL FUND —We are glad to state that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has subscribed Rs 2,000 towards this Fund It is said that a handsome daily market will be erected at Ootacamund, in memory of the late lamented Governor of Madras We think the Maharaja's action shews a commendable spirit, and that he has a greatful recollection of the fact of his installment on his throne by the late Governor, and the personal interest which he took in His Highness and this Native State

AN ENGINE DISABLED AT MALLUR —The engine of the mail train of last evening was disabled within two miles of Mallur Intimation of the circumstance was despatched by telegraph to the Bangalore Railway Station, and some time after 11 P M last night an engine was got ready and despatched in charge of Mr Neville, Locomotive Foreman, to take the disabled train into Jollarpett, the mishap occasioning a delay of some four hours, the train reaching Jollarpett, at 4 1 M Owing to the accident, the mail train of this morning, due at 6 A M, did not arrive till 6 25 A M —*Ibid*

THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

BANGALORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1881

No 139 *16th August* 1881 —Lakshmi narayappa, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Koppa Taluk, is empowered as a temporary measure to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by Act XIII of 1859

No 140 —Mr C Madhya, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr V P Madhava Rao Sub Judge, assumed, charge of the Hassan District Treasury, on the afternoon of the 1st August 1881

Mr N Cheluvangar, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr Madhya assumed, charge of the Assistant Commissioner's Office, and Murraji Department, on the afternoon of the same date

No 141 —M Annaji Rao, Munsiff of the 1st Grade is transferred to the Shikarpur Sub Division

No 142 *18th August* 1881 —Ibrahim Beg, Amildar of the Koratagere Taluk is granted fifteen days' privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 143 *19th August* 1881 —His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to sanction the following promotions with effect from the 1st June 1881 —

Mr S Venkat Varadnagar, M A, B A, Sub-Judge of the 1st Grade and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, is confirmed as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade

Mr S Hemji Rao, Sub-Judge of the 2nd Grade, to be Sub Judge of the 1st Grade vice Venkat Varadnagar

Mr T Narahari Rao Sub Judge of the 3rd Grade, to be Sub-Judge of the 2nd Grade vice Hemji Rao

Mr I Chitambaram Iyer, Sub Judge of the 3rd Grade, vice Narahari Rao

Mr A Cooposwamy Mudaliar, Revenue Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, to be Sub Judge of the 4th Grade, vice Chitambaram Iyer

No 144 —Mr C Sibba Rao, Revenue Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, is promoted to the 1st Grade with effect from the 1st instant

No 145 —C D Ramaswamaya, Amildar of the Chamarajpatna Taluk, is granted six weeks' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Hassan Alli Beg, 1st Class Police Inspector, is appointed to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Chamarajpatna Taluk during the absence of Ramaswamaya, or until further orders

GENERAL SUMMARY

MADRAS

PRECIPITATION —A correspondent in a letter dated the 16th instant says —"We had a splendid and copious shower of rain yesterday commencing from 6, and lasting till half past 8 P M To-day it looks cloudy, and we anticipate another shower The cultivators are happy, and have commenced ploughing their fields "—*Madras Mail*

EMPLOYMENT OF MAHOMMEDANS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE —The Government have directed the preparation in all Departments of statements showing the number of officials, of the four different classes, Brahmans, Hindus, Mahommedans and Christians employed in the public service at the present time compared with the number similarly employed in 1872 In submitting these statements, Heads of Departments have been asked to report what steps have been taken to carry out the policy enjoined in the order of Government 7th October 1872, Educational Department, having reference to the unsatisfactory condition of the Mahomedan population of India as regards education, and proposing certain remedial measures for adoption

THE LATE COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS —We learn from *Rangoon Gazette* that Mr Langley, one of the conductors who was tried and sentenced in connection with the late Commissariat cases, was released on the 12th July, before the expiration of the sentence passed on him by the Additional Recorder of Rangoon We understand that, in answer to a petition to the Viceroy from Mr Langley, His Excellency remitted the fine of Rs 500 inflicted on him The case, we believe, will not be allowed to rest before, as Mr Langley purposes making yet another effort to obtain a reconsideration of his case by a memorial to the Secretary of State We trust he may meet with success —*Standard*

BENGAL

COOPER'S HILL MEN IN THE D P W —The *Englishman's* Home correspondent writes —An attempt is to be made to enable Coopers's Hill college to pay its way, by admitting a large number of engineering students if it can attract them, altogether unconnected with the Government service, and then a small number of P W D appointments will every year be given to be competed for by the students actually in residence from ten to twenty appointments will thus be filled up every year whilst the number of students in the college will be 150 I hear that he Cooper's Hill men themselves expect this scheme to fail utterly, and as Government will consent entirely to do away with the invidious distinction now made between Royal Engineers and Coopers's Hill men in the P W D It is at any rate certain that the men chosen from Cooper's Hill by this very stiff competition will be men of very high scientific and technical attainments It is announced at the India Office that Government contemplates abolishing, for these and for the highly educated members of the other Indian Scientific Department, such as the Educational, the Forests, and the Surveys, the obnoxious title of 'Uncovenanted" which has long been a grievance, and is believed to be unnecessary and obsolete

A DIABOLICAL MURDER —The married daughter of one Kaderuth Bose, a gaol, about thirteen years of age, living with her husband in a place called Boloo, a village near Diamond Harbour, was found one morning very early, about five or six days ago, fowlly murdered under very suspicious circumstances On the morning in question, the husband of the deceased got up and went out, as usual, leaving the room door ajar and on his return, to his great astonishment, observed a stream of blood flowing from the direction of the bed, and lifting up the curtain, to his dismay found his young wife weltering in a pool of blood By the side of the bed was a sword besmeared with blood One fatal stroke had been dealt on the neck of the victim, which was attached by only six inches of skin at the back The police of Joynagore were forthwith communicated with, and held an enquiry, and thence the case was transferred to Barrapoor, and finally the matter was sent up to the Alipore Court, when a fresh investigation was made and a *post mortem* examination was held over the body of the deceased The Police have not succeeded yet in getting the slightest clue as to the perpetrator of the deed —*Englishman*.

ACCIDENT ON THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE —A rather curious accident took place on the Hooghly Bridge last Wednesday evening Lately, during the height of the present high tides, for a period of two hours, the Port Commissioners foreseeing the danger that was likely to occur from heavily laden carts running down the inclines on either ends of the bridge, have set extra bridge guards to unyoke bullocks from the carts, and then gently allow the carts to run down the inclines both at the Calcutta and Howrah ends of the bridge, four men being usually detailed for this task to each cart. On Wednesday evening a cart, laden with ten maunds of rice, coming from Howrah, was so unyoked, and four lascars were allowing it to run down the incline on the Calcutta side, when the cart suddenly broke away from their hold, and, heavily laden as it was, came down the incline at a good run A palkee in which was seated a Mr W S. Sweeney, happened to be coming up the bridge, and the bearers seeing the cart coming down upon them, and being unable to get out of the way in time, dropped the palkee and decamped The result was a collision between the palkee and the cart in which the former was literally knocked to pieces, the frightened occupant, who had a minute before been comfortably ensconced within, fortunately escaping with a severe shaking and a few bruises —*Id*

BOMBAY

BARODA —A contemporary is responsible for stating that the Baroda administration does not allow the young Gaikwar to read the Puna Sarwajanik Sabha's Quarterly Journal as being "too dangerous a publication" Can this be true? The statement should be contradicted by those concerned, if it has no foundation in fact —*Indu Prakash*

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S CHARITY —After all the report that His Excellency the Governor distributed Rs 5000 among the poor of Sholapore and Ahmednagar during his last visit to those places turns out to be a hoax His Excellency's Private Secretary contradicts the report and so far we have nothing to say against but everything to say in favour of the promptitude with which the public has been informed of the unfounded nature of the report But Mr. Hart could well have omitted the concluding sentence of his letter, for it does not look edifying for the Governor of a Presidency such as ours to say that he has no private funds wherewith to do an act of charity to the poor The effect of this statement, which we wish had been better spared, would simply be to lead the poorer classes to think that he who governs them as Her Majesty's representative cannot spare Rs 5000 for charity It would have looked more dignified if Mr Hart had simply said that His Excellency would have been glad to help the poor but that he was sorry he had on the present occasion done nothing of the kind A contradiction couched in such language would have supported the dignity of His Excellency's high office while contradicting a report, which certainly demand contradiction However, the mischief is done and trifling as it may seem, we are sorry to think of it —*Id*

THE OCTROI TAXATION —The Resolution of Government on the subject of octroi taxation in the Bombay Presidency, which has just been published, will interest the members of the Chamber of Commerce, who have done so much to get this method of transit duties removed The facts disclosed will be more interesting, however, than satisfactory The Resolution of the Government of India on the subject issued in 1877 was so clear, and laid down such strict rules for the guidance of municipalities in levying their octori duties, that the Chamber of Commerce had good reason to believe that their remonstrances had not been in vain It is rather surprising to find now, however, that the orders of Government have been very generally disregarded, and the Bombay Government is compelled to observe "Excepting in the Southern Division, Government cannot express entire satisfaction with the progress which has been made in carrying out the reiterated orders of the Government of India on the subject of octroi taxation Taxation schedules have been greatly altered for the better, but even yet the perfectly plain principles which are stated in para 2 of this Resolution are not thoroughly enforced" The fact is that the municipalities generally have not only taxed articles which the

Government have declared must not be taxed, but have made, besides such stringent rules regarding refunds, that the octroi is made a transit duty, and of a very severe nature. The great offender is, as before, Sind, of which Government states "The most serious attention of the Commissioner in Sind is requested to the facts above stated, which Government trust will convince him of the absolute necessity of early and radical reform His Excellency in Council is thoroughly well aware that reform in such a matter is a very difficult task; but municipal committees should clearly understand and face the fact that they have before them but one alternative they must either amend their principles and rates of taxation themselves, or they will furnish grounds for the legislative interference of the Supreme Government" We notice that the special thanks of Government are given to Mr. Crawford "for the vigour and ability with which he has controlled municipal administration" in the Southern Division We trust that in the interests of trade, on which the prosperity of the country so much depends, Government will keep that watchful care over the matter which its great importance demands If one municipality were made to suffer by losing its municipal privileges as a punishment for its disregard of the orders of the Supreme Government, the others would soon mend their ways —*Bombay Gazette*

PUNJAB

COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS —The Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* writes — An extraordinary enquiry is now going on at Meean Meer as to Commissariat frauds during the late campaigns On the outbreak of the Afghan War Meean Meer naturally became a great Commissariat centre To it all lines converged, from it all stores were sent on This was chiefly on account of its central position, not because it was a great arsenal Now this fact proved a god-send to a thousand Babus, whose accretive instincts were suddenly called thus into active energy Such a chance the sudden conversion of an ordinary quiet cantonment into a channel for the hurried and reckless dispersion of hastily purchased stores would perhaps never occur again in their life time It was pressed on the Government at the time that it would be a great gain to employ the stray European energy afloat in the province, and I believe that some kind of an order was nominally formulated that Europeans were to be encouraged, but though many tried they had not even a chance Clerks, Babus, moonshees, and chuprassies were suddenly converted into *gomashtas* or purchasing agents, and how ever encouraging seemed the orders for tenderers or suppliers, it remained the fact that no one could even approach a Commissariat officer without first arranging with his pet *gomashta* You are aware of the enormous expense which the providing of transport animals entailed upon Government all through the war A curious division of responsibility existed for their selection and purchase *Dealers* or sellers had to bring in their animals from long distances to the purchasing depot This entailed expense, and if the animals were kept back long, they would, as the phrase goes, eat their heads off To this European officers were callously indifferent, but the Commissariat Babus were eagerly on the alert If the committee were in any way delayed in examining the animals, the dealers turned hoplessly to the knowing vultures hovering round, and promised anything in the way of *dustooree* if the *stock* *smuling* Babu would only promise to use his influence in getting the ponies passed Now the *passing* committee was different altogether from the pricing committee The passing committee was composed of vets and cavalry officers, who merely certified that the animal was up to standard of height and soundness The pricing committee was composed of the Commissariat officer and his Babu, who after the animal had been passed, proceeded to bargain with the poor dealer, judging of him according to his apparent necessities or his disposition to shell out. You will perceive here a large loophole for rascality But there was still another Government allowed Rs 150 as the maximum or standard price for a good pony But in very few instances was any dealer paid over Rs 120 The prices ranged from Rs 50 to Rs 90 as a rule It is, however, rumoured that somehow or other the lists Government had to pay contain higher prices than those actually paid Where did the original price lists shown to the dealers go to? A great *raid* has just been made by the police on the houses of the Babus, and the offices and Babudom is in a vast tradition An *amusing* instance of this was told to me yesterday A Babu with flowing muslins went to the head of an office recently and asked for employment He had splendid chits He was asked how it was, with these testimonials up to recent date, he required employment He replied that he was still in employment in the Commissariat, but wished to leave at once Why? Oh! because the police had been enquiring into their work scoring their papers and disgracing them, and there would shortly be a great deal of trouble But if he was honest he should have nothing to fear When the police had anything to do with mattoys, even honest men would be afraid, but there would be many things found out now that the papers were seized "But sir," he said, "if Government is going to *prosecute* every *poor* man who made money during the war, then a great town must be built with big houses and streets, and surrounded by high walls, for tousin's and tousau's must go to jail"

ENGLISH EXTRACTS

THE AGE OF THE EARTH —Prof William Denton, in a lecture at San Francisco, said—Few geologists will place the glacial period at less than 100 000 years ago But we *could go back still further* In the tertiary strata of California, have been found what are called the earliest human remains ever discovered Those existed many, many thousand years ago, when one half of New Jersey, one third of Virginia, all of Florida, part of Texas and Great Britain were under water The Mediterranean Sea was then double its present size, and the Gulf of Mexico extended to Ohio Older than this period and formation was the underlying stratification of chalk, still more remote the Triassic, and older the new red sandstone, still older, the carboniferous formation Further back the old red sandstone such as comes to the surface in parts of Scotland Still lower the older Silurian, then the older Laurentian, seen at the surface in Western Canada, and older than all these the granite or great underlying rocks, the parent that trusts itself up as the backbone of continents, cutting through all others to show us on the surface what is below An infinity of time must have passed away in the successive formation of the rocky layers

HOW TO OBTAIN LONG LIFE —Thousands of people annually ruin their constitutions by simply swallowing too much medicine It *may seem a strange thing* for a medical man to say, but it is nevertheless a fact It is a dangerous thing to fly with every little ailment to the medicine chest The use of tonics, unless under medical advise, should be discountenanced, a tonic is sharper than a two-edged sword, it is a tool that needs to be used with caution There are now, I am sorry to see, some aerated waters coming in to use which contain the strongest mineral tonics, that are apt to accumulate in the system with the most disastrous results They should therefore not be drunk *ad libitum* as to quantity, or without guidance as to quality Rest should be taken with great regularity One day in seven should be set apart for the complete rest of both body and mind Independent of this, all who can afford it should take an annual holiday Travelling is *cheap*, and two week's or a month's relaxation from care and business cannot make a big hole in the purse of one who works well all the rest of the year and knows how to economise time Innocent pleasure and wholesome recreation conduce to longevity All work and no play sends Jack to an early grave Recreation is to the mind and nervous system what sunshine is to the blood As a physician I must be allowed to say just one word about the quieting, calming effect of religion upon the mind The truly religious make by far and away the best patients, their chances of recovery from serious sickness are greater and so is their chance of long life, simply owing to the power they have of submitting themselves quietly, yet humbly and hopefully, to *whatsoever may be before them* —*Cassell's Family Magazine*

INDIAN TEA IN THE LONDON MARKET —No doubt all things come to those who labour and wait, although the advent is sometimes retarded to a painful degree Since the depression in Indian tea first made itself felt, the Indian grower has had difficulties of contend against which must have severely exercised his patience and tried his temper The seasons have been unpropitious, the market has been disappointing in every way, and planters have had, in addition, to bear with equanimity the dupes ing suggestions of both foes and friends They were told that Indian tea would never suit the popular taste, except as a blend with China, and that the price would always be against it These and other pretty like maries were uttered, and were *not* calculated to cheer the croppers spirits These false prophets whether well intentioned or otherwise, are now making the discovery that they are wrong Indian tea, owing to the infe ority of China tea, which deteriorates yearly, and to the exertions of those who have labored to popularise it, is now not only preferred by many tea drinkers who a year ago were ignorant of its taste, but Manchester and the trade recognise its value and acknowledge that its consumption is likely to greatly increase Companies for the supply of Indian tea are springing up in all directions, not only in the wholesale, but retail trade Many grocers who hitherto decried it, are now sounding its praises, a specific in eulogy and consumers express themselves highly pleased with its strength and flavour If producers will continue in the economical courses they have perforce adopted of late, they may rest assured that the present season will be a progressive one so far as the popularity of the product itself grows concerned, and also what is of more importance to them, that it will prove a more remunerative one than any with which they have hitherto favoured —*Home and Colonial Mail*

AMUSING ANSWERS IN EXAMINATION PAPERS —At the last meeting of the London School Board, the Rev Canon Daniel reported that the total number of children who presented themselves as candidates for the scholarships presented in several of the City companies was 307, of whom 220 were boys, and 87 were girls The examination was in arithmetic, English history, English grammar, and geography "Some of the papers," the writer said "would afford amusing problems to the sagacious, for there is always a good reason for a wrong answer" Some of the more extraordinary answers were as follows (the first being evidently from a Bermondsey or Southwark child) —

"The climate of England determines to be rather unhealthy on account of its having so many smells and stinks, such as Tanners, and many others"

"The old World naturally was Europe, and now the world is Europe, Asia, &c"

"Buenos is in Germany, Ayres in Trance"

The history papers contain statements of a still more startling character —

"*Milton* wrote a sensible poem, called "Canterbury Tales"

"Henry II, got drunking intoxicating liquors until he was commonly called drunk"

"Magna Charta was so that the people should not worship the place where Moses died"

"Magna Charta was ordered by the king to be beheaded He fled to Italy, but was captured and executed"

"Free trade means not connected with any other establishment and charging on a discount

One boy described Henry II as doing penance for his share in Becket's death by walking barefoot, and receiving "wacks a birch"

CUTTING A THIRD SET OF TEETH —Professor Owen, in the July number of the Journal of the British Dental Association, says— Teeth are organs that, as a rule, have a term of existence more limited than that of the organism of which they form part In many of the lower vertebrate they are shed very soon after they are completed and in use, and are quickly replaced by others In the mammalia, however there is but one succession of teeth naturally shed, but though the successors of the so-called "milk teeth," last long enough to acquire the title of "permanent," they are rarely returned to in very advanced age There is, however, a belief, entertained by many, of the occasional acquisition of a third set in human centenarians Thus it is recorded of the Countess of Desmond, in "Eyme Morison's Itinerary" (1617), not many years before her death, which is said to have occurred at the age of 140 years, "she had all her teeth renewed" I was led into a discussion on this point by a worthy clergyman at the house of a friend whom I was visiting, and to my scepticism as to the alleged age and third set of teeth of the old Countess he replied that there then lived in his parish an old woman alleged to have passed her hundredth year, who was actually then cutting her third set of teeth I reported at this instance I had long been convinced that actual phenomena had suggested the statement, but that the nature of these had been misanticipated, and I deemed myself most fortunate in having an opportunity of testing the matter The following morning I was driven to the old woman's cabin It was in the north of Ireland, and she was sitting crouching over her peat fire, a typical example of human decay In the shouts of her parson the deaf old crone applied her pulling down her skinny lip and exposing the side of her lower jaw from which there projected through the gum the blackened stump of a tooth, the crown of which had gone many years before The absorption of the gums consequent on the edentulous state of the jaw in senility had brought to light this remnant of a long lost tooth Other stumps of teeth of which the sockets of the decayed crown had been forgotten, might in like manner appear through the shrinkage and absorption of the senile jaw And thus I take to be the true ground of the alleged increase to the acquisition in extreme old age of a third set of veritable teeth

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ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

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ವಿಶೇಷಾಮ್ನಾಯಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಪ್ರಕಾಶಕಸೂರ್ಯಕಾಂತಾಭಿಧಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪತ್ರಿಕಾಸಂಬಂಧಿದಾವಣಗೆರೆಚಾವಡಿಕೇರಿಮುಖಾಭಿಧಾನವಜ್ರಸ್ಥಿರದಾಸಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರಂಚಿತವಾನವೆಂಬಿಕೆಮುದ್ರಾಪಾವಜ್ಜನ್ಮ

Government have declared must not be taxed, but have made, besides such stringent rules regarding refunds, that the octroi is made a transit duty, and of a very severe nature. The great offender is, as before, Sind, of which Government states "The most serious attention of the Commissioner in Sind is requested to the facts above stated, which Government trust will convince him of the absolute necessity of early and radical reform His Excellency in Council is thoroughly well aware that reform in such a matter is a very difficult task, but municipal committees should clearly understand and face the fact that they have before them but one alternative they must either amend their principles and rates of taxation themselves, or they will furnish grounds for the legislative interference of the Supreme Government" We notice that the special thanks of Government are given to Mr Crawford "for the vigour and ability with which he has controlled municipal administration" in the Southern Division We trust that in the interests of trade, on which the prosperity of the country so much depends, Government will keep that watchful care over this matter which its great importance demands If one municipality were made to suffer by losing its municipal privileges as a punishment for its disregard of the orders of the Supreme Government, the others would soon mend their ways —*Bombay Gazette*

PUNJAB

COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS —The Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* writes — An extraordinary enquiry is now going on at Meean Meer as to Commissariat frauds during the late campaigns On the outbreak of the Afghan War Meean Meer naturally became a great Commissariat centre To it all lines converged, from it all stores were sent on This was chiefly on account of its central position, not because it was a great arsenal Now this fact proved a god send to a thousand Babus, whose accretive instincts were suddenly called thus into active energy Such a chance the sudden conversion of an ordinary quiet cantonment into a channel for the hurried and reckless dispersion of hastily purchased stores would perhaps never occur again in their life time It was pressed on the Government at the time that it would be a great gain to employ the stray European energy afloat in the province, and I believe that some kind of an order was nominally formulated that Europeans were to be encouraged, but though many tried they had not even a chance. Clerks, Babus, moonshees, and chuprassies were suddenly converted into *gomashtas* or purchasing agents, and how ever *encouraging seemed* the orders for tenderers or suppliers, it remained the fact that no one could even approach a Commissariat officer without first arranging with his pet *gomashta* You are aware of the enormous expense which the providing of transport animals entailed upon Government all through the war A curious division of responsibility existed for their selection and purchase Dealers or sellers had to bring in their animals from long distances to the purchasing depot This entailed expense, and if the animals were kept back long, they would, as the phrase goes, eat their heads off To this European officers were callously indifferent, but the Commissariat Babus were eagerly on the alert If the committee were in any way delayed in examining the animals, the dealers turned helplessly to the knowing vultures hovering round, and promised anything in the way of *dustooree* if the sleek smiling Babu would only promise to use his influence in getting the ponies passed Now the *passing* committee was different altogether from the pricing committee The passing committee was composed of vets and cavalry officers, who merely certified that the animal was up to standard of height and soundness The pricing committee was composed of the Commissariat officer and his Babu, who after the animal had been passed, proceeded to bargain with the poor dealer, judging of him according to his apparent necessities or his disposition to shell out, You will perceive here a large loophole for rascality But there was still another Government allowed Rs. 150 as the maximum or standard price for a good pony But in very few instances was any dealer paid over Rs 120 The prices ranged from Rs 50 to Rs 90 as a rule It is, however, rumoured that somehow or other the lists Government had to pay contain higher prices than those actually paid Where did the original price lists shown to the dealers go to? A great raid has just been made by the police on the houses of the Babus, and the offices and Babudom is in a vast tradation An *amusing instance of this was told to me* yesterday A Babu with flowing muslins went to the head of an office recently and asked for employment He had splendid chits He was asked how it was, with these testimonials up to recent date he required employment He replied that he was still in employment in the Commissariat, *but wished to leave at once Why?* Oh! because the police had been enquiring into their work seizing their papers and disgracing them, and there would shortly be a great deal of tr he was honest he should o tear When the police h o with matters, even hone afraid, but there would be nd out now that the paper 'But sir," he said, "if Government is going to prosecute every poor man who made money during the war, then a great town must be built with big houses and streets, and surrounded by high walls for tousan's an' tousan's must go to jail'

ENGLISH EXTRACTS

THE AGE OF THE EARTH —Prof William Denton, in a lecture at San Francisco, said—Few geologists will place the glacial period at less than 100,000 years ago But we could go back still further In the tertiary strata of California, have been found what are called the earliest human remains ever discovered These existed many, many thousand years ago, when one half of New Jersey, one-third of Virginia, all of Florida, part of Texas and Great Britain were under water The Mediterranean Sea was then double its present size, and the Gulf of Mexico extended to Ohio Older than this period and formation was the underlying stratification of chalk still more remote the Triassic, and older the new red sandstone still older, the carboniferous formation *Further back the old red sandstone* such is comes to the surface in parts of Scotland still lower, the old Silurian, then the older Laurentian, seen at the surface in Western Canada, and older than all these the granite or great underlying rocks, the parent that trusts itself up as the backbone of continents, cutting through all others to show us on the surface what is below An infinity of time must have passed away in the successive formation of the rocky layers

HOW TO OBTAIN LONG LIFE —Thousands of people annually ruin their constitutions by simply swallowing too much medicine It may seem a strange thing for a medical man to say, but it is nevertheless a fact It is a dangerous thing to fly with every little ailment to the medicine chest The use of tonics, unless under *medical advise, should* be discountenanced, a tonic is sharper than a two-edged sword, it is a tool that needs to be used with caution There are now, I am sorry to see, some aerated waters coming in to use which contain the strongest mineral tonics, that are apt to accumulate in the system with the most disastrous results *They should therefore not be drank ad libitum* as to quantity, or without guidance as to quality Rest should be taken with great regularity One day in seven should be set apart for the complete rest of both body and mind Independent of this, all who can afford it should take an annual holiday Travelling is cheap and two week's or a month's relaxation from care and business cannot make a big hole in the purse of one who works well all the rest of the year and knows how to economise time Innocent pleasure and wholesome recreation conduce to longevity All work and no play sends Jack to an early grave Recreation is to the mind and nervous system what sunshine is to the blood As a physician I must be allowed to say just one word about the quieting, calming effect of religion upon the mind The truly religious make by far and away the best patients, their chances of recovery from serious sickness are greater and so is their chance of long life, simply owing to the power they have of submitting themselves quietly, yet humbly and hopefully, to whatsoever may be before them — *Cassell's Family Magazine*

INDIAN TEA IN THE LONDON MARKET —No doubt all things come to those who labour and wait, although the advent is sometimes *retarded to a painful* degree Since the depression in Indian tea first made itself felt, the Indian grower has had difficulties of contend against which must have sorely exercised his patience and tried his temper The seasons have been unpropitious the market has been disappointing in every way, and planters have had, in addition, to bear with equanimity the depressing suggestions of both foes and friends They were told that Indian tea would never suit the popular taste, except as a blend with China, and that the price would always be against it These and other pessimistic cries were uttered, and were not calculated to cheer the drooping spirits These false prophets whether well intentioned or otherwise, are now making the discovery that they are wrong In fact, owing to the inferiority of China tea, which deteriorates yearly, and to the exertions of those who *have laboured to popularise it* is now not only preferred by many tea drinkers who a year ago were ignorant of its taste, but Mincinglane and the trade recognise its value and acknowledge that its consumption is likely to greatly increase Companies for the supply of Indian tea are springing up in all directions, notably in the wholesale, but retail trade Many grocers who hitherto decried it, are now sounding its praises, a novelty in eulogy, and consumers express the qualities highly pleased with its strength and flavour If producers will continue in the economical courses they have perforce adopted of late, they may rest assured that the present season will be a progressive one so far as the popularity of the product they grow is concerned, and also what is of more importance to them, that it will prove a more remunerative one than any with which they have been lately favoured —*Home and Colonial Mail*

AMUSING ANSWERS TO EXAMINATION PAPERS —At the last meeting of the London School Board, the Rev Canon Daniel reported that the total number of children who presented themselves as candidates for the scholarships presented by several of the City companies was 397 of whom 226 were boys, and 81 were girls The examination was in *arithmetic, English history, English* grammar and geography 'Some of the papers' the examiner said, 'would afford amusing problems to those persons who believe that there is always a good reason for a wrong answer" Some of the more extraordinary answers were as follows (the first being evidently from a Bermondsey or Southwark child) —

"The climate of England determines to be rather unhealthy on account of its having so many smells and stinks, such as farmers, and many others"

"The old World naturally was Europe, and now the world is Europe, Asia, &c"

"Buenos is in Germany, Ayres in France"

The history papers contain statements of a still more startling character —

"Milton wrote a sensible poem, called 'Canterbury Tales"

"Henry II, got drinking intoxicating liquors until he was *commonly called* drunk'

'Magna Charta was so that the people should not worship the place where Moses died"

"Magna Charta was ordered by the king to be beheaded He fled to Italy, but was captured and executed."

"Free trade means not connected with any other establishment and charging on a discount

One boy described Henry II as doing penance for his share in Becket's death by *walking barefoot, and receiving* "wacks a birch'

CUTTING A THIRD SET OF TEETH —Professor Owen, in the July number of the Journal of the British Dental Association, says—Teeth are organs that as a rule, have a term of existence more limited than that of the organism of which they form part In many of the lower vertebrate they are shed very soon after they are completed and in use, and are as quickly replaced by others In the mammalia, however, there is but one succession of teeth naturally shed, but though the successors of the so-called "milk teeth,' last long enough to acquire the title of 'permanent," they are rarely retained to very advanced age There is, however, a belief, entertained by many, of the occasional acquisition of a third set *in human* centenarians Thus it is recorded of the Countess of Desmond, in 'Agnes Morison's Itinerary" (1617), not many years before her death, which is said to have occurred at the age of 140 years 'she had all her teeth renewed' I was led into a discussion on this point by a worthy clergyman at the house of a friend whom I was visiting and to my scepticism as to the alleged age and third set of teeth of the old Countess, he replied that there then lived in his parish an old woman alleged to have passed her hundredth year, who was actually *then cutting* her third set of teeth I rejoined at this instance I had long been convinced that actual phenomena had suggested the statement, but that the rationale of the actual had been misinterpreted and I deemed myself most fortunate in having an opportunity of testing the matter The following morning I was driven *to the old woman's cabin* It was in the north of Ireland and she was a fine specimen of human decay In the shouts of her pastor the deaf old crone replied by pulling down her skinny lip and exposing the side of her lower jaw from which there projected through the gum the blackened stump of a tooth, the crown of which had gone many years before The absorption of the gums consequent on the edentulous state of the jaw in senility had brought to light this remnant of a long lost tooth Other stumps of teeth of which the loss of the decayed crown had been forgotten, might in like manner appear through the shrinkage and absorption of the senile jaw And this I take to be the true ground of the allegation as to the acquisition in rare old age of a third set of normal teeth

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ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ

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ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಪ್ರಧಾನವಿಧಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ್ಯುಮಿವಮಾಘೋಷಣಾಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ್ಯುಂ ಕಾವ್ಯಕಾವ್ಯಮಂ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಮಂ ಶಿಷ್ಟರಂಜಕಮಾಗಿ ಪೇಳ್ದಿರ್ಪ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯಿಂ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರ್ಪ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರ್ ಪಟ್ಟಣದೊಳ್ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಮವಾರದಂದು ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಾಲದೊಳ್ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದು.

Vol. VIII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, AUGUST 22nd 1881. [No. 33.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು:—ಸೋಮವಾರದ ಇವತ್ತು ಆಗಸ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳ ೨೨ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿ ೧೮೮೧. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೩೩.

ಚಂದಾ ಟಕ್ಕಿಗಳಿತಿಳಿಸಿದಾ.

ಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯ ಬೆಂಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಸನ್ಸ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷಿಂಗ್ ಕೇಂಪನಿಯ್ಯವರ್ಕ್ಕ್ ಪರಿಕೆ ಪಕ್ಕುಂ ಗಳಿಗ್ಗೆ. .. ೧೦—೦—೦

ಶ್ರೀಂಪ್ಲಿಮಿಲ್ಲಾಕ್ ಕೇಂಪನಿಯ್ಯವರ್ಕ್ಕ್ ಪರಿಕೆ ಕಾಲು ಗಳಿಗ್ಗೆ. .. ೬—೦—೦

ಕರ್ನಲ್ ಲೀಕ್ ಕೇಂಪನಿಯ್ಯವರ್ಕ್ಕ್ ಪರಿಕೆ ಎಣ್ ಮೂಲ್ ಸ್ಟಾಂಪಿ ಪಕ್ಕುಂ ಗಳಿಗ್ಗೆ. ೬—೦—೦

ತಿಂಗಳು ಗಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ೦—೮—೦

ಏ ಜಿತಿ ಗಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ೦—೪—೦

ಹಾಗು ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ೦—೫—೦

ಇನ್ನು—ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರವು ಬಗ್ಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯಾಗಲಿ, ಕನ್ನಡಿಪತ್ರಾಗ್ಯಾಗಲಿ ಆಧಾರ, ಮುಂದಣ್ಣಾಗಲಿ ಕೀಳುಮೆಲ್ಕೃಯಿಸುಗು. ಪಟ್ಟಂಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿಯೇ ಧಣ್ಣಿಸಲ್ಪಡಿಸಿ.

ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಣ ಇನಾಂಪ್.

ಮೀಸಲಿಡಿಸಿ ಪತ್ರಿ ಗಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ೦—೩—

ಪಿಸ್ತಾಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದಿ ಗಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ೧—೦—೦

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ಶ್ರೀಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯಂ ಪಂಡಿತಾಂಕರಿಪ್ಪುದು ಮುಂ, ನೀವ್ಕೊಂಡಿರ್ಪಿರೀಯು ಕೋದರು ಕ್ಷೇವಿಮಂಡಿ —

೧. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯು ಪಂಡಿತಾಸ್ಥಾನಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರ ಕೆಲಸ್ಥಾನಮ್ಮುಗಳ್ ಸಿಲ್ಲಲಂ ಕರವಾಸ್ಥಾನ್ಯವು ಪಣಿಯಿಪ್ಪಂತೆ ಸುಲಂ ಸಮಸ್ಥಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅಂತಾ ಮಾಸಿಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ತಾರ ಸೀಸ್ಟ್ರೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿ ತಾವಿಗೆ ಸೀಲಿಲಂ ಪಿಂಡಿಕೆ ಇಂದುಂಗಿ ಆದಿರಿನ್ನಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಲಾಗಿದೆ ಅಂದಮ್ಮ ಸೀಗ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಮಿಲ್ಲ ಕ್ರಮಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಾ ಕಲಿಪಿಕೆಸ್ಕ್ರಮ್ಮ. ನಾಗಿ ಇವರೆ ಕೀಳೊಂಸುವಾಂದಿ ಸೀವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಲು ಮುಂದಿಸ್ಕೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಪಿಂಡಿಕೆ ಇರ್ಪ್ಪುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದಿ

೨. ನೀವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಮಾಸಮಂ ಮೊದಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಸಮಂ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಂ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಿರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದಾವ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂಬಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಸಿಕ್ಕದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮಾಸಮಂ ಕೂಡಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿಲಂ ಕೋರಿಕೆಯಂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಲಂ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಂ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಆಗ ಆ ಮಾಸದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಂದಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಲಂ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

೩. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯಂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯ

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1881.

MONEY MATTERS

అభ్యసనమున్న అభ్యాసాభ్యాసాలు సమానమని పురుషు.

(సభలకీర్తిమాస్కీ వ్యవహారికభాషలోకి బరిణమింపబడినది.)

అభ్యసించుటం వలన ద్వ్యాప్తిసాధ్యాలకు మూలకారణమగుచుండుట. ఈయంశమును "ధనమూలమిదంజగత్" యనియు, "వత్కేసుగొట్టకాంతనగరాధ్యక్షయింది" యనియు, "నెర్రవుడ్డపరశాఖాంతం" యనియు, "అభ్యాసయోగేన కాపాన్యాసాత్" యనియు ముంతాని, వీరిచివరి మూడుగ్రంథులు, అభ్యసనవిషయంలో విశ్వాస్యం చేయుటకు ఉదాహరణములుగా చూపుచున్నవి. ఈ వ్యక్తుల మధ్యమునుండి ఒకరిని ఎన్నుకొనుటకు ఎవరికైనా ఇష్టమైనచో వారు ఎవరిని ఎన్నుకొనుదురు? ఎవరిని ఎన్నుకొనినను వారు ఎట్టి ఫలితమును పొందుదురు? ఈ ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానములు ఎవరికైనను సులభముగా తెలియగలవు. ఎట్టి వ్యక్తులకైనను ఏ విషయమునందైనను అభ్యసనమున్నచో వారు ఆ విషయమునందు ప్రవీణులగుదురు. ఈ ప్రవీణతవలన వారు ఆ విషయమునందు ఎక్కువ ధనమును సంపాదింపగలుగుదురు. ఈ ధనమును వారు తమ అభ్యసనమును వృద్ధిచేసికొనుటకు వినియోగింపగలుగుదురు. ఈ ప్రకారముగా వారు ధనమును సంపాదించుటకు మరియు సంపాదించిన ధనమును వినియోగించుటకు అభ్యసనము ఎంతో సహాయకారియగుచున్నది. ఈ అభ్యసనమువలన ఒకరు ఎంతో ధనమును సంపాదించుచుండగా మరియొకరు ఏమియు సంపాదింపలేకపోవుట సంభవించుచున్నది. ఈ అభ్యసనమువలన ఒకరు ఎంతో ధనమును వినియోగించుచుండగా మరియొకరు ఏమియు వినియోగింపలేకపోవుట సంభవించ

Occasional Notes

స్మేమిస్త్రిక వనుమవ్యాళ్ళు

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The Viceroy's movements.—వైస్ రాయి మనుమ బయలవరవంబర్ లిండళ్ళ సుసేహెంబ్రిడ్జి ప్లిసిలాపిందుమోరటు, మనేల సెరిక్షువ్లి ధ్వ ంపూర్తుగు, మనేల సెరిక్షువ్లి ఆయా పట్టణాలు, ఆల్లిండ రిఒనేల కెరాఫ్లన్లి ఆయ పురోహ్మా, మనేల కెరాఫ్లన్లి దిక్కుగాను గాయా డిమవు లిరుమాగు అగ్రాలో నా పర్యంద్ర మాగే ఆనిరిఒంగాన్లి ఆంగిలవట్టను కాగి డోగాటు, డిసంబర్ మనేల కెరాఫ్ ఇరియాగా కల్కత్తే శేంబుదరలో దిరిఒబరు కడే

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Appeal — ఈ శ్యా శేలపు దివసగరి ఎ జిపే కెరాఫ్లుమోరు ఒందు వితుశ్రీలిలం మలాలు, అన్న సరుపుర మహారాజర గు ఆలుచ్ఛిత్ జేలపేంబేనేసి పాపి రాగరూగా తాంబగర వరిఒరి వ్రిగిఒయాడి రాజ్యతీర్ ఆహ్వా ఉప జోడ్రుంగరుమాడిసిదరంతే. ఈ ఆలాంబోళు ధంకా : ఆయుధగళన్లి వంబా గా ఒంగరిశీ యిప్పు వంబిశేయాడబారదే ఈమ రుశి పుంబాగిరిశీ. గముఆర్జన్యంపిదు విశేష శర్తంబియింబు పత్రిశ్రీ శేల్లరతే. ఆశాపిస్ప్ర రాద నమ్మ పూర్వ వంశ్రీదాయగళన్లి జనగి రీశి శ్రీయర వంబిశేయన్ను జోరాలపిడుపదగ న్లి విశేషవధరిని పత్రిశ్రీకారిశిళుగు బ్రిపిరి పిడ్డర్కా గి నావు ఆతుశ్రీ ఒపామను శ్రీవే

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A strange incident.—ఆ—పురశ్రీక్ష సీరిద శల్యాణపురశ్రీ సనిమాపడొపు ఒబ్బ సాపుర్కోమ రిన్న కాశ్రీర్యే ఇన్న కానే ఒం మస్థరశ్రీళ్ళ కరేకుశ్రీళ్ళంకు జోపసరిశాగా శ్రీ శేలపు పోరిదరి మదరు అందు మశ్రీళ్ళంబ వాశ్రీయంను కరేకుశ్రీళ్ళంకు జోపసుశ్రీకా గా ఆల్లిండ రిఒనేల కెరాఫ్లన్లి ఆయ పురోహ్మా, ఒందు దినవు

ఆఫీసుద్యోగులకుమటుకే. ఆఫీసరవు మళిదుకొనేసేమం ఒకనికొంతాస్థి కేకేయించుకోకే సిగుంబందుకాదే, అన్న, యజమానిని అడ్డి, మనకాపిసిందేలా రాసిం అనుకు ఆలాకోలాక వీస్తిస్తుబాద్సినదులు అనుకో కేస్తుంటే కొంత కొంత కొంతులుకుంటూ ఆఫీసరు వెళ్లకోలాటికి కొంతమంది, ఇతర కొనాసరహకు కొంతమంది ఆఫీసరు కొంతమంది కొనుకుంటారు. ఇంకా కొంతమంది ఆఫీసరు కొంతమంది ఆఫీసరు కొంతమంది ఆఫీసరు

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

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VOL. VIII. BANGALORE—MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1881. No. 34.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)
[REUTER'S]

EUROPE.

RUSSO CHINESE TREATY

ST PETERSBURG, *20th Inst*

Ratifications of the treaty between Russia and China were exchanged here to-day, between the representatives of the two Governments The treaty provides for the cession of Kuldja to Russia as far as the river Khowgas China agrees to pay an indemnity of nine million roubles to Russia who obtains the rights of trade up to the Great Wall, and opportunities The treaty also provides for the reduction of duties in accordance to equalities

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND

LONDON, *22nd Inst*

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Natal stating that Sir Evelyn Wood, with three British Cavalry squadrons has gone into Zululand, where affairs are in critical state

TURKISH EVACUATION OF THESSALY

ATHENS *20th Inst*

The Turkish forces have been withdrawn from Thessaly in accordance with the provisions of the convention between Greece and Turkey and the Greek troops have entered the territory

NON INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LONDON, *22nd Inst*

The Marquis of Hartington replying to a question in the House of Commons said he was not aware that the Ameer had asked the Indian Government for money and ammunition and His Lordship believed that no immediate request in the interest of Afghanistan was intended

ANGLO FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY

The President of the Board of Trade replying to a question said that negotiations will proceed respecting the commercial treaty has not been broken off but only suspended He hoped that fresh proposals would be made by the French Government, permitting the resumption of negotiations

THE FINANCES OF INDIA

LONDON *23rd Inst*

In the House of Commons Lord Hartington made a statement regarding the finances in India which he said were in a favourable condition The receipts cover the ordinary expenditure With respect to the cotton duties, His Lordship said he will have no opportunity in urging the Indian Government to abolish them next year It was the duty of the Government to do their utmost to assist in steadying the ratio of exchange between India and England by participating in the Monetary Conference which, though at present without results, he hoped might lead to satisfactory results, on receiving next spring His Lordship said that proposals with reference to the Indian Army Organization had not yet been sanctioned and required further consideration Officers have been given for the re establishment of the Agricultural Department in Peru In conclusion he said that no remission of Indian taxation is at present possible

ZULULAND

LONDON, *24th Inst*

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question in the House of Commons said, that Sir Evelyn Wood had gone to Zululand in order to confer with the Zulu Chiefs The three squadrons of Cavalry accompanying him were merely for the purpose of escort, and would return immediately afterwards

ENGLISH LAND REFORM

Mr Gladstone, replying to a question, said he could not promise to introduce an English Land Reform Bill next session

RUSSO CHINESE TREATY

LONDON, *24th Inst*

Owing to an ambiguity in our St Petersburg message, of the 20th instant, it was erroneously stated that the Kuldja treaty ceded Kuldja, as far as the river Khowgas, to Russia. A later telegram received to-day states, however, that the territory in question is ceded to China. The other conditions of the treaty are correct as given

THE INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, *25th Inst*

The Financial Secretary of the Indian Office, has resigned

PIGS IN LIMERICK

Serious riots have taken place in County Limerick

[FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER]

ASIA.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR

SIMLA *22nd Inst*

March outs from Kandahar confirm the report of Ayub's forces being encamped outside Kandahar Herat is yet by the most trustworthy to pay the troops, and has sent to Ghilzi to Herat, and is borrowing at Kandahar The Cabulites who joined Ayub are said to be mutinous to desert him Many of the Durani horsemen have gone to their homes

Intelligence has reached Kandahar of reinforcements, of some strength being on the road from Cabul to join the Ameer's troops at Kelat Ghilzi The Ameer himself expected to follow and join the former

Of the English employes at Kandahar one, a revenue officer, has been imprisoned

NEWS FROM CABUL

SIMLA, *23rd Inst*

A report requiring confirmation has come from Cabul, that the Ameer compelled with troops and Artillery outside Cabul at Deh Mazang on the 19th August on a march towards Ghuzni

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN

SIMLA *24th Inst*

News of the Ameer's march from Cabul is continued He was encamped at Deh Bori Mr Shoubah Mahomed Jan is said to be in close confinement

It is reported from Kandahar that a strong body of cavalry is at Kelat Ghilzai, about thirty miles from Kandahar, watching the Cabul road Ameer Khan is impressing carriage but there movement is slow

The defection of Sardar Attar is now generally attributed in Afghanistan to dissensions and jealousies among the Ameer's officers, who withheld from him the news of Ayub's movements.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament has prorogued, and, will be prorogued on Saturday next

HEAVY RAINS

Heavy rains continue throughout the country

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS

LONDON *26th Inst*

General Sir Frederick Roberts starts for Madras on October 17th

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN

SIMLA, *25th Inst*

News has been received from Kelat i Ghilzai stating that Sirdar Amir Khan arrived there from Cabul on the eighteenth, with Infantry, Cavalry, and guns

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1881

THE MAHARAJA AND HIS PEOPLE

THE last issue of the official *Mysore Gazette*, Saturday the 27th instant, contains proceedings of His Highness the Maharaja which will be highly gratifying to the subjects of His Highness, first, to those who take an intelligent and educated interest in the affairs of their country, and, afterwards, by a slow but sure process, to the common people generally, for it is a satisfactory sign of the age, in this, as in other countries of the globe, that knowledge spreads more rapidly and is grasped more accurately than in the much-bepraised "good old time" It has long been our contention, through the medium of these columns, that, in order to render the Government of His Highness more popular and appreciated, people of various castes and classes should be allowed to have a more direct and personal interest in the proceedings of that Government If we remember aright, we advocated the formation of a consultative council, which should be composed of members taken from the various castes and classes of which the community consists For instance, we held that the council should contain Hindus, Mohamedans, Europeans and Eurasians, merchants, tradesmen, landholders, ryots, and coffee planters Our idea and suggestion were perfectly feasible and might have been put to the test, when the Province was restored and arrangements made for carrying on the Government But this idea and suggestion of ours seemed too bold a step in Political Government, at all events, they appeared to be too far in advance of the times, and hence, the Maharaja's present almost useless council was formed But now, we are approaching to more enlightened views of, and action in, the Government of the State, as the following order, No 120 dated the 25th instant, and published in the *Mysore Gazette* of Saturday last, will show —

ORDER —His Highness the Maha Raja is desirous that the views and objects which his Government has in view in the measures adopted for the administration of the Province should be better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit they are intended, and he is of opinion that a beginning towards the attainment of this object may be made by an annual meeting of the representative land holders and merchants from all parts of the Province, before whom the Dewan will place the results of the past year's administration and a programme of what is intended to be carried out in the coming year Such an arrangement, by bringing the people in immediate communication with the Government would serve to remove from their minds any misapprehensions in regard to the views and action of the Government, and would convince them that the interest of the Government are identical with those of the people

2 The annual meeting will be conveniently held at Mysore immediately after the close of the Dasara Festival which occasion will offer an additional inducement to those invited to attend the meeting For the present, the Local Fund Boards of the several Districts will be asked to select from among themselves and others of the District the persons who are to be deputed to represent their respective Districts at the meeting. In order to represent the landed interests of all the Taluks, as well as the interests of trade, there should be sent one or two cultivating land-holders from each Taluk, possessed of general information and influence amongst the people, and 3 or 4 leading merchants for the District generally A list of them should be sent beforehand to this Office, in order to arrange for their accommodation at Mysore They may be allowed a small sum from the Local Funds to meet the actual expenses of their travelling

3 The attendance at the meeting is intended to be entirely voluntary In making the selection therefore the wishes and convenience of the persons invited should be consulted.

We have no hesitation in affirming that the above order is conceived in a liberal and equitable spirit, and if carried out properly, will produce the most satisfactory results. The gathering together of large and influential landholders and merchants carrying on large business, from all parts of the Province, to hear an account of the past operations of the Government, and to be informed of what is intended to be done in the ensuing year, are the best guarantees of the good faith and intentions of the Government, and, as the order very properly observes, will serve to remove from the popular mind any misapprehensions with regard to the views and action of the Government, and will convince the people that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people. One or two large and influential cultivators of the soil and three or four merchants of position, from each of the eight districts of the Province, would just form a sufficient number of intelligent people who will, in their turn, communicate the facts of one year's administration to their countrymen, and inform them of what is intended for another year. The plan of paying the travelling expenses of the members of this *quasi* consultative annual assembly, is also a good one, and it is to be hoped that the choice of landholders and merchants will be made with due care and discretion, in short, that proper and intelligent men will be sent to the annual assembly, and selection of members will not be merely on the ground of their wealth The voluntary character of the acceptance of the office by those chosen is equally well conceived and will be productive of the best results It is not stated in the order quoted above, but we hope the members of this annual assembly will have the privilege conceded to them of offering verbal and temperate criticisms of the past year's administration, and of making suggestions on the operations of the Government for the next year. In conceding this privilege, His Highness' Government will be making the annual assembly more like a consultative assembly than it would be if the members came only to listen and not comment and offer suggestions Thus, gradually, as the years go by, the experiment may be extended and placed on a more liberal footing, and a real deliberative and consultative body formed, based on popular principles, to assist His Highness in the administration of his State If the Government of the Mysore State continues to be carried on the enlightened and progressive ideas

and policy which the order shews, we need have no fear for the progress and prosperity of this State, its inhabitants, and their well beloved ruler

SRIMAN MADHVA SIDDHANTONNA-HINI.

We owe it to the courtesy of the Honorary Secretary of the above Institution, that we have received a copy of the report of the operations of the society during the year Vikrama (1880) The object of this society is to encourage the study of the Dvita doctrines of Madhvacharya This object is carried out by the society by awarding prizes to Pundits and pupils who are invited, from different parts of Southern India, to attend the Sabha An examination is held to test the merits of the aspirants for the prizes offered by the Sabha The last, examination was held in December last and extended over four days, from the 26th to the 29th of that month There were 333 candidates of whom 326 passed, against 240, of whom 214 passed, in the previous year Of the successful candidates, our own Province appears to have contributed the majority At the close of the examination, the Sabha distributed prizes in money amounting to Rs 3601, out of funds contributed by the well-wishers and friends of the society It is gratifying to learn that under the patronage of the Sabha, some religious tracts were written by Sanskrit Pundits The report shows, as indicated above, an unusually high percentage of passed candidates We do not profess to know whether this proportion of successful candidates was due to extraordinary diligence on the part of the examinees, or laxity on the part of the examinors But we are inclined to believe that some of the examiners had not an adequate idea of the work before them We hope, however, that the Sabha will in future use greater discretion in the selection of examiners, and do everything needful to ensure its rewards and honours to the really deserving On the whole, we think, that the society has done good work during the year under notice. We would offer a suggestion for the consideration of the Sabha, and that is, that it should extend its sphere of usefulness by embracing a somewhat broader policy We would recommend the society to invite all classes of Brahmins to compete for the prizes which it offers, irrespective of sects and schisms It is true that the system founded by Madhavacharya differs, in certain points, from the two other systems founded by Sankaracharya and Ramanujacharya But these three systems stand upon the same common basis—the Vedas. It is, then, the study of the Vedas that the society should encourage An intelligent study of the Vedas, will, of course, throw light on the three systems of philosophy we have referred to We, therefore, think that the Sabha will do more good to the community, by admitting the two other classes of Brahmins, who are equally interested in the stability of our institutions, to a share in the honours and rewards which it offers In a pecuniary point of view, we are of opinion, the Sabha will be in a better position than it is at present For those of the community that now withhold their support, in consequence of the exclusive character of the Sabha, will come forward to befriend it. Moreover, the members of the Sabha will strengthen their hands to a great extent, by securing to themselves the sympathy and co-operation of their co-religionists In conclusion, we congratulate the Sabha upon the success which attended its efforts during the past year, and heartily wish it a long career of usefulness in future

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED NOTES.

A CONTEMPLATED VISIT —We understand that His Excellency the Viceroy contemplates paying a visit to British Burmah, probably, about the end of December next

THE FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP —The appointment of the Honorable C Grant, C S I, as Foreign Secretary in place of Sir A. C Lyal, K C S I, has been confirmed officially.

THE REVENUE MINISTER OF HYDERABAD — We read from the *Times of India* that Nawab Mukaram-ud-Dowlah, Revenue Minister of Hyderabad, arrived from Europe by the mail steamer, that reached the Bombay harbour on Monday last

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT —With regard to Sir James Ferguson's contribution of 5,000 Rs for the poor of Sholapore and Ahmednaggar, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to communicate, through his Private Secretary, Mr Hart, to the *Times of India*, that he could not have afforded to give such a sum out of his own private funds to one locality, and that what appeared in the various newspapers was without foundation, and especially in the absence of public funds at his disposal to be thus appropriated

CIVILIZATION —Educated young men in Mysore have very peculiar notions about civilization. They fancy that to wear European costume, and especially English boots and shoes, is the "height of civilization" and hence we see, many of our youngmen strutting about in "fine(European) feathers" The subjoined item from the *Times of India*, we think, will be highly interesting as an illustration of our remarks —

A grand durbar was held at Srinagar a few days ago, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Maharajah of Cashmere, when, according to the Lahore paper, public speeches were, for the first time in the history of Cashmere, delivered in English, Hindustani, and Cashmeri The subject under discussion was modern civilisation After several speakers had delivered lectures in Hindustani, one gentleman rose and said, in Cashmeri, that civilization did not mean the assumption of European manners and customs, and the wearing of English boots and pantaloons. Pundit Suraj Bal, barrister-at-law, happened to be present, and he had on English boots and English pantaloons He tried to defend himself against the attacks of the last speaker, and eventually there was such a hubbub that the meeting was hastily dissolved

HONOURS TO NATIVE GENTLEMEN —The present Viceroy and Governor General of India, seems to have comprehended the true way, amongst other modes of attaching and maintaining the loyalty towards the British Government of the higher classes of the Indian people We have had since Lord Ripon's assumption, many honours conferred on Native princes, noblemen, and gentlemen The subjoined are the latest of the Viceroy's conciliatory and sensible policy —

The following notice appears in the last *Gazette of India* —His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Narso Ramchandra Godbole Secretary to the Poona Municipality, the title of "Rao Sahob," as a personal distinction It is also notified that the dignity of 'Maharajah" has been conferred upon Maharaj Koomar Aftab Chand Mahtab, the adopted son of the late Maharajah of Burdwan, by the name, style and title of Maharajah Dheeraj Aftab Chand Mahtab Bahadur

INDIAN INDUSTRIES —In recent issues of this journal, we drew attention to the very just and proper action of the Government of India in encouraging the progress of purely Indian industries The Government seems determined that its order shall not be a mere dead letter, but shall have thoroughly practical effect The subjoined fresh order on the subject has appeared in the *Gazette of India* —

As it appears that during the last two years the Police Department in British Burmah obtained European stores of the value of Rs 79 000, the Governor-General in Council observes that except bull's-eye lanterns all the articles enumerated can be obtained in India, and directs that in future they shall not be obtained from England

BEEF AND BRAHMINS —We are, of course, orthodox Brahmins, and protest against the slaughter of animals and the consumption of animal food of any kind We once knew of a Brahmin gentleman, who going by mistake, to the Cantonment slaughter house, instead of the Cantonment market, saw a cow strung up, ready for the slaughterer's ruthless knife Rather than see the murder done, that Brahmin compatriot of ours paid thirty rupees for the cow and took it home Individual humanity of the kind may do very well, but in the "iron age" (*kale yuga*) in which we live, it is too much to expect that any large number of individuals will form themselves into an anti-carnivorous and anti slaughter Houses Society Nevertheless, in spite of all discouragements it is refreshing to come across the following from the Calcutta *English man* —

"RAJA SIVA PERSHAD and a deputation of pious Hindus from Benaras, are about to proceed to England to endeavour to obtain a prohibition of the slaughter of cows in India As the Maharaja of Benares pays the expenses, the deputation will enjoy a pleasant trip for nothing"

THE MADRAS MAIL, commenting on the above, remarks

We much fear that, beyond a change of climate and scenery, the deputation will derive nothing in the way of advantage or success The Maharaja might stop the slaughter of cows on his own estates but it is far from likely that his influence, backed up by the eloquence of the deputation will deprive the beef butchers of India of their living, and a large portion of the population of one of their staple articles of food

COST OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE —One of the greatest drags on the revenues of India is the payment of the salaries, pensions, and annuities of the Indian Covenanted Civil Service An English contemporary has the following on this most important subject —

DURING the year 1878 9 more than three millions sterling were paid from the revenues of India to persons not resident in India, as annuities and furlough pay The Marquis of Hartington, when interrogated on the subject, said that in the case of covenanted servants a large portion of the pensions had been paid by the persons who received them in the shape of a percentage of 4 per cent, upon their incomes during the period of their service The only way in which this charge could be hereafter reduced, would be the further employment in important positions, of natives of India Instructions had been forwarded to the Government of India by the Home Government impressing the importance of this upon them, and he had every reason to believe that those instructions were being carried out

Exactly so —The great remedy for this continuous and costly expenditure is, without doubt, the employment more largely of educated and qualified natives of India Let great Britain hold her Indian possessions by all means through her army, but let her civil power be represented as much as possible by the loyal children of the soil

A Baroda Correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes —

You will agree with me that the best way to keep order in a Native State is to give education to the Sirdars and the nobility generally of that State, and also to the ryots No doubt, something is being done in this State to impart the benefits of education to the ryots, but the Sirdar-class is utterly neglected The general impression is that it is to Sir Madhav Rao that this state of affairs is due When the course of study to be followed in the instruction of the present Maharaja was being discussed in 1875, Sir Richard Meade, then Resident here, had planned that along with the Maharaja the sons of the acknowledged nobility here should be instructed Unfortunately, however, Sir Richard Meade soon went away, and the present political Mr Melvill came in his place With Sir R Meade's plan, which was in itself very excellent, Sir T Madhav Rao never sympathised, and he gladly dropped it as soon as the originator of it turned his back upon Baroda Now, if Sir T Madhav Rao had tried to educate the children of the nobility of this place, he would have conferred a great boon But he did positively nothing in that direction Thus when the Maharaja comes to be invested with powers—which, if Sir T Madhav Rao's constitution be approved and sanctioned, will only be nominal—he will find that while he himself is enabled to know everything that he ought to know, his nobles are studiously kept illiterate and ignorant and can thus be of little or no use to him in the administration of the State

We like the following from the *Hindu* —

LIKE those of Providence, the ways of officialism are often inscrutable A Calcutta contemporary says that a clerk who had twelve years' service under Government, and who had never asked a single day's leave all along, applied for three day's leave commencing from the first of the month for the celebration of his marriage The officer, a civilian to whom the application was made, at first rejected the application, and informed the applicant to postpone the marriage to the middle of the month He was subsequently, however, persuaded to get at the application, but not without remarking at the same time, that it was unallowed immorality on the part of the clerk, to arrange for leave of absence in the busiest part of the month The poor clerk, in addition to this stigma on his character, had to forfeit a month's pay, so that he may remember the punishment of the fine when he marries again Another instance of this same precious virgin is reported by the same contemporary A certain Civil Hospital Assistant a native gentleman applied for leave of absence on the ground of his wife's illness Dr Payne the Surgeon General, on receipt of the application directed the Civil Surgeon of the place to ascertain the truth of the applicant's statements through the Police The Civil Surgeon, however, consulted the District Magistrate who wrote to Dr Payne protesting against his orders and intimating that the Police would not interfere We do not know how to characterise such procedure Let us suppose that the civilian who refused leave to the clerk was himself to be married would he like to be called an immoral man and fined one month's pay, because he arranged for his marriage in certain part of the month? Again suppose Dr Payne's wife was sick, and if he wanted leave, would he like the Police to enter the sacred precincts of his sick wife's bedroom for ascertaining the truth of his statements? This scandalous disregard of some officials for the feelings of the natives is simply disgusting

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

DAMAGE FROM RAIN —We understand that owing to the recent heavy rains which fell in the Malnad parts, a bridge near Agumbi has been washed away, and that a temporary one has been constructed

CHOLERA —We understand that a case of cholera has occurred at Hoskota We are informed that a girl aged about ten years died from a very sharp attack of the disease in a village named Balathur of the same Taluk on the 20th instant

THE NEW MOON HOLIDAY —We are glad to note that the Dewan has been pleased to pass a memorandum to the effect, that all the Hindu officials are to be granted leave on new moon days or *Amavasyas*, so as to allow them to perform *Tharpanams*, &c, to their departed relations In future it is ordered that on new moon days offices should be opened from 7 to 12 o'Clock

RAIN —We are glad that last week's showers improved the condition of the town very much All the surrounding patches of land here and there have a green appearance, and the various Koontas and reservoirs have received a fair supply of water The rain gauged on the whole one inch and fifty-eight cents On Satur

day night and up to yesterday morning, we had good continuous rain

THE LORD BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The Acting Resident of the Mysore Court, Mr J D Sandford, M. A, and Barrister-at-law has intimated to Mr Reeketts, Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, that the Lord Bishop of Madras is expected to arrive here on the 25th October next, and that he should make necessary preparations to receive his Lordship As his Lordship will probably remain here till the 25th of the following month, Mr Ricketts has also been instructed to rendo all the assistance that may be required

NOT A HOLIFUL LETTER.—In a letter that we received from a friend of ours at Chitaldroog, we note that though the mornings there are cloudy, and the clouds indicate the coming of rain, still they are scattered, and the sky clears up as the sun comes on Many of the working classes are leaving the District, in search of labour in coffee plantations The Deputy Commissioner Mr Abdulkhadar Saib, is inspecting all the Taluks, perhaps with the object of suggesting relief measures to the Dewan The state of the crops is anything but cheering

A REMODELED DACOITY.—A cartman and one or two people travelling in the cart, we are informed, were robbed on the 19th instant, within the limits of the Bangalore Taluk, somewhere near the eleventh milestone on the Bellary road from Bangalore, between Yelhanka and Woonsmarahalli The cartman is said to have been severely injured, but the Devanahalli police report the circumstance as altogether false. It is however reported that there was a case of actual dacoity, and that it has been hushed up We hope Mr Ricketts will make the strictest enquiry in the matter and find out who the real culprits are, if the report be true

THE AMRITH MAHAL BULLS.—The Madras Government recently continued bulls to maintain this establishment, but owing to the condition of the Province some correspondence ensued between the Government of Mysore, and the Government of India, about the future breeding and maintenance of these bulls It has been now settled, we understand, that the Amrith Mahal studs is to be made over to the Maharaja's Government, and that the Government of India or Madras, is to have the option of purchasing the cattle at a certain rate to be fixed hereafter We are glad, however, that this is a *quasi* settlement, and that it will prove the Mysore coffers to a certain extent benefit by the stud though said to be in the hands of the Madras Commissariat Department was altogether a tax on the Mysore revenues

COLONEL CLARKE'S INSPECTION.—On a representation made by the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore, as well as by the Town Moonsiff, that they are in great need of two compartments to deposit attached property, Colonel Clarke, (now acting Chief Judge) made an inspection of the present buildings, wherein the Courts of these two Judges are located, on the 26th instant, and was of opinion that if the Sub-Judge's Court should be removed to Colonel Cole's, as is now in contemplation, it would give room to Mr Knight, for keeping attached property We take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Chief Judge, that the removal of the Sub-Judge's Court from its present situation, will not be liked by the townspeople whose cases the Court tries, on account of the distance they will have to travel.

THE DASSERA FEAST.—We are glad to learn that the Maharaja has a due regard for the wishes and feelings of the native community, as may be seen from the following Notification which we publish with very great pleasure —

"Public offices in the Province will be closed on account of the Dasra holidays for a period of eight days, commencing from the 20th September next, to the 6th day of the Dasara"

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.—We observe with great pleasure that the Principal of the Central College take great interest in the physical training of our youths. Considering how essential bodily health and vigour are to success in life, we say that in every well conducted school physical education ought to receive proper share of attention

THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

BANGALORE, SATURDAY AUGUST 27, 1881

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

No 146 26*th August* 1881.—All Public Offices in the Province will be closed on account of the Dasara Holidays for a period of eight days commencing from the 29th September next the 6th day of the Dasara

Arrangements should be made by Heads of Offices for despatch of emergent business

This Notification does not cancel the holiday allowed for the first day of the Dasara

No 147.—In Notification No 137 dated 12th August 1881, published at page 113, Part [illegible] of the Mysore Gazette, for 1 Inspector General of Jails' *read* "Inspector General of Prisons"

No 148 22*nd August* 1881.—K Mahabel Rao Amildar of the Malbagal Taluk Kolar District is granted fifteen days privilege leave, also in addition to the one months leave sanctioned in this Office Notification No 111, dated 7th July 1881

No 149 24*th August* 1881.—B Gangaya Sub Registrar of the Bangalore Town and Taluk is granted six months leave without pay with effect from the 20th June 1881

No 150 26*th August* 1881.—Mr B K Venkatramiengar Assistant Commissioner delivered over charge of the Tumkur District treasury to Mr Rangaswamangar, Subordinate Judge, on the afternoon of the 8th August 1881 and availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification dated 21st August on the 10th idem

Mr B K Venkatramiengar returned to duty and resumed charge of his office from Mr Rangaswamangar, on the forenoon of the 15th idem

GENERAL SUMMARY

MADRAS

Five hundred and fifty candidates registered their names for the special Test Examination which commenced at the Senate House, on Monday Messrs J C Williams I P Lewis, K C Nammalwar and Ranganharma are the Superintendents—*Times*

NIGAPTAM

WEATHER.—We have had two smart showers of rain during the week, and last night there was a smart shower. Ploughing operations for dry cultivation are briskly carried on everywhere The prospects of a good harvest this season

MEMORIALS.—Two memorials, one to the Madras Government and another to the President of the Improvement Committee are being printed and signatures of landholders and owners of houses in the town of Negapatam are being taken to urge on the immediately removal of the [illegible] carried by the Municipality to the sea from the town The signatures up to Tuesday amounted to about 200 Anglo-Indians and Mahomedans The Memorialists purposes to request to adhere to the old rate of tax, that the Sub Collector be appointed Vice-President of the Committee and that half the number of Commissioners be Europeans and Europeans—*South Indian post*

SECUNDARABAD

NOTES FROM BIDAR &c.—We are sorry to learn that cholera is still very prevalent at Akola and Ahmednagar, at which latter place the average daily number of deaths is twenty and that it has broken out at Manmad and Nagpur The disease has now made its way as far south as the Shahpur district There has been too much rain in Berar and the agriculturists are crying hold—enough, while in Aurangabad more rain is wanted Robberies it is said are pretty frequent in Aurangabad just now The place is healthy—*Deccan Times*

SMUGGLING WAR MATERIAL INTO NATIVE STATES

That the smuggling of war *material* into Native States and the plundering of Government stores are regularly organized trades, has just been signally exemplified by an incident which recently occurred at Mhow Mahomed Ali, a general dealer in Mhow, a Baro and vendor of the usual miscellanea, like most of the class of traders was also engaged in larger lines of business Among other speculations he had secured the contract for the supply of fuel to the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, for the current year To facilitate his operations the railway authorities granted him a second class free pass, available for himself or his agent between Khandwa and Satkanda This pass was more frequently used by his agent Dawoodji, who to facilitate his operations, frequently preferred to travel third-class From certain information received, Dawoodji's actions were closely watched, and on the 7th instant he was detected in a third-class carriage attempting to smuggle three packages of Government ammunition which were detained, it is supposed, for Jaora When detected, he fainted away, overpowered, we suppose, by the horror of being found out The packages were found to contain 2,000 rounds of Martini Henri ball cartridges, marked with the Government broad arrow, and supposed to have been purloined from the Mhow arsenal On the case being reported to the Cantonment Magistrate, a search was ordered to be made in the shop and premises of Mahomed Ali, when twenty rifles were discovered The *Pioneer* on this point supplements our own information regarding the case It states that Sir Lepel Griffin ordered a fresh search to be made on the 11th instant, under the personal supervision of the Cantonment Magistrate, aided by the railway station staff and the police, when upwards of fifteen thousand loaded and empty rifle and revolver cartridges, and a quantity of shot and powder, and twenty five guns were exhumed from the floor of the shop, and from behind the numerous cupboards, boxes and shelves in the premises Unmistakable evidence was also found of the very recent removal of the greater portion of the stores This is surely a very serious matter, not only is there thus found to be a systematic plundering of Government *material* but that *material*, contrary to law and policy, finds its way into Native States Doubtless great carelessness was exhibited by the railway authorities in this illicit traffic going on so long without being suspected, and doubtless due supervision has not been exercised by the military authorities in respect of the storage and stock of arms and ammunition but the cunning of unprincipled men will often outwit the exercise of the most careful precaution and therefore it would be well that the Government should institute a special espionage over miscellaneous traders particularly near the confines of Native States Government property is dangerous to meddle with and not easy to secure but forbidden stores which are not stolen probably constitute a large proportion of this smuggling and the object of the law which forbids their exportation into Native States will wholly fail of its object unless special means are taken to give working effect—*Times of India*

BOMBAY

THE GOVERNOR.—Sir James Fergusson, accompanied by Mr. Hart, Private Secretary, and Captain Christopher, Aide-de Camp, left Bombay for Ganesh Khind by the mail train to Poona yesterday afternoon

SPINNING AND WEAVING.—We hear that a new cotton spinning and weaving mill is to be shortly started at Surat, and is to be called after the Nawab of Bopla The capital is to be four lakhs of rupees, divided into shares of Rs. 200 each About a thousand shares are said to have been already taken up—*Gazette*

THE IMPRISONED MAHARAJ.—About three hundred members of the Vaishnava community went to the Secretariat on Sunday afternoon, and after going through the ceremony of putting a garland of flowers on Sir James Fergusson, and sprinkling utter, presented a petition to His Excellency praying that the Maharaj might be set at liberty, or at least be treated as a State prisoner They alleged that the Political Agent at Jamnagar would not allow the Maharaj to have his food cooked by any other than a Brahmin attach to the jail, and that he was not allowed ghee in his food, nor allowed out of his palace of confinement for more than three hours a day His Excellency promised to consider the petition Yesterday afternoon some two thousand Vaishnavas assembled at the Secretariat as a reply to the petition was expected, but the crowd gradually dispersed on it becoming known that the Governor had already left for Poona by the mail train —*Times of India*

AN ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Monday morning last at the Mayo Hospital. A first years student of the Medical School, who was placed on duty as assistant to the compounder was preparing a dilution of nitro-muriatic acid The vessel into which the acid was poured had contained alkali, which effervessed and severely burned the assistant's face. It is the custom, we are informed when the seniors are absent during the vacation, to assign their duties to the juniors, who can hardly have sufficient knowledge of Materia Medica to be trusted The compounder and dresser are appointed monthly, and get Rs. 2 and 1 respectively A permanent qualified compounder might with advantage be appointed as, if mistakes through ignorance do occur in the administering or compounding of drugs, the natives go away with the idea that the medicine is either worthless, or not suited to their maladies.

CHOLERA.—The number of deaths from cholera in Bombay increased last week again to 21, but still the figure is below the mean of the corresponding weeks of the last five years, which is 36 The disease has rather diminished than increased in Guzerat, but has spread amazingly in the Kandeish, Ahmednagar and Sholapur collectorates. In the Kandeish district during the last week for which reports have been received, 555 cases and 241 deaths occurred, in the Sholapur district, 278 cases, and 172 deaths, and in the Ahmednagar district, 429 cases and 169 deaths (including 63 cases and 31 deaths in Ahmednagar city) In Poona city and the Haveli Taluks there were 22 deaths In Baroda there were 85 cases and 46 deaths, in Surat, 138 cases and 74 deaths, in Ahmedabad, 30 cases and 10 deaths, in Murbad, Kalyan, and Bassein thana), 15 cases and 4 deaths, and in Ankleswar, 4 cases and 3 deaths From Broach no further cases are reported The disease is still present in Manmad and Malegaon (Nassick), but no figures are given and it is described as abating—*Gazette*

THE GOVERNOR AT THANA.—Sir James Fergusson, in his reply to the address of the Municipal Commissioners of Thana, made the following remarks, which deserve prominent mention and which we take from the report of the *Times of India* —

The Government of India are desirous of encouraging private united enterprise for the construction of works of still greater magnitude—for railways, which, more than anything else, are required to reduce the risks of scarcity, to develope the resources of the country and secure to the industrious a larger return for their labor Already the have been signs of such a wholesome step, and the effects of such a principle are far reaching In other days when there was less security and perhaps less public enterprise, it was the habit of men to bury money in the ground How much better would it have been had that money been invested in productive works likely to yield a return to the investors, but still more would it have been valuable in developing profitably the resources of the country That will, indeed, be a happy day for India when money is freely invested in such enterprises, for not only will it give the people a substantial interest in the development of their own prosperity, but will give the greatest, the best, and most assured security for peace I believe that so far from India having reached the utmost stage of its development, as some political writers would have us believe, it is only on the threshold of what will follow by the adequate development of its resources. Other countries have laboured on without much progress when left only to manual labor and the unscientific exertions of the people, but when the resources of science are called into play, and steam and water power are made to serve many useful purposes, far greater results than manual labor can attain will be gained and thus the country will produce more and the profit will be greater to its people than has ever been dreamt of before You have complained of the competition of the great works of Great Britain, whereby the old industries of the country have been undersold But you are beating them with their own weapons, year by year you are growing more vigorous and better able to compete on equal terms, if not with special advantages, with the manufactories of the world.

India will not only shortly supply herself with all she requires but will be a large exporter to other countries It is in this direction that enterprise, co-operation, and investments may be best employed We are only on the threshold of such enterprises, and until they have been adequately developed nobody knows what the resources of the country are The Government of India is anxious to encourage such enterprises, and to give confidence to the people embarking in them I shall only be their humble instrument, but I shall be not unwilling or slow to encourage to the utmost of my power enterprises which are eminently to the advantage of the people and are calculated more than anything else, to remove from us the causes, which are never very distant, of distress and scarcity When the industry of the country is more fully developed, we shall, I think, see the teeming millions affording labour to the market which, perhaps, no other country can afford to turn to their natural and legitimate advantage

Sir James has only confirmed in more earnestly expressed terms the impression conveyed to the public mind by the measures recently adopted by the Government of India Once the native traders and manufacturers know that they have the Government on their side, they will push their industries on What is only wanted is a continuity of the policy, which has been so well commenced by Lord Ripon and Major Baring

CALCUTTA,

Reported Robbery of a Government Dispatch —*A rumour, which will be taken for* what it is worth reached us yesterday that a letter from the Viceroy to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal of such importance and secrecy that it was despatched by hand, had been stolen during transit, from the messenger to whose charge it was entrusted A native, so runs the report, entered the gari in which the individual in question was driving from the Howrah railway station abstracted the document from his possession, and decamped with it There is an air of improbability about the story which is increased by the fact that, as related to us, it includes details regarding the subject of the letter, and the motive of the thief —*Long Bahman*

Commissariat Fraud —*Our readers* have no doubt been wondering when calcutta would be included in the area over which search is being made for proof of the Commissariat frauds Delhi, Lahore, Raval Pindi Umballa, Ferozepore, and Peshwar have witnessed the energy of the Punjab Police, but Calcutta we thought was beyond the ring in which the Punjabi contractors or Bengali writers operated We have to own our mistake There is a report that on Wednesday last the Calcutta Police made a sudden raid upon some native firms in the *northern part of the city, and seized* a lot of papers or books The particulars are wanting as usual, but the fact of the raid is indisputable, and rumour connects it with the Commissariat Department In native quarters, the descent of the police upon a *respectable merchant* has set afloat a most inconsiderable variety of strange stories We also hear that Calcutta was not the only theatre of operations A party of Police appeared suddenly, armed with a search warrant, at the house, in one of the villages near Calcutta, of a Bengali well up in the department, and made a most thorough and searching investigation. They bagged we are told, some private letters from Lucknow a copy of the Mahabharata and another of "Bidhoba Bibaha,' though what either of *these works have to do with the Commissariat* it is not easy for a man not a policeman, to understand Consternation is a word which indicates but does not describe, the sensation produced in certain native circles by these proceedings —*Indian Daily news*

The Berar Question —If any confidence is to be reposed in such enquiries, they should be entrusted entirely to independent non-official *gentlemen of respectable position and character* Such are to be found in sufficient numbers in every part of India now-a-days Barristers and Merchants, Native Zemindars and Pleaders are available in almost all large centres of population Or if such a course should not commend itself to official prejudice and pride, the commission might be composed of official and an official members—the latter bearing a proportion of two-third, of the former, so that the independent element may not as is the rule now, be completely swamped The verdict of a purely official *Commission on any question* or any case may always be safely predicted In reality, though a special enquiry into the Berar question may be needful and almost indispensable under present circumstances, what is more urgently wanted, is a Royal Commission such as Mr Fowler from his place in the House of Commons has repeatedly pressed for to inquire not only into the present state of the relations between the Paramount Power with the Native Princes, and into the way in which the Residents and Political Agents at Native Courts conduct their delicate duties in the absence of a controlling public opinion and of a local public Press, but also generally into the present system of Government the feelings with which it is regarded by the people and the measures which are necessary to promote and establish a better understanding *between the subject races and the ruling power* Lord Ripon may be sincerely disposed to fulfil his obligations to the Feudatory States and British subjects alike but the influences, by which he is surrounded, are quite capable of imperceptibly tinging his opinions to the prejudice of public interests A Royal Commission if properly constituted, would be able to deal more effectively with Indian grievances *Indian Mirror*

The Vernacular Press Act —A paragraph originally taken we believe, from some home paper has lately gone the round of the Indian press appearing in our own columns among others in which it was given out that the members of the Viceregal Council were setting up determined obstacles in the way of the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act It was also stated that up to a recent date no response had been received from the Indian Government to the Marquis of Hartington's despatch on the subject As Lord Hartington's despatch and the reply of the Indian Government had already been published the statement referred to was only explicable on the supposition that another despatch, not yet published and perhaps not answered had been received from the Secretary of State This judging from the tenor of the published correspondence was on the face of it unlikely, and we believe we have the best grounds for stating that there has been no further despatch received from the Secretary of State on this subject and therefore that no despatch from him about the Vernacular Press Act has been left unanswered We are also able to state that in the best informed quarters nothing is known of the obstacles said to be raised by the members of Council against the *repeal of the Press Act As we said in quoting* the paragraph referred to, we have no doubt whatever rumours may exist to the contrary, that the Act will be repealed in the cold weather If anything is to be feared it is not that the Act will itself be retained on the Statute book, but that some unnecessary and objectional changes may be introduced into the Penal Code in the hope of making it easier to punish writings of the class against which the Press Act was directed We have already given at length our reasons for holding that *such changes* are required or can be beneficially made, and it would be unprofitable to discuss the subject further until we see what proposals the Legislative Council may make We may say, however that as it is very undesirable that any new legislation on a subject of such delicacy and public importance, should be pushed through the Council hastily without allowing ample time for public criticism we trust the Government will lose no time in laying the proposed changes before the public As they must, we presume, be already either transmitted or ready for transmission to the Secretary of State for his approval, we should like to suggest the propriety of Government taking some mean of obtaining the opinion of the press upon them They might perhaps be embodied in a *resolution, or they might be* communicated to the press through the Press Commissioner's office —*Statesman*

HOME ACCOUNT

A late Secretary of State for India suggested that, for mitigating famine sufferings in India, the necessity of frugality should be urged upon the Indian ryots He would have been, however, more correct if he had said that, the Secretaries of State for India look at home and see whether the virtues of frugality and economy cannot also be exercised in regard to the Home Charges, which are so seriously crippling the finances of the Indian Empire It is time for the English Government to recollect that India is not that Golconda of unlimited wealth which popular fancy depicts her Every politician in England who has studied the question condemns the amount of the Home Charges as excessive, and declares that it is to the reduction of these and other Indian charges, and not to fresh taxation, that we much look for the financial salvation of the country But so long as the amount of these charges is left entirely to the discretion of legislators who know nothing whatever of India, and feel no responsibility for her sufferings and troubles, so long will the money remitted to England be either wasted or misapplied.

The reader is already aware that, the Home Charges are the liabilities of the Government of India which annually accrue in England, and have to be paid for by a remittance from the Indian taxes These *charges amount to nearly one-third of the* entire revenue of the Indian Empire In ordinary years the Secretary of State draws bills for the amount upon the Government Treasuries in India at sixty day's sight As these bills form the most eligible way of transmitting money to India, the East Indian merchants and Exchange banks in London compete for them by tender, and the Secretary of State sells them to the highest bidder It is in this way, in ordinary times, that the treasury of the Indian Office in London is provided with funds to meet these charges In other words, the Secretary of State issues drafts upon the Indian taxes for the amount he requires in London, and the banks and East India houses cash the drafts for him at a greater or less discount according to the demand for him The buyers of these drafts send them *out to India, and with the proceeds pur*chase the produce of the country and ship it to Europe It thus comes to pass that, the exports from India must always be in excess of her imports, by the amount of the drawings Thus a vast amount of real wealth of this country is being drained by England without Indians getting any adequate return for the same

The Home Accounts of British India for 1880 brought by the last mail shows, like its *predecessors*, how scandalously is the money wring from the very life blood of the Indian ryot spent in England As salaries of the Secretary of State, the Under-Secretaries of State, members of Council, &c, we paid last year £130,069 Now one might well enquire whether we got anything in return for this sum The amount paid under postal arrangements with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury was £96,131 The subsidy on the mail service between Bussorah and England amounted to £3,600 The Indian Government should show reason why this charge should be entailed upon Indian Revenue The Indo-European Telegraph swallowed up £27,161 The Telegraph is a permanent loss, and one in at a loss to understand why its expenses are not equally shared in by the Indian and British Governments The same may be said of the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph which cost £18,027 India has is said to pay £10,000 for the cost of the Persian Mission and £15,000 for the Consular charges in China Now, under what principle of equity is this charge thrown upon India? As we have over and over again said, what is Persia to India and why should the latter pay for Her Majesty's establishment in China? The Indian Government has nothing to do with the appointment of *the Minister to Persia* He is appointed by the Foreign Office at Downing Street, and it is equally preposterous that India should pay for Her Majesty's establishments in China

Here are some instances of a shameful and impudent waste of Indian money in England We find that, £5,502 has been paid to Sir John Strachey "in consideration of the loss sustained by him in resigning the office of Lieutenant Governor of the N W Provinces to become a member of the Council of the Governor General" So *the Indian ryot has had to pay this large* sum for returning the services of a man who burdened his country with a most cruel tax and who never cared a straw for the business for which he was paid nearly a lakh annually We find also that, during the year 1880 the special pay and contingent expenses of officers employed in compiling the Gazetteer of India amounted to £3,211 in 1879 it amounted to £2,998, and in 1878 to £5,022 Nearly eleven thousand pounds seems a large sum to *spend on the* editing of the Gazetteer in England £897 was spent in one year on the freight from India of unserviceable military stores. Who is the officer of the Medical Department who obtained £200 from the India Office for expenses incurred in perfecting *his army dooley? Dr Forbes* Watson, again, was paid £ 2,914 for his work on the food grains of India, and his cotton-ginning experiments—rather an expensive way of procuring information

But the most iniquitous and unjust exactions of the Home Government are the Home Army Charges which amount to upwards of two millions, and whose growth of late years has been steady *During the* last twenty years, there have been no less than nine Parliamentary Committees upon Military Home charges They have invariably suggested retrenchment, but the actual result to India of the labors of the Committee has only been an increase of charge with every report, while all the saving has been effected for the benefit of the English Exchequer The law in force says that the revenues of India shall bear "all the expenses incurred, or to be hereafter incurred for raising, transporting, and maintaining such forces as shall be sent to India for the security of the said territories and possessions in addition to the forces now there" But the revenues of India bear a great deal more than this, and not only pay for expeditions despatched for the benefit of England as apart from India, but also contribute a considerable quota towards the cost of the Home Army Acts XXI and XXII, Victoria, provides that, "except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions or under other sudden and urgent necessities the revenue of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by Her Majesty's forces, charged upon such revenues" Yet when the Duke of Argyll brought this question before Parliament he was able to instance seven distinct occasions on which troops had been borrowed from India for the exigencies of imperial policy—twice to New Zealand, once to Abyssinia, once to Persia, and three times to China On three occasions only have reinforcements been sent from England to India, and in every instance the pay of these troops was charged to the Indian accounts from the moment they left the shores of England On the other hand the ordinary pay of the troops borrowed from India has been carefully charged to the Indian Exchequer during their whole absence

How much do the one hundred and one colonies contribute towards the Colonial Office? We want no favor, we have that pride But proud England is not too proud to accept money for her own requirements from the poorest country in the world, the finances of which she holds in sacred trust! *Amrita Bazar Patrika*

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ವಿದ್ಯಾಮವಿಧಪ್ರಜೈವ್ಯಮ್ಯವಿಮ-ಭೂಕಾಶಾಟಿಕಪ್ರ)ಕಾಶಿಕಾ ನಾಧಿಕಾತ್ಸಿಧಿಕಾಜೀಕೊಂಧಿಕಾ ॥ ಮೃಸಾಂಚಿಕ ವಾಸಿಶೆಯಿಕೆಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

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ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು:—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಇವು ಅಗಸ್ಟ ತಿಂಗಳ ೨೯ನೇ ತಾರೀಕ್. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೩೪.

"ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾವಿವರಾಯ.

ಇಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹದಿನಾರು ಗಳಿಗೆ	...	೧ರು—೦—೦
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹದಿನಾರು ಗಳಿಗೆ	... ...	೬—೦—೦
ಕಸ್ತೂರಿಯಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕರ್ಕರಿಗೆ ಹದಿನಾರು ಗಳಿಗೆ	ಮಾ ಹುಂಡಿಗೆ ಪಡುಬೇಕು.	೬—೦—೦
ತೆಂಗಿನ	ಗರ್ಕ್ಕಿ	೦—೪—೦
ಸೂಜಿಕೆ	ಗರ್ಕ್ಕಿ	೦—೪—೦
ಹುಂಡಿ ಸೂಜಿಕೆ	ಗರ್ಕ್ಕಿ	೦—೪—೦

ಟಿಪ್ಪ.—ಇಂದಾವಾರಕ್ಕು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಾಗದವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕಬ್ಬಡಿಗಾಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಫೀಸು, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಚಂದಾವಣಾಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಚಂದಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಪ್ರೇಟನೀಯ ರೀಜಾಟ್.

ಹಿಂದಲಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪತ್ರಿ	ಗರ್ಕ್ಕಿ	೦—೫—೦
ಕಾಪ್ರಕಪಟ್ಟಿ	ಗರ್ಕ್ಕಿ	೧—೦—೦

NOTICE TO SUBSCIBERS

ಇದರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಏನಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಲ್ಲರು ಮುಂ, ನೀವೇಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

లండన్, 30వ తేదీ ఆగస్టు.—ఇండియా కౌన్సిల్ సభయందు గ్రాండ్ డ్యూక్ కాన్‌స్టాంటైన్ మాట్లాడుతూ ఆ దేశపరిస్థితులకి, — ఇంధన్‌లేకుండా మట్టుంటియం అని కూలువాడర్డికిలేకుండా సాధారణజనులకి పాలా సిరుకరకి. ఆరోగ్య మెంబరికిలేదుకున్న ముందికథనుకలి ర్చు చేయడంకన్నా, ఇండియకి ఎంతో ప్రయోజనకరమైన ఇన్‌సానిటరీ ఇంప్రూవ్‌మెంటుకి ఆ డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టడం మంచిదని ఆయన అభిప్రాయపడ్డారు. ఇండియ ఆర్థికస్థితిని గురించి ఆయన ఇంకా ఇలా అన్నారు: ఇండియ ఆర్థికస్థితి ఎంతో ఆశాజనకంగా ఉన్నదని నేను చెప్పగలను. ఇండియ ఆదాయం ఖర్చుకన్నా ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నది. ఇండియ ఆర్థికస్థితి ఇంగ్లండ్ ఆర్థికస్థితికన్నా ఎంతో మెరుగుగా ఉన్నది. ఇంగ్లండ్ ఆదాయం ఖర్చుకన్నా తక్కువగా ఉన్నది. ఇండియ ఆదాయం ఖర్చుకన్నా ఎక్కువ

ప్రోబేట్ ఫీజు ఎగ్జామినర్‌మన్నకు లు. లండన్ ట్రీజరికిశీఘ్రంగా జరీదుబరుచుటకే గాని అదరి కి ౫,౦౦౦ యాదాయమగు ఇనాం కొండల్ల ప్లుంకే దిరిగి ఇవ్వబడదు.

The Bombay representation —బాంబే శాసనాధికారుల విద్యుక్తులాభాకొ- గవర్నమెంట్ ట్యాక్లేటి రాదు రాయిబహుకూర్ శంకర సాందురంగపండితవరమన్ను మూంబ్యేయింద కరుణిపిదేశంకు గవర్నమెంటు అభిప్రాయమిరుచుటకు లిరి నిలు రుంది.

Babu Narendra Nath Mittra —థాళ్ గొ కాం శంకరామిశ్ర యింబరు కుమార రాజకు రంజేంద్రలాల్ మిశ్ర యింబర అన్నగ గుండ రిగంద బాబూ నరేంద్రనాథమిశ్ర సుంబరు లా ఎగ్జామి కొండకర్చ బ శ్రీ ఇంగ్లాండ్‌కి పోవటుచేయరంటి ఎశ్చ మాసబంధమురిది. విద్యాప్రచురముచొసు బో క్తశ్రీయిరిగుచ అభిలాషి గను, వి క్తప్రాస్థ్యలా శేతల ప్లోభులనుఅళొకిసుటను మాశ్రీర ప్లుకే అ్యాయంకోడి లిరిగుకొన్న కర్చు పు కళ్ళవే.

Exportation of Animals to England —ఇంగ్లాండ్‌కొళేయువ ఒన్ని నేటి కి వకిరాలు బాంగాళ్ కుంభీకరుఅగు, యోగు తిరకేశరు, మూరు పంబాగరిగుంబు వాహాకారిదేశంకొండిరు, మిళాపంబాగళిబుంబ వగరు, ఇవుగర స్నేళ్ల బాబాకన్ను ఇంప్లింటిక్ కరుబుజిపబనేశ్రీ లా, పాధారణంగా ఆంశగ్ల్లో యిలవ తు మ్యకరిస్తున్న మూగువదరంద ఒశేషుగ్ధ బొ రీజుబుయుదేందు పశ్రీక్షను సిరిడ్రీ ఇతరిబిన్నం కీనూ లిరిబులుచున్నది. ఆకరే అవనకొం కరిశేమాత్ర భంగవన్నిన్నదకరిదేరు.

Srinivasa Pillay's Girls' School —పదరాంపిళ్ళ శేతల పర్యవేక్షణాన్ది క్రీ.శ వాహబిశ్రీయవర భాలికాబాలురశాలయు, ది నేటినే లభిభృద్ధిస్థితిక్రి బగుంటినందరే ఇ ఇటిదే పదర్ ఎగా బినదిశ్రీచేసి ఎదర ప శ్రీంటిఇ చేబి యింద వర్ గవర్నమెంటు ఇ బిబు ఆర్డర్ మాగి గరిశ్ర కుబిగా బరు ఇన్డం శీయు అగత్యే జోంద పనిమ్ల గరిశ్ర మంబియ్యాజాగరు స్థాపిబాబిబు. ఎగా లీ శ్రీ: బాంగ్లీ నశ్ర భాదశ మేస్రీసెస్ బాళ్ళిండర్ శ్రీంబాశ్రీ ను ఎంబశ్రీ బిబుంబుబిశ్రీ బిరం: ఇ బాదశ్రీశ్యేబు మొనుంబాగ్ర మ్యాంబరి శ్రీల్ల శ్రీం లబ్బిల్లు ఇమ్మాఇ శ్రీశ: డ ఎ రగుబి శ్రీం బ్రాబుబు బంగిబదిగ గ్బల్లిరు. బాంశ్రీశాలబు బాదశ్రీశ్ర నాదఅస్టిందిబియా ఎబాశ్రీబిబిం శ్రీ బిబాశ్ర ఇనరిబ్లు ఎ శ్రీంబా ఉపాధ్యాయుబ, నరిబ్బ ఇ బాబిశా పాశ్రీశాశ్రీ శ్రీశ్ర : బాంశ్రీశ్రీ, బ ఇవరు ఎబశ్రీ పశ్రీశ్రీబ బ్బ ఆఎ పరిబి బింబా ఉపాధ్యాయబిగ శ్రీబ్బ శ్రీశ్రీబిబిం ఇ శ్రీబ్బ

ಸಮ್ಮತಿಸಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.—ವೈದ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರ.

The tea culture.—ಟೀ ಚಾಕ್ ಈ ವ್ಯಸನವು ದಿನ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦೦೦೦ ಎಕರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಟೀ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಸಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಬ್ರೆಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಆದಾಯವು ೨೦೦೦೦೦ ಪೌಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಲಾರದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.—ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ

The Expenses of the Persian Embassy.—ಪರ್ಷಿಯಾ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಗೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸರ್ ಲೇಪಲ್ ಗ್ರಿಫಿನ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ರಾಯಭಾರಿಯ ಖರ್ಚಿಗಾಗಿ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.

Cholera at Berar.—ಬೆರಾರ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲರಾ, ಜ್ವರ, ಬಾಣಿ, ನ್ಯಾಮೂರ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಜನರು ಸತ್ತುಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಮರಾವತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲರಾ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಕೋಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ವರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಯವತ್ಮಾಲ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ವರ, ಕಾಲರಾ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬುಲ್ಡಾನಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ವರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಕೋಲ

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. VIII. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1881. No 35.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)
[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT
THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

LONDON, *27th August*

Parliament was prorogued to-day until the 13th November

The Queen in her speech, says that her relations with all foreign powers, continue to be cordial and amicable

Her Majesty makes allusion to the satisfactory settlement of the Greek frontier question, to the assurances given by France regarding Tunis and Tripoli, to the Transvaal Convention which has secured local autonomy to the Boers, and to the suspension of hostilities in Baralland

Her Majesty then mentions the withdrawal of her forces from Kandhar, and says she has no reason to apprehend that, peace will be disturbed in the North West frontier of India though the contest is going on between the Ameer and Ayoob Khan She adds that it will be her object, whilst respecting Afghan independence to promote peace by her friendly offices when an opportunity offers

With respect to the treaty of commerce with France Her Majesty says that negotiations are at present suspended, but it will continue to be her desire to use her best efforts towards the conclusion of a treaty on favourable terms

Her Majesty hopes the benches of the Irish Land Act will be commensurate with the care bestowed upon it by her Parliament

The recent regulations regarding her forces Her Majesty says, will not fail to render more efficient the military organization of the country

In conclusion Her Majesty regrets the absence of further legislation during the past session and expresses her hope that the condition of Ireland may so improve as to enable her Government to relinquish coercive measures

BANQUET TO MR DILLON

A banquet was given last night in Dublin to Mr Dillon, M P, who made a speech strongly denouncing the Land Act and said, as he could not agree with Mr Parnell's advice to give it a fair trial, he should retire into private life

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, *28th August*

The latest bulletins state that General Garfield's condition has improved

NEW YORK, *29th August*

The latest bulletin states that General Garfield is sleeping

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

BOMBAY, *30th August*

Mr Grant Duff was introduced at Ootacamund before the mail left, and kissed hands on his appointment

SIR HENRY BRAND, G C B

LONDON, *31st August*

Mr Brand, the Speaker of the House of Commons, has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath

SIR F ROBERTS'S STAFF

Lieutenant Colonel Prelyman, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras

CONFERENCE OF ORIENTALISTS

Professor Monier Williams will officially represent the Indian Government at the International Conference of Orientalists at Berlin

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL KENNEDY BY DROWNING

LONDON, *2nd Sept*

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, was drowned yesterday, whilst boating at Edenbridge

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN

BERLIN, *1st Sept*

Negotiations have been resumed between Germany and the Vatican The German Minister of the Interior has ordered vigorous suppression of anti-Jewish agitation

AFFAIRS IN TUNIS

TUNIS, *1st Sept*

Further particulars respecting the occupation of Hamm met by the French state that the French were first defeated by the Arabs when marching on that place The French, however, subsequently twice repulsed the Arabs, inflicting on them a loss of 10,000 men killed, and ultimately occupied the town without further opposition Strong reinforcements for Tunis are being embarked at Toulon, and Marseilles

[FROM THE TIMES COMMISSIONER]

ASIA.

NEWS FROM KHANDAHAR

SIMLA, *28th August*

It is reported from Kandahar that Ayub with his army was expected to reach on the 28th

Sirdar Mir Muhammad, with Cavalry, is said to be moving towards Kelat i Ghilzai

The principal chief of the Hotak Ghilzais has come to Kandahar

THE AMEER'S ADVANCE

SIMLA, *29th August*

Letters dated the 24th instant, received at Ghuzni say that Sirdar Azis Khan with his troops had visited by the Ameers order at Shalgan

The Ameer has left with Infantry, Cavalry, guns, and some irregulars, was expected to reach Kelat i Ghilzai on the 29th, but it seems improbable that he will arrive so soon, as it is said that a force under Mahomed Kadim Khan is making a counter movement on Herat

SIMLA, *1st Sept*

It is reported from Kandahar that small parties of deserters from Ayub are coming in

Mahomed Isak, brother of Ibrahim, remains in Kandahar as Governor

During the last few days Ayub has sent a lakh of rupees to Herat

The officers of the Cabul regiments who took service with Ayub after the battle, have been sent to Turkish

AYUB KHAN'S MOVEMENTS

A report is repeated, but requires confirmation, that Ayub intended marching on the 28th, leaving Sardar Hoshim Khan in charge of Kandahar

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN

SIMLA, *31st Aug*

A letter from Kandahar received in Ghuznee, dated the 30th, says that Ayub Khan marches on or about the 1st September, I king with him seven weak regiments, leaving two disaffected Kabul regiments in Kandahar

All the Chiefs of importance are ordered to accompany him Sardar Mir Muhammad commands the tribal horse

The merchants and cultivators are said to be discontented with Ayub's government

News received from Kelat dated 23rd Aug, states that Azar Khan, with his force, has halted at Shalgan for facility of supplies

The Ameer with the infantry militia, cavalry and guns, was at Beh, or Mushaki

A letter received from Amir's Camp at Pul Madan, dated 15th August shows that he was pushing on by daily marches, and hoped to reach Ganni on the 19th.

The Amir's advance is stated to have caused a marked change in his favor through the country

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1881

THE PROSPECT AND A REMEDY.

The financial prospects of this State are indeed gloomy The season has not turned out as bright as was expected, for the early rains failed, and even if the after rains should continue, the crop will only be partial Emigration to coffee districts has not decreased Prices have risen, and there appears no immediate prospect of their abatement The State Treasury is almost empty, and the collection of the revenue, accompanied with partial harvests, commences three months hence In the mean time, the administrative machinery, expensive, in spite of the recent retrenchments, has to be paid Bills and other public entertainments, too costly at the present time, notwithstanding that they are intended to be held at a very economical scale, have to be provided for Above all, there is the demand for the subsidy which is the most important. All these, and the necessary deficit consequent on the present bad season, have to be met

We cannot say that the powers that be have not opened their eyes to this condition of things They have done so and are doing their best The Dewan has ordered the amalgamation of Hobblies in the several districts, which will involve a necessary reduction in the number of Shekdars and Revenue Peons What else there is in store we are not aware, but we may be pretty certain that it will be of the same stamp as the measure of economy we have named We, however, think that this is not the right way to set to work, and cannot be productive of the desired result, without a deplorable sacrifice of efficiency in the most vital branches of the administration The opinion entertained by a late Viceroy, *that it was far better to have one responsible man on a good salary than a number of ill paid servants*, does not hold good here In British India, everything has been laid down by statute, and a division of responsibility is complete and well defined, whereas, in this Province, administered during many past years under the non-regulation system, no such advantages exist. For instance, we will discuss the present measure of reduction of Shekdars What the duties of a Shekdar are, no one has as yet defined. In practice, we know that he is everything in his Hobly and responsible in almost every matter For any remissness in any one of these branches of duty, he is liable to lose his post, and, as it is, we have had instances of men filling these posts who have shown want of efficiency To extend his range of duty and inspection is, therefore, bad and not conducive to the good of the State, inasmuch as the larger the range of duty the less perfect its discharge must be expected to be. It may be said that in lieu of these low paid men, good intelligence and better pay will be provided. But we humbly think that these appointments of Shekdars are looked upon as anything but respectable, considering the manner in which they are dealt with by the authorities, and no body desires to fill them Further, a certain kind of aptitude is required for the post which is not generally found. No amount of writing minutes or proceedings can, we fear, raise the Shekdar service in the administrative scale, while the late Chief Commissioner's elaborate minute for raising the tone of the Amildar service has as yet borne no conspicuous result There is only the alternative of making it compulsory that one should have served as a Shekdar in order to get a better appointment This may answer to a certain extent, but there is the disadvantage of having to take work from one who is not interested in it, and who thinks that his abilities have been underrated, in short, a discontented, unwilling subordinate official, impatient of control We, therefore, think that the proposition is a mistake, and that the present arrangements need not be interfered with, while a better rectification of the boundaries of each Hobly may very conveniently be made.

But our present purpose is not to find fault with what is about to be done, but to make suggestions for remedying the imminent insolvency of the exechequer. More retrenchments than what have been already effected in the Revenue Department, do not seem feasible But the shears can well be applied to the Judicial Department Seeing that Munsiffs have now been working during many years past, and are generally men of good education, proved efficiency and good moral character, their pecuniary jurisdiction can well be raised to 2,500 Rs. This will greatly diminish the files of the Subordinate Judges, whose appointments in every district would no longer be necessary. One Sub-Judge, say, on Rs. 500 a month, may be retained for each Division, to try suits up to 5,000 Rs, all original suits of higher value (of which there will not be many) being filed in the Court of the District Judge The number of District and Sessions Courts need not exceed two, the whole of the Province being divided into two Sessions Divisions This will do away with one Sessions Court and its office establishment, and there will be a saving of six Subordinate judgeships and their establishments

This will increase the Civil and Criminal work in the Sessions and District Courts. This can be easily remedied by investing all District Magistrates with enhanced powers, and making it incumbent on them to try all offences triable by a Court of Sessions, except those punishable with death. All Assistant Commrs should be full-power Magistrates, and they ought to be able to get through their cases Such an arrangement will minimise the work of the Criminal Sessions Courts and give them ample leisure for the trial of original civil suits and the hearing of appeals. The connection of District Magistrates with the Police of their Districts ought not to interfere with their trying Police cases of the nature above suggested as from their position they are officers above all such petty prejudices as will interfere

ith their proper judging of facts proved efore them Taluk Amildars should be em-owered to try all cases within the jurisdic-on of 3rd Class Magistrates, whether they e cases investigated by the Police, or onnected with complaints made to them-lves direct, for the Inspectors of taluks, onsidering the training they have received independent officers, during the past many ears, ought not to stand in need of the mildar's help, in every step in enquiring into small thefts, &c, and Amildars can ery safely try these petty offences Amildars ake up the investigations of more import nt offences, and the trial of these vests in e superior Magistracy This will greatly iminish the Criminal files of Munsiffs, and llow them time for their Civil work with nhanced jurisdiction.

The saving, by the above means, will be onsiderable, without any sacrifice of effici ncy We now proceed to the question of esting revenue to meet the present exi-gency. An income tax is talked of, as one of e means of raising money This, though esorted to, by other governments, in times f financial difficulty, and though it is intend d to affect the payees thereof, will in-irectly and more heavily press upon the oor, who will suffer by the rise in prices onsequent upon the tax, in a season like e present, while creating difficulties in stimating the actual income of traders and hers following independent professions What we would propose in lieu of this is the imposition of the Sayer duties, which were ised in this country for years and which ere abolished by one of the Chief Commis-oners in times of plenty, when the famine f 1877 and the consequent financial diffi-alty were not even dreamt of These duties, re-imposed and properly managed, ought o bring in good revenue without telling pon the poor so much as the income tax, hich will be indirectly taxing the staples f food, such as raggi and other food rains, which were and ought to be free from uty.

The above are some of the salient points hich we commend to the attention of the ewan, of whose anxiety for remedying the resent difficulty we are well aware

THE RULERS AND THE RULED

At the last annual distribution of prizes o the students of the Cooper's Hill Engi neering College, Lord Hartington thus spoke, regarding too wide gulf that exists between the rulers and the ruled in India —

'Many of you are going to work in India amongst a people of different habits, of different race, of different religion, and of different feelings and opinions in almost every conceivable matter I believe there never was a time when this country was more anxious to do its duty towards India, and to discharge its great responsibilities towards India than now I believe the whole country takes a greater, deeper, and more active interest in the welfare of that great dependency than it has done at any other time But on the other hand it is also a fact that the facility of communication between England and India has made those who are engaged in the Government of India at the present time regard it less as their home than was the case in the old days when Indian servants looked forward to spending their lives amongst the people of India. There has been, therefore, perhaps, of late years, something less of harmony or mutual understanding between the Government and people of India There is I am sure, no diminution of the kindly feeling which is felt by Europeans towards Eastern people, but there is perhaps now somewhat less of union, somewhat less of sympathy and understanding than used formerly to exist between them I know very well that these things cannot be learned, but I think there cannot be any better preparation for the sympathy, the courtesy, and the good feeling which ought to exist on the part of European officers in India than the state of things which has been described as existing amongst the students of this college by Sir A Taylor"

The reason for such a state of things is not far to seek John Bull's pride of conquest is, even at this distance of time, as strong as it was in the days when he was annexing province to province, through the means of wars Conquest has given him a right beyond all question, to tyrannise over the conquered The sacred text that the sword must keep what the sword has won, is always present to his mind Under the influence of such generous sentiments, how can he stoop to be considerate and courteous to beings less favoured than himself? This is not all He is not a stranger to jealousy While English men in England would recognize the claims of our country men, for a share in the administration of our country and raise them to positions of trust and honour, Englishmen in India, would have a monopoly of all the loaves and fishes of Government, for they maintain that the lamb has no right to sniff at the same well from which the wolf drinks There is yet another reason why John does not like Ramasamy The latter has, of late, grown very bold, he complains when he is wronged He has no business to do this Let mild Ramasamy leave all the loaves and fishes to John, let him be less out-spoken and less forward, then will John be as good a boy in India, as he is in England, and be as fond of Ramasamy as he is of his pet lamb

REMISSIONS OF REVENUE

In view of the present condition of the crops and the prospects of the season, we are glad to note that the Government of His Highness the Maharajah has taken steps to abate, as much as possible, the hardship to ryots and others hold ng wet lands, which, however, have not had the benefit of the rains The subjoined official order appears in the *Mysore Gazette* of Saturday last, and will be read with interest It is a pleasure to note that His Highness' Government is doing its utmost to mitigate the hardships which have accrued to the cultivators of the soil, owing to the failure of the earlier rains The order is as follows —

No 151 *30th August* 1881 —The following Rules on the subject of granting remissions on wet or irrigated lands laid waste, are provisionally sanctioned —

I Entire fields of wet lands or other lands irrigated from Government works laid waste will be allowed a remission of half their assessment

II The above Rule is not to apply to lands irrigated from river channels or other perennial and abundant means of irrigation, in which case the remission will only be allowed if the source of irrigation has breached or is otherwise not available for irrigation

III The above remission is not claimable as a right, and where the occupant of the land is found to see the land waste for more than one year from mere neglect and not from any want of water or with the view of using it for pasture and other purposes, the remission will not be allowed

Original and Selected Notes

It is stated that Sir Bartle Frere will, shortly, publish, through Mr Murry, a collection of papers on the Afghan and South African questions

The *Statesman* is able to say that in the best informed quarters nothing is known of the obstacles said to be raised by the members of Council against the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act

It is indeed a very surprising circumstance to know that the advocates' fees in the great Tikari case amount to three lakhs and ten thousand rupees It is stated that Mr Evans, was to be paid Rs 1,35,000, Mr Paul, Rs 85,000, Mr Gregory, Rs 50,000, and Mr Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf, Rs 10,000 About 400 persons were examined as witnesses

The comparative examinations now held in some of our local Mission Schools, and the way how the questions are answered by some of the boys, are so curious that we cannot but quote the following item from the *Times of India* —

"The quaint answers given at competitive examinations are, says the *World*, not the least amusing stories of this rather dull age This is as good as any of its kind A Hindu or half-caste was asked who was Julius Cæsar. "The first Roman Catholic Bishop of India," he replied, "who introduced Christianity into England"

We understand that His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, together with the Marchioness of Ripon, will leave Calcutta for Rangoon on board the *I G S Tenasserim* about the 2nd or in the middle of December next

A Correspondent at Hyderabad informs a Bombay paper, that the Nizam is now enjoying excellent health and strength, and is more lively than he has been for a long time past, he is fond of horse riding and athletic exercise, he is a good shot with the rifle, and is particularly fond of lawn tennis This improvement in His Highness's health and habits is all the more gratifying, as he had long been weak and in indifferent health

A Calcutta contemporary has been informed that the installation of the Maharaja of Burdwan by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, takes place at Darjeeling on the 28th September, by which time the golden throne to be used by the Maharaja on the occasion will be ready The usual khillats to be presented by the Government, are now being prepared by the Political Department of the Bengal Secretariat

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of London, advertised as follows on the 9th instant — 'Cruelty to Cats,— Householders leaving London are requested to make provision during their absence for the proper sustenance of the domestic cat, or cats, belonging to their families This caution is necessary owing to the large number of cats being abandoned by their owners or owners' servants at the end of the season, or left in shut up houses

According to a vernacular newspaper published in Delhi, the notorious outlaw Meo Khan, for whose arrest both the British authorities, and the Alwar Durbar have offered a considerable reward, recently cut the telegraph wire near the Barwara station, in Alwar territory He also left there a letter threatening to continue his depredations, as his property had all been confiscated This is the man who, with four others shot two constables at Ferozepore in the Gurgaon district in April last

It is not definitely known what action the Government of India has taken in reference to the Vernacular Press Act but it is believed that the question is at present in the stage of being referred to local Governments for opinions The *Pioneer* states that 'some of these have been received, and some are still expected' Our contemporary, however, adds that "if the wishes of the Secretary of State are to prevail it is hardly probable that the opinions of the local Governments will determine the colour of legislation to be attempted next cold weather'

The *Umrita Bazar Patrika* has the following remarks on the bestowal of a title upon the adopted son of the late Maharaja of Burdwan —"The Viceroy has conferred the dignity of Maharaja on His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan, or, in other words, the Government has, by violence, robbed the Maharaja of his right to the hereditary title enjoyed by his ancient house We, therefore, cannot congratulate His Highness on the honor done to him We are, on the contrary, very sorry that the Government has thus, from no fault of the Maharaja or his illustrious father, deprived him of a right which he undoubtedly possessed"

The Maharaja of Pattiala has given Rs 25,000 to the Punjab University College, in commemoration of his first visit to Lahore, on the occasion of the late Viceregal Durbar His Highness has requested that the money may be utilised in the following manner,—The interest on Rs 10,000 to be expended on Gurmukhi teaching and scholarships, the interest on Rs 5,000 to be given in scholarships to students passing the Gazani examination, or in the event of there being none such, the interest to be added to the amount of the Gurmukhi scholarships, the interest on the remaining Rs 10,000 to be utilised for the general benefit of the college

The Hindu community, has, within the brief space of two months lost two of its distinguished members. It was, as it were, but yesterday, that we had the melancholy task of chronicling the death of the Honourable Mr Ranganatha Shastrar A correspondence that appears in the *Madras Mail* of the 1st instant announces the untimely death, on the 20th of last month, of another of our beloved countrymen, Mr. Balaji Row, B A, Deputy Collector of Mannargoody Mr Balaji Row was a man of great abilities and was loved and esteemed by his countrymen for the many excellent qualities which he possessed His official career was one of honour to himself and benefit to the public He was social, kind, and courteous to all that had the privilege of coming in contact with him In him we have lost a zealous auxiliary in the cause of the advancement of the Hindu community It is said, that some of the leading inhabitants of Mannargoody, intend to testify their affectionate regard for the deceased, by raising a monument, in memory of him Mr Balaji Row well merits this tribute of honor

If possible and if sufficient encouragement is forthcoming, it will be a source of pleasure to follow the example of the Arts Studio, which is now in a thriving condition at Calcutta, the chief city of India A number of students recently trained in the schools, and who are anxious to turn their education to good account, we are glad to note have started an art studio, under the auspices of a competent manager They undertake to paint portraits, to illustrate books, and to execute all kinds of lithographic and decorative work and wood engraving The *Indian Mirror* states, "Their Hindu mythological pictures, of which we have had the pleasure of receiving several copies show the first indications of some originality of conception Infinitely superior to the old ordinary pictures of Hindu gods and godesses, which are devoid of artistic beauty and independent of scientific principles, the pictures executed in the studio are beautiful indeed and are already beginning to adorn the walls of many Hindu houses in Bengal We have no doubt that the students who have ventured on this enterprise, will soon find it a lucrative and a pleasant calling

We take be following from the *Mahratta* —"Comments on the *London Statesman's* article which has resulted in proceedings being taken on behalf of Sir Richard Meade, *Family Fear* gives some additional information on the point of the alleged 'plot" to induce Sir Salar Jung to consent to the appointment of Wakeeol Oomra as Co-Regent That journal remarks —'The plot, for such it was, though two of the highest British representatives appear to have been concerned in it, was not disclosed to Sir Salar Jung until afterwards, and he 'gave in,' not because, 'the calculation proved to be correct' but on his own motives of political prudence and argument thereto by one or two of his intimate personal advisers Further, as I have been assured, when Sir Salar Jung on his 'return' to Hyderabad—for, as I am told, he was also present, by invitation, at Shalabad the junction-station, when the Viceroy and Resident were there—learned that his arrest had been arranged for, he then bitterly regretted that he had not been aware of it for in that case, he averred that he certainly should have submitted to *force majeure* rather than even by the semblance of consent, have yielded to an appointment which he believed must prove disastrous to the kingdom of the minor Prince of whom he is the Regent and guardian Again there are grounds for believing, astounding as it may seem, that the deportation of the Minister was 'intended' The mention of Madras is incorrect, it was the fort at Bangalore (on

strong cantonment in the centre of Mysore territory) whose Sir Salar Jung was to have been married had he not voluntarily yield ed at the eleventh hour The primary and immediate object of the meeting of the Viceroy, Resident, and Minister at the Bhabalpur station was to consider measures to be taken in the then crisis of the Mysore house Meantime, this insane political coup d'etat was being contemplated—at the risk of throwing the whole of the Native States of India into a ferment of terror and indignation "

In all ages and countries, it has been the habit of men working in the cause of religion, to allow their zeal to outrun their discretion Babu Amritlal, a Brahmo Missionary, affords us an illustration of what we mean In the course of a lecture which the Babu delivered lately, he is said to have charged our countrymen with disloyalty to the British Raj, and with a morbid taste to hear any thing unpleasant said against it These are the words of the Babu—"No body attends to a religious lecture But for politics all rush in They will say, O, our Babu gave good doses to the Government The *Patrika* is liked by all, for it condemns the Government and is disloyal" Never was the loyalty of the people of India impugned in a more reckless manner, not by a foreigner but by one of our own country men

The *Daily Telegraph* has the following remarks about a delicate event, said to have happened recently at Mandalay —

"King Theebaw of Burmah, whose exploits in the way of thinning out his relatives, earned him unenviable notoriety last year, has recently, according to the *Times of India*, had a narrow escape from death by poison It appears that some weeks ago one of his royal consorts sent him a present of dainty confectionary, with a message to the effect that she had prepared it with some gift with her own fair hands Theebaw probably had some private reason for regarding this delicate attention with suspicion, for he very handsomely transferred the cakes to a favourite mother-in law, the parent of the very queen from whom he had received them Anxious to prove herself worthy of such rare and graceful munificence, on the part of her pleasant son in law, this august lady partook freely of the proffered pastry Two hours after so doing, she was a corpse, and her daughter did not survive her long, for Theebaw, as soon as his mother in law's demise was made known to him, gave orders that her Majesty's head should be removed from her shoulders, without an instant's delay His commands were obeyed and the king having thus summarily ridden himself of a wife and a mamma in law, between the breakfast and dinner, doubtless, congratulated himself upon having got through a highly satisfactory morning work Jealousy prompted his queen, it is said, to attempt his life Probably no other reigning monarch is better qualified, by habit and temper, than King Theebaw to effect the permanent extinction of that perplexing passion in any lady, allied to him by the nuptial tie, who may be a prey to the 'Green eyed monster'

Local and Provincial.

PROVISIONS —The prices of food grains are falling fast, and the fear of a second famine seems to have ended

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —Some portion of the line beyond Maddya is said to have been slightly damaged by the recent heavy rains

GOLD MANIA —The gold mania having had its turn in various parts of the Mysore Province, has now reached Nanjangood in the Mysore District, to which place the attention of capitalists has been turned

HOLIDAY —Next Wednesday, all the public Offices and Courts, both in the Town and Cantonment, will be closed on account of the festival of *Ananthe Padma Nabha Chaturdas*.

CHIKMAGLUR —The weather at Chikmaglur continues to be quite monsoonish The heat has greatly abated, and the sky is dull and overcast with clouds. Good rain fell on the 26th, 27th, 29th, and 30th of last month. So says a correspondent.

CLOSEPETTE —Prospects at Closepette are reported to be very favorable Lately the Taluk was favored with a good many and continuous strong showers The crops, our informant states, are doing well Fodder for cattle which was very scarce, can now be procured easily, and water is plentiful

THE CANTONMENT CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT —Lieutenant Colonel Thomson, Superintendent of Coorg, has assumed the temporary charge of this Court, and will continue to discharge the duties of a Civil and Sessions Judge, till the return of the permanent incumbent from his furlough of six months

MINING LEASES —In order to remove some misapprehension which seems to exist in regard to the terms of mining leases laid down in Notification dated 20th July 1881 it is hereby notified that persons obtaining such leases are at liberty to throw them up at any time during the currency of the lease paying up all leases up to date and forfeiting the deposits made by them

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE-BITE —We hear with pleasure that two cases of snake bite were successfully treated during the last month by Messrs Chappili Visweswara Sastry and Narayandass, residing in Bale Pettah, Bangalore The way they do gratis The remedy they adopt is said to be a certain cure if applied within an hour of the bite, before consciousness is lost

STORES FOR MYSORE —A question having arisen as to whether—now that the rendition has taken place—stores required *bona fide* for the administration are to be imported as heretofore free of duty, Government have decided in the affirmative —*Daily Post*

DISMISSED THE SERVICE —Annajee Rao, recently employed as a clerk in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Mysore State, was suspended some time back by Mr Hutchins, Assistant Conservator of Forests, for misappropriating certain monies of which the former had charge Annajee Rao subsequently appealed against this suspension to the Dewan, who held out a promise of reinstatement, as the appellant came of a respectable family, being distantly connected with Poornia one of the former Dewans of the Mysore State After receiving this assurance Annajee Rao left for Outramund, where he appears to have committed another dishonest act while residing there with a native official connected with the Mysore State On being apprised of this circumstance, the Dewan revoked his former promise and made an order directing Annajee Rao's dismissal from the Mysore Service —*Ibid*

THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

BANGALORE, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 3, 1881

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

No 153 *2nd September* 1881 —In all Acts, Rules and Regulations now in force in Mysore the expressions 'The Government of India' The Governor General of India in Council and 'Local Government' shall denote 'The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore'

No 154 *30th August* 1881 — The following Probationary Amildars having passed the Examination prescribed for Amildars are confirmed in their appointments —

K Shamia gar	Probationary Amildar	Hirisavidi Taluk
T Lakshman Rao	do	Chamaraj nga taluk.
M Krishnasagar	do	Nanjangud Taluk
Ibrahim Beg	do	Kortagere Taluk

General Summary

MADRAS

RAIN —A heavy shower of rain fell on Wednesday night bout 11 o'clock and yesterday evening at a little after 7 a moderate thunder storm passed over Madras, accompanied by a smart shower of rain —*Standard*.

ADJOURNMENTS —The subordinate magistracy in the Mofussil have been directed to abstain from granting adjournments of cases at the request of litigants or for their own convenience, except on good grounds, and under special circumstances that render such adjournments absolutely necessary

INSUBORDINATION OF CENSUS CLERKS —Six clerks or tabulators being found heading an opposition against the rules of the office, and instigating a resignation of the whole staff of Canarese and Malayalam tabulators, have been declared ineligible for Government service for five years —*Mail*

IMPERIAL LICENSE TAX —The Imperial License Tax levied by the Government and collected up to the end of last year by the Municipality aggregated in the years 1878, 1879 and 1880 to Rs. 1,76,218-4-9 and the charges amounted to Rs. 26,429-13 11 In 1880 the charges were Rs 7 012 7 5 and the receipts Rs 40,600 2 9 The net result of the collections was a loss to the commissioners of Rs 902 5-10 The duty of collecting the tax now devolves upon the Deputy Collector's establishment —*Standard*

A NATIVE DIVER KILLED BY A SHARK —This morning a native diver, of the Marine Department, proceeded to dive for some Railway material which had fallen over board from one of the steamers in the roads, and while so engaged he was attacked by a shark, and mauled most severely His struggles in the water causing suspicion, he was hoisted up when it was found that his abdomen and lower extremities were fearfully lacerated, and he was quite dead The body was brought on shore and laid on the beach, awaiting an inquest —*Mail*

TREES ON TANK BUNDS —It has been decided that trees on tank bunds should be considered as being under the control of the officers of the Department in charge of the tank In a case in which the officers of the Public Works Department objected to palmyra trees on tank bunds being leased without reference being made to them on the subject, Government have stated that they were justified in the objection raised, but they consider also that palmyra trees on old tank bunds should be an exception to the general rule, to this extent, viz that while the officers of the Department having charge of the work are at liberty to remove any trees which endanger its safety the toddy renters should be allowed to draw toddy from them as the custom has hitherto been without reference being made to such officers.

BOMBAY

THE LATE KHAN BAHADOOR BURJORJEE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE —News has been received of the death of this well known citizen of Surat, after a few days illness at the age of 65 years The deceased gave Rs 14 000 for the building of the illuminated clocktower in the city, and Rs 6 000 for the construction of seats for the public in the Peoples Park on the banks of the Tapteo and his other contributions for the public benefit induced Mr Hope, then Collector of Surat to bring his name to the favourable notice of Government, who conferred on him the title of Khan Bahadoor At the performance of the third day's funeral ceremonies Rs 1 150 were subscribed by his relations to different charitable funds —*Bombay Gazette*

THE IMPRISONED MAHARAJ DISINHERITED—*Rast Gytar* publishes and comments on news received from Jamnagger, disclosing a rather curious manœuvre on the part of the Vaishnavas of the place to obtain the release of Vrajeshji Maharaj It appears that they have petitioned his step mother to leave the place and to take the idols with her, so that the Vaishnavas may have a pretext for deserting the city and staying away until the Maharaj is transferred from the Rajkot jail to Nowanugger Valooj with no one to her own interests has refused to comply with the petition, whereupon the Vaishnavas have conspired to stop their *Darshan*, as visits to her *mantar* The same paper publishes in *extenso* the last will of Vrazmathji Maharaj the adopted father of Vrajeshji Maharaj, in which the former, expressing great disgust at the latter's continued misconduct, disinherited him entirely —*Times of India*

CURIOUS RELIGION —A Hindu named Narayandas Hemraj, plaintiff in a suit now at hearing before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court, replying to question put to him by counsel for the defendant yesterday afforded an amusing illustration of the extreme unwillingness of natives to mention the names of their female relatives, and especially of the wives Mr Lang asked —Who told you about the documents in Karrachee? A. I heard Moolchand talking to a certain person to that effect.—Q What is the name of that person? A. I can't say—Q Why not? A. Because she is a woman (Laughter)—Q Is she Moolchand's relative? A. May be —Q. Is she your relative? A. I think she is.—Q. Well, are you not certain about it? A. She is my relative —Q What relationship does she bear to you? A That I certainly cannot say. After some questioning by the interpreter, the witness most reluctantly, and in a subdued tone, as if he felt he was committing some profanation, said the woman was his wife, The incident created much amusement in court The judge was understood to remark that to tell the name of one's wife was nothing to be ashamed of

CHOLERA —Cholera continues to cause a great number of deaths in two large divisions of the Presidency, namely Gujarat, between Ahmedabad and Surat, and the Deccan Districts of Kandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Poona. In the weekly statement issued yesterday 1,089 deaths from cholera, are reported from different districts, and in one or two cases it is merely stated that there is slight cholera, without any figures being given In Kandesh there was cholera in fourteen talukas and in the course of the week 952 cases and 371 deaths were reported In the Sholapur collectorate there were 439 cases and 217 deaths, in Ahmednagar district 500 cases and 192 deaths(of which 24 cases and 15 deaths occurred in Ahmednagar city), and in Surat (five talukas), 212 cases and 108 deaths. Baroda city is credited with 85 cases and 14 deaths, Ahmedabad, with 26 cases and 14 deaths Ankleswar, with 3 cases and 1 death, Hansot, with two cases, both fatal, and Bassein an Kalayan, with 8 cases and 1 death. In Poona city there were 10 and in the Haveli and Bhimthadi talukas 33 deaths. Cholera is reported from several talukas in the Nasik district and from Bijapur (Kaladgi), but in neither case are any figures given. In Bombay the disease continues within about the same limits, the number of deaths last week being 22 —*Gazette*

Our Indian Contemporaries

ADMINISTRATION OF NATIVE STATES.

THE *Indian Mirror* —Some years ago, the comparative advantages of British and Native rule formed such an interesting theme for speculation that the Government of India actually took the trouble to collect the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations and of Governor-General's Agents and subordinate Political Agents on this important question As far as we can now recollect, an almost general consensus of opinion declared itself in favor of Native rule and against British Administration at least in Native States. The people in British territory had accustomed themselves to the British system, or that system had, to some extent, adapted itself to their tastes. But whether in British territory or in Feudatory States, the expensiveness and unsympathetic character of the British system were universally regarded as the most crying evils, for which it was necessarily accountable It should, however, be said that, in the times to which we refer, the alienation between the British officer and the Native races had not proceeded so far as it has unfortunately done at the present day Nevertheless, though the policy of annexation has been discarded under the most solemn formalities, it has been practically replaced of late years by a policy of interference in the internal administration of Native States, which, without incurring the odium of undisguised annexation, serves a great part of the purposes of the old and abandoned policy Under the new system, the administration of Native States is conducted in conformity, more or less, with British principles, and, what is a natural cause of heart burning to the Chiefs and peoples of those States, it is conducted by British agency to the invidious exclusion of the classes, who justly claim a natural and almost prescriptive right to the higer offices It is not only that these classes are shut out from their natural fields of ambition, but, their disappointment is aggravated and intensified by feeling that their native country is drained of its wealth in the remuneration of an alien agency British administration is now forcibly thrust into Native States simply to secure "fresh fields and pastures new" for the present and succeeding generations of British youth, for whom the area of remunerative employment is gradually narrow

ng. It is for this reason that, though Native rule has been restored in Mysore, it is largely leavened by a European agency, which, if we may judge from the readiness efforts now being made, it is probably sought to perpetuate It may be fairly assumed that it is not the interests of Mysore that are to be consulted Already that State is burdened with a grievous load of debt to the Paramount Power, which it will probably take many years to liquidate Its progress and prosperity depend almost entirely on the early development of its magnificent natural resources. But the Exchequer is unable to incur the necessary outlay, simply because the extravagant costliness of nearly twenty years of British rule has left Mysore a legacy of incumbrances, not to be easily shaken off

GOVERNMENT AS A GREAT LANDLORD

The Bombay Gazette—*It has often been said* that the position of the Government of India as a great landlord imposes duties and obligations *which elsewhere are more properly left to private enterprise* Under this view the State has launched upon the work of roads, railways, and canals *which, according to the school of the old economists,* should be left to the public The modern view, with a wider experience, recognises that in *many cases the intervention of Government* is necessary and beneficial, and no where should this intimation be more exercised than in India, *where the Government* are so far removed from the governed in all those mechanical arts which distinguish modern civilization This view *is recognised and* adopted, and to it we owe a series of efforts to introduce great railways and great canals, and not only these, but efforts to introduce new staples of commerce and to improve the old Tea, chinchona, cotton and tobacco are familiar instances of more or less successful efforts to create new industries for the people This intention of new practices is peculiarly suited to a country which has fallen behind in the race of improvement, and where the general poverty is such, and the ordinary rate of interest so high, as to work against any enterprise which is new or doubtful Men who can turn over their money at 9 or 12 per cent are not usually willing to enter into schemes which, even if successful, would hardly give them a better return The possible extra one or two per cent is not worth the risk The present time, however, is exceptional money has been accumulating, the rate of interest has fallen, and the sonkar, who has until now never been at a loss to invest his money profitably in loans to ryots, finds that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has so interfered with the relations between debtor and creditor, that he has suspended his operations, and looks elsewhere for an investment for his money Possibly, the late rise in Government securities, and the success of the new loan is a consequence of the diversion of his capital in this direction The credit of the Government is high, but as this depends upon the welfare of the people, it will be destroyed if the latter is neglected

THE BARODA HIGH SCHOOL

It affords much pleasure to give publicity to the following proceedings in connection with the above School as published in the *Times of India.*

The annual distribution of prizes took place on Saturday last at the Maharajah's School, Baroda The large hall was filled with rich and poor, and presented a most brilliant appearance, in marked contrast to the gloomy and cheerless weather outside

Among those present were H H the Gaekwar and Mr R S Melvill, C.S. I., Rajah Sir T Madava Row K.C.S. I., Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin and Pestonjee Jehanghir Esq Bahadoor Ka'nedjee Rustamjee, Colonels Kettlewell and Warden, Major Watson, Beatty, Mid winter, Bayes, Sadler, Bunbury, De Tatham, Atkins and Kooglish, and several ladies

The Principal (Mr T Tait, M A, D Sc,) having read the annual report, and the prizes having next been presented to the successful students, the Highness the Maharajah addressed the assembly as follows:—

Mr Principal, Masters and Boys—The report which has just been read has greatly interested me, and I offer my sincere congratulations to the teachers and to those of the students who have combined to maintain the respectable standing which the High School has now reached, an earnest of future achievements of a still higher order The keenness of the interest I take in the institution the greatness of my appreciation of the efforts made by the teaching staff to give their scholars a good education, may be estimated from the step I lately took after paying the High School a visit I consented that my brother and several of my friends and relations should prosecute their studies in the High School I do not desire that the motive I had in taking this step should have the appearance of a mere empire without consequence, for I designed it to be the first step in a new path in which I must persuade my subjects to go along with me I hope to see them sending their sons to the public school, there to acquire such learning as will fit them for the high position it is right for their privileges and should be their duty to hold in society For the better administering of the public affairs of this State I has been necessary to summon to Baroda highly instructed officers from other parts of India It will always be necessary for the future that the public posts should be filled by competent and educated men. It will, at the same time, be my earnest hope that such progress may take place among my own subjects, that they should be able to further the public interests of their countrymen Especially do I welcome the thought, that the students may, by the acquisition of such learning as this school affords adapt themselves to the requirements of the times The charge of the education of our youths falls mainly on the public and it is possibly consequent on this that the value of this instruction which individuals can obtain at so cheap a rate is not fully appreciated. On that day will education prove to have gained its proper position when the subjects and leading people in Baroda will send their sons to the public schools, not with the notion that they are thereby doing what is asked of them or that they are rendering a personal service, but with a sincere desire to secure to their children the benefits of a sound education provided for them by the public I shall always note with interest the number of scholars in the High School, who are the sons of Baroda subjects, the number of students in each class including the various castes and classes of our community and the number of students who have passed on to the High School from the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the latest I trust that suitable encouragement will be given to the physical training of the students of this High School. I hope that when the noble pile which is now rapidly springing up is complete and the studies of the boys are prosecuted in large and airy rooms, a play-ground also will be laid out, in which cricket and other games will be regularly played. Depend upon it I shall always take a lively interest in the progress of education in these territories. With a college at the capital, well organized and intended to be permanently maintained, and with branch schools distributed throughout the country the people will have what has never been placed at their disposal regarding them sons that education without which they and their country can't rise in a high degree of happiness and prosperity Mr Melvill I B and gentlemen I am much obliged to you for the pleasure you have done me by your presence on this occasion

At the conclusion of His Highness's speech (which I had been frequently interrupted by cheering) Mr Melvill rose and said, that as this was probably the last opportunity he should have of addressing those he would wish to give them a few parting words of advice They were not think that all their success in life had been attained when their school careers had ended school life was but a beginning the foundation stone were laid there but the superstructure of knowledge which was to be reared thereon was the work of after years the gradual ever less accretion of new knowledge by the learner should never cease let the student take to heart the fear of failure Sir Madava Row, and they would see a man who throughout had made a successful life for himself and for his wife decrease as he grew older but not increase and his friends and wisdom to diminish At the last Exhibition Mr Melvill wished to impress them Let them always bear in mind that knowledge was power but that truth was more precious than riches was the most precious quality a man could possess, therefore let them tell the truth fearlessly and all Princes rulers in Baroda, as elsewhere, would find that where the best could give them, it was the true key to an exceedingly honourable life

THE MOFUSSIL BENCH AND THE MOFUSSIL BAR

(from a Native Judge)

The extraordinary proceedings which recently took place at the High Court of Calcutta between the Bench and the Bar, has been the topic of conversation from the Chief Justice down to a Village Munsiff and Magistrate I cannot pretend to know the views of the Judges and Advocates in Madras on the subject, but I am sure that in the Mofussil opinions are divided, of course the Judges and Magistrates seem to think that the Judges of the High Court were right, on the other hand, the Vakils sympathise with 'Tiger Jackson' But some experienced gentlemen, once invested with the Judicial Department are of opinion that if "Tiger Jackson" were in the Judge's seat to-day, he would follow the course adopted by Messrs Cunningham and Pratap to-morrow I think both the Bench and the Bar are to be blamed in the matter, the former for undue lenientness, and the latter for unreasonable contempt and want of civility towards the Bench In the Mofussil, harmony between the Bench and the Bar is scarce In ninety-nine out of a hundred Courts you will find it wanting The Judges complain that the gentlemen of the Bar unnecessarily waste their time in arguing even a simple fact, and the Advocates, on the other hand, complain that the Judges are not attentive, prejudge cases, &c If the Judge delivers his Judgment soon after the arguments on both sides are closed the Vakil who loses the case says that the Judge is too hasty, and if the Judge reserves his judgment the Advocates say that the Judge has no power of appreciation of law and facts It is not uncommon in the Mofussil for the Vakils unnecessarily to take much time in arguing their cases by repeating over and over the same arguments, so that the patience of the Judge who has many cases to be heard is exhausted

I know in one instance a very amusing conversation that passed between the Judge (who was considered extremely patient, and who was subsequently promoted to the High Court Bench) and a Vakil of the District Court It was an appeal against the Munsiff's decree in a suit brought to recover the amount due on a bond, the genuineness of which was denied by the defendant The Judge, after hearing the appellant's Vakil for half an hour, observed "What is the use of your repeating the same thing over and over again, if you have nothing more to say, you had better sit down" The Vakil said "I beg your honour's pardon, please listen to me till I finish, I have my own object in repeating my reasons" The Judge said —"Perhaps you think that I have no power of appreciation" "Far from it, your honor," replied the Vakil "Then, I wish to know your object," asked the Judge, to which the Vakil replied "Your honour, I am a Vakil of several years standing I know this is a useless case, and I have little chance of success I would have refused to take up such a case had the state of the profession been the same as it was some years ago Now competition is so great, that should I refuse such a case, my other among my new friends would take it up at once, even for half the fee These young friends (pointing to the new Vakils of whom many were B As and B Ls) never hesitate for a moment to take any rotten case for a paltry sum, and at the same time not only boast of their legal attainments but also condemn us, old and experienced Vakils by telling the parties that we cannot argue out cases at length In these days there is no public man among litigants and they always choose a talking fish I therefore argue the case regarding the same reasons one of which not for the sake of winning the case, but to impress your honour with my argument and not in the interests of my client but on my own account, and simply to show the points standing before you honor that I argued the case at great length and I am glad that you have heard and discussed this matter not only before you honor will be kind enough in future to hear me or at least allow me to say as much as I wish but also my client here will leave the Court with the remarkable impression that his Vakil actually fought for him with the Judge for fully an hour I must not omit to tell your honor that whenever your honor may think that our arguments are superfluous we will not mind it your honor should read the newspapers or do other work till we finish At the conclusion the Judge said all those who were present in Court enjoyed a hearty laugh "I have no practical means of enforcing a witness's attendance, a surety and a Judge (Mitra Ch VIII v 109) A witness will be abused even for telling the truth a surety will be troubled to pay for another, although he derived nothing and the Judge will be cursed by the unsuccessful party even if he rightly decided the case Such is the way of the world Since the formation of the High Court at Madras, we have had many able and eminent Judges on the Bench Here my one of them fortunate enough to get an unquestioned good name from all the members of the Bar? Was there harmony between Holloway the Great and Notorious and Mayne the respectable lost genius of the Madras Bar? Did not Mr Justice Cunningham complain of the lustiness on the part of the Bench, when he was an advocate at Madras?

Before concluding my letter, I wish to give you and your readers the several reasons for the disagreement between the Bench and the Bar The charges against the Mofussil Bench are— 1 Illiteracy 2 Prejudging 3 Roughness 4 Overstrictness 5 Overconscientiousness 6 Tardiness of technicality 7 Not allowing adjournment 8 Dismissing cases on petty points 9 Not allowing to cross examine witnesses at full length 10 Presuming the parties and witnesses without the interference of the Vakils 11 Not admitting documents on the ground of not being 12 Not giving many attachments and injunctions before judgment 13 Indiscriminately believing witnesses 14 Not believing native witnesses altogether 15 Utter disbelief in the police, and acquitting all the prisoners 16 Undue confidence in the police, and convicting all the persons 17 Undue confidence in Sheristadars, and allowing them to interfere in the trial and disposal of cases 18 Abusing the witnesses or parties, thinking they are telling false 19 Delivering judgment just at the conclusion of the case 20 Constantly reserving judgments 21 Slowness in appreciating points, facts, or law 22 Allowing the parties to talk any thing 23 Not allowing to argue or state the case as much as they wish 24 Staring at Vakils or parties 25 Not seeing the Vakil or party when they address 26 Writing or doing something when the Vakil is speaking 27 Not allowing the Vakils to enter into Court Records 28 Not punishing the Court servant for negligence when reported 29 Passionateness 30 Abusing the Vakils 31 Joking at a Vakil's arguments 32 Indifference towards Vakils 33 Pointing out the defects in the case or argument 34 Not reappreciating the Vakil's smiles 35 Showing more favor to one or two Vakils, on the ground of ability, courage, or wealth 36 Yielding to requests made by European Barristers, and refusing similar requests of native Vakils 37 Confirming or reversing the judgments of the Lower Courts, not on the merits, but on the conduct of the Judge or Magistrate who passed the judgment appealed against 38 Not allowing costs in cases where such power is discretionary 39 Not allowing the unengaged Vakils to speak to each other at the Bar table, while the Judge is engaged in trying or hearing any case 40 Not allowing one Vakil to appear for another without any written authority 41 Not allowing the Vakils to come to the Judge's house 42 Not adjourning the case on account of Vakil's absence in other Courts 43 Not associating with Vakils out of Court 44 Suspecting that Vakils and the parties in fabricating evidence 45 Returning the plaints petitions, &c., on the ground of their being argumentative or prolix, or containing irrelevant matter, and 46 Various other matters which may not be pleasing to the Vakils

The heads of charges against the Bar are —

1 Want of respect towards the Bench 2 Assuming that their legal knowledge is superior to that of the Judge 3 Vainly wasting the time of the Court in arguing irrelevant matters 4 Misquoting cases 5 Misrepresenting facts 6 Misconstruing the law or document 7 Asking needless and irrelevant questions 8 Unnecessarily objecting to questions put to a witness by the opposite Vakil 9 Not drawing the plaints and petitions in due form 10 Continual absence from Court 11 Threatening the witness under examination 12 Tutoring witnesses and asking leading questions 13 Inability to answer the Court or opposite party then and there on any question 14 Telling the Judge every now and then that the case will go to the Appellate Court by way of threat 15 Making excuses in Court while the Judge is engaged in other work. 16 Inability to conduct a case properly 17 Showing contemptuous behaviour in addressing the Court 18 Showing utter indifference, or disrespect to the Judge out of the Court 19 Speaking ill of the Judge or his predecessors 20 Commenting on any order or Judgment of the Judge before the Judge himself 21 Asking unnecessary adjournments 22 Protracting Litigations 23 Frustrating the amicable settlement of case 24 And several other matters which may not be pleasing to the Judge

Now Sir these are the heads of Complaint often made by the Bar and the Bench and never end If any of your readers will be kind enough to call me through your valuable journal how the Judge or the Advocate could escape from such complaints, I shall feel highly obliged —*We thank Mad*

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

Published ebery Monday Morning.

ಪ್ರತಿಸೋಮವಾರ ಪ್ರಿವೃತ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಮಾರ್ಕೃಂಡೇಯ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ಸಮಾಜದವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಎಂಬ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಂಟೋನ್ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಕೃಂಡೇಯ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ಸಮಾಜದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಮವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದು.

Vol. VIII.] BANGALORE—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH 1881. [No. 35.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಸೋಮವಾರ, ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ಬಹುಳ ೫ನೇ ಶಾರ್ವರಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೩೫.

"ಕರ್ಣಾ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾವಿವರ.

ಇನ್ಸಿಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ವರುಷಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗ್ರಿಮ ... ೧೧—೦—೦

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನವರಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ವರುಷಕ್ಕೆ ... ೬—೦—೦

ಕನ್ನಡದವರಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಡಿತರಿಗೆ ವರುಷಕ್ಕೆ ... ೪—೦—೦

ತೆಲುಗ ... ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೦—೩

ತಮಿಳಿಗೆ ... ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೨—೦

ಹಿಂದಿ ಮರಾಠಿಗೆ ... ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೪—೦

ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ—ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಇನ್ಸಿಡಿಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ವದೇಶಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಮ, ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಚಂದಾದಾರರಲ್ಲದವರು ಮುಂದೆಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಪ್ರೋಟನೇಯ ಕಿವಾಜ್.

ಕೊಂಚಲೆಪ್ಪಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ... ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೨—೦

ಪಂಪಾಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ... ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೧—೦—೦

NOTICE TO SUBSCIBERS

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವಾತನಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಂದಾದಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಕ್ರೀಪತಿ ಮಿ ನಂದರೆ —

೧ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮುಂಚೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಂಥಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ನಂತರ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಿರಲಿ ಅವರು ಚಂದಾದಾರಿಕೆಯ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲೇಬೇಕು.

೨ ನೋಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಹಣ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮರಳಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಬರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವುದು.

೩ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯುವ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯವಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಒಂದೇ ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೪ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಅಂಚೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವ ರಸೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂಚೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ರಸೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ರಸೀದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಿಂಟಾಫೀಸಿನ ಗುರುತಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರ ಸಹಿ ಇವೆರಡೂ ಹೋಲಿಕೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

೫ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು

THE PROSPECT AND A REMEDY.

అవకాశం మరియు పరిహారం.

ఇదివరకు ఈ కష్టం బయటికి కనిపించకుండా లోలోపల కుళ్ళుతూ వుండేది. ఇప్పుడు అది బయటికి వచ్చింది. ఇది మంచిదే. ఎందుకంటే, ఏ వ్యాధినైనా నివారించాలంటే, ముందు దాని లక్షణాలు బయటికి రావాలి. ఇప్పుడు ఈ కష్టం బయటికి వచ్చింది కాబట్టి, దీనికి తగిన పరిహారం కనుక్కోవడం సులభం అవుతుంది. ఈ పరిహారం ఎలా వుండాలో ఆలోచించడానికి ముందు, ఈ కష్టం ఎందుకు కలిగిందో తెలుసుకోవడం అవసరం.

ఈ కష్టం కలగడానికి ముఖ్యమైన కారణం, ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఉద్యోగాలకు ఎక్కువ మంది పోటీ పడడం. ఈ పోటీ ఎక్కువ కావడానికి కారణం, ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఉద్యోగాలు ఎక్కువ లభించడం. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఉద్యోగాలు ఎక్కువ లభించడానికి కారణం, ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ ప్రయోజనం కలగడం. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ ప్రయోజనం కలగడానికి కారణం, ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ జ్ఞానం కలగడం. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ జ్ఞానం కలగడానికి కారణం, ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ అవకాశాలు కలగడం. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ అవకాశాలు కలగడానికి కారణం, ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ ఆసక్తి కలగడం. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ ఆసక్తి కలగడానికి కారణం, ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ ఉపయోగం కలగడం. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ ఉపయోగం కలగడానికి కారణం, ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ ఆదాయం కలగడం. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ ఆదాయం కలగడానికి కారణం, ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ ఉద్యోగాలు లభించడం. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ ఉద్యోగాలు లభించడానికి కారణం, ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ పోటీ పడడం. ఇంగ్లీషు చదువు వల్ల ఎక్కువ పోటీ పడ

[illegible] మహారాజుగారు, ఆకలికి విషయము లని కొన్ని కంద్రు అంతా ఫండులోనుండి ఎవరో దొంగిలించి వుంటారని అంటున్నారట. ఇది నిజమో కాదో మాకు తెలియదు. ఒకవేళ అట్లా జరిగి వుంటే ఆ దొంగ ఎవరో తెలిసికొని వాణ్ణి శిక్షించడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేయడం మంచిదే. కాని ఆ దొంగ ఎవరో తెలియకపోతే ఆ ఫండు మొత్తం ఖర్చు అయిపోయిన తరువాత ఆ దొంగ ఎవరో తెలిసినా ఏమి ప్రయోజనం?

The State Railway—ప్రతిశీతల కూడదనికొంతమంది మంత్యుళ్ళు స్వల్పమాత్రమే రుణం కట్టేటట్లు చేస్తున్నట్లు తెలిసి అయినది.

The Ananthe Padamanabha Chaturdasi.—నాడే అనంతపద్మనాభ చతుర్దశియని ఆచరించుచున్నారు. ఆరోజున పూజ మత్తు పిలిచి ప్రసిద్ధిగా చేసుకొన్న కంకణమును కట్టుకొనుట మరియు కథలు వినుట మొదలగు కార్యములు చేయుదురు.

The weather and the prospects—ఈ వారమంతా కాలస్థితి అధికముగా ఎండగా నుండి వర్షములు చాలినంత పడకపోవుటచేత పంటలకు చాలా నష్టము కలిగినట్లు తెలియుచున్నది. కొన్నిచోట్ల వర్షములు పడినవి. కొన్నిచోట్ల పడలేదు. ఇకనుండైనా సరిగా వర్షములు పడునని ఆశించుచున్నారు. ప్రజలు ఈ సంవత్సరము ఎట్లు గడుపుకొందురో అని చింతించుచున్నారు.

The weather and the prospects—ఈ వారమంతా కాలస్థితి అధికముగా ఎండగా నుండి వర్షములు చాలినంత పడకపోవుటచేత పంటలకు చాలా నష్టము కలిగినట్లు తెలియుచున్నది. కొన్నిచోట్ల వర్షములు పడినవి. కొన్నిచోట్ల పడలేదు. ఇకనుండైనా సరిగా వర్షములు పడునని ఆశించుచున్నారు. ప్రజలు ఈ సంవత్సరము ఎట్లు గడుపుకొందురో అని చింతించుచున్నారు.

NEWS LETTER.

బ్యాంగలూర్.

జిల్లాయందు, ఆగస్టు ఆఖరు—వర్షములు లేకపోవుట వలన స్వల్ప మనుకూలతలున్నవి. దసరకు ముందు కొన్ని వర్షములు పడినచో పంటలు బాగుగా ఉండగలవు. లేనిచో పంటలు పాడగును. ఇప్పటికి ఎండలు అధికముగా నున్నవి. ఈ వారమున ఒక్కరోజు మాత్రమే వర్షము పడినది. ఆ వర్షము కూడ ఎక్కువగా లేదు. ఈ వారమున ఒక్కరోజు మాత్రమే వర్షము పడినది. ఆ వర్షము కూడ ఎక్కువగా లేదు. ఈ వారమున ఒక్కరోజు మాత్రమే వర్షము పడినది. ఆ వర్షము కూడ ఎక్కువగా లేదు.

The Late Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser—ఆంగ్లేయుల మేగ్వాంజీ ఫ్రేజర్ దొరగారు బొంబాయి ఓడరేవులో మేగ్వాంజీ ఫ్రేజర్ కంపెనీవారు కొలుపు స్థలములోని కొండమీదనున్న మృతిచెందిన వారి సమాధిని దర్శించుటకు వెళ్ళినప్పుడు ఆ సమాధిపై ఫలకమును ఎవరో పగులగొట్టినట్లు కనుగొని, ఆ ఫలకమును మరల చేయించి, ఆ సమాధిపై అమర్చి, ఆ ఫలకమునకు ఒక ఇనుపకంచెను ఏర్పరచి, ఆ సమాధి ఎవరిదో తెలియునట్లు ఒక శిలాఫలకమును

ENGLISH EDITION

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

London, 3rd Sept

Sir George Elliot the Conservative Candidate has been elected Unopposed for North Durham, by filling up the vacancy in the room of the deceased Liberal member Lieut Col Tomy

THE "BOPPERAL" ENQUIRY

A verdict of accidental death is the result of the enquiry into the loss of H M S *Bopperal* The enquiry comes to hand well to hand as an unpleasant gust in the Channel Tankers

RIOT AT LIMERICK

London 4th Sept

Serious riots have occurred in Limerick in which the police have been the worst sufferers, wounding seven

MASSACRE BY ARMINION INDIANS

New York 5th Sept

News from Arizona state that General Carr and 117 officers and men forming the Cavalry detachment of the United States Army have been massacred by the Indians The Indian scouts have mutinied

A general rising of the Indians is feared

PENSIONS FOR WARRANT OFFICERS

Bombay, 4th Sept

The *Times of India* publishes a telegram from London, stating that the revised pension rules for Warrant Officers of the Indian Army have been sanctioned

PUNIS AND FRANCE

London, 6th Sept

The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph stating that Mr Waddington has informed the French Government that the Bey of Tunis in pursuance of powers lent to the Sultan, is suppressing the insurrection and thus consequently the occupation of Tunis by the French troops is only necessary

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD

Doctor Birdwood, of the Indian Museum, has been knighted

IMPERIAL MEETING

St Petersburg, 5th Sept

The Emperors of Russia will shortly meet the Emperor of Germany

FRANCE AND TUNIS

London, 6th Sept

The paragraph published by the *Morning Post* today, respecting the Bey of Tunis, and the French Government, has been semi officially denied in Paris.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE

Sir Charles Dilke, who is now in Paris has conferred with M Tirard, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce It is believed that the subject of their conference was in connection with the negotiations for the new Treaty of Commerce.

AMERICA.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT

New York, 6th Sept

General Garfield has been removed from Washington to Longbranch, without injury

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND

London, 7th Sept.

Advices from Ireland state that numerous collisions continually take place between the police and the people

The Police are accused of brutal conduct during the late serious riots in Limerick, and a public enquiry into their conduct is demanded

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS

The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past month, mount to £33,687,500, showing an increase of £1,687 500 compared with last year

The exports amount to £21,187 500, showing an increase of £2,082 500 compared with last year

FRANCE AND FREE TRADE

Paris, 7th Sept

M Freycinet Minister of Commerce and Agriculture speaking at Honfleur, expressed a hope that France would conclude commercial treaties with most of the European States

M Gambetta has made a speech in favour of free trade

THE IMPERIAL MEETING

Berlin, 6th Sept

It is announced that the Czar and the Empress of Germany will take place on board the Russian Imperial Yacht Dantzic next Friday

GENERAL CARR'S DETACHMENT

New York, 6th Sept

Later advices from Arizona show that the accounts of the disaster to Carr's detachment are much exaggerated

It is now stated that General Carr is not dead, and is expected back into quarters with the loss of but five only eleven (whom have, as yet known, been killed

TRADES UNION CONFERENCE

London, 7th Sept

The Trades Union Conference lately held for the purpose of considering the commercial policy of the Government, has commenced its sittings

Resolutions have been adopted denouncing reciprocity and placed upon trade by foreign states

CHOLERA IN EUROPE

Berlin, 8th Sept

In consequence of the outbreak of cholera at Amrtsar the *National Zeitung* demands the appointment of an International Sanitary Commission

THE TURKISH DEBT.

Constantinople, 8th Sept.

Negotiations are progressing favourably between the Porte and Foreign bondholders a council of whom it has been decided shall control indirect taxes.

IMPERIAL MEETING AT DANTZIC.

Dantzic, 9th Sept

The Czar, the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Grand Duke Alexis and the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, met the Emperor of Germany, the Imperial Crown Prince, and Prince Bismarck on board the Russian Imperial yacht today The party afterwards landed at Dantzic

GERMANY AND ROME

The Prussian Government intend introducing a bill to restore their legation at the Vatican

POLITICAL CRISIS IN EGYPT

Cairo, 9th Sept

This afternoon 4,000 Egyptian troops, with thirty guns, surrounded the Khedives palace, and demanded the dismissal of the present Ministry, also that the constitution should be granted, and the Egyptian army increased to 18,000 men

The Khedive, who negotiated with them through the Foreign Consuls, finally complied with their demands

Cherif Pacha has been appointed President Council Ministers

QUARANTINE AT SUEZ

Bombay, 13th Sept

The *Times of India* publishes telegrams from Alexandria and Aden, stating that homeward bound steamers calling at Aden, Hodeida or Jeddah, will undergo fourteen days' quarantine at Suez owing to cholera

ASIA.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN

Simla, 3rd, Sept

The road from Peshawur to Jellalabad is reported safe

Arrivals is open from Jellalabad to Cabul, but it is reported dangerous

Asmatulla Khan and Ghilzai are said to be arranging for the safety of the road by the Amir's orders

The *London Times* of the 6th August contains a telegram from Lahore, stating that the Cabul Envoy brought a message from the Amir, remarking to Viceroy, that the Amir had earnestly begged the Government to hold Kandahar for one year, in order to enable the Amir to secure his position There is no foundation for this story, no such message was brought by the Envoy nor had the Amir ever made such a request

Simla 4th Sept

News have been received from Kandahar up to the 31st ultimo

It reports that Ayub is collecting revenue and sending more money to Herat, and professing his intentions of proclaiming a Holy war

His forces have not yet moved from Kandahar, and the feeling of the country is said to be coming rapidly against him

The Amir was reported to be approaching Kelat i Ghilzai with a strong force

Simla, 5th Sept

Reports from Kandahar dated 1st, say that the Amir was believed to have reached Kelat, and Yaz Khan to have reached Zaldak

Ayub Khan advanced *detachments on the* Kelat road have been recalled and his entire army is now encamped under Kandahar.

An engagement was expected within the week near Kandahar.

Simla, 7th Sept

Reports from Kandahar, dated the 3rd, say that a messenger arrived on the 2nd from Kelat i Ghilzai with news that the Amir is there with five or six regiments of Infantry, five Cavalry, twelve guns, and a large body of unit a horse and foot

Shamsuddin had arrived there from Kandahar

Shamsuddin had, by the Ameer's orders, summoned Sirdar Ghulam Mohuddin's son, Rohmdil Khan, who had started from Kandahar accordingly

Ayub still holds the road half way to Kelat-i-Ghilzai where the Amir is strengthening fortifications

Ayub's exactions from the merchants are said to continue The people of Kandahar are much afraid of being plundered by the Amir's army, and are consequently preparing for the defence.

From Peshawur the road is reported safe up to Jellalabad

NEWS FROM KELAT.

Simla, 8th Sept.

It is reported from Kelat, through Chaman, that the Amir reached Kelat on the first, and proposed marching towards Kandahar, on the 4th

Ayub's Governor at Arghestan, is said to be selling off revenue grain preparatory to taking refuge in Kandahar

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

Simla, 9th Sept.

It is reported from Kandahar that dissensions have been fostered between the Ghilzais and the Durans, and that the latter are taking Ayub's side

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

THE MAHARAJAH AND GOLD MINING.

When any public sensation, created by artificial means, begins to wane, the suggestionists generally try to invent some *startling* stimulus, by which the sensation might regain its legs, as it were, and start on a fresh lease of life. Now, for the past few months, it has become apparent that the gold mania, which had so suddenly and violently seized the public mind, was beginning to partially subside, for the attempt to start fresh gold mining companies on the London Stock Exchange has proved a failure, and there are scores of concessionaires and projectors, with properties on their hands, who are at a loss what to do with them. There are other companies, however, formed during the earlier and more violent fits of the mania, which have secured a name and local habitation, and whose shares are quoted in the London market Amongst others on whom such luck has attended, are the Gold Mining Companies of the Kolar district, in this Province. There are four or five such Companies in the district, and, as we have said, they are more or less up in the speculative world, though crushing the quartz to extract the gold therefrom had not been begun, till on Saturday before last, when His Highness the Maharajah paid a flying visit to these auriferous regions, accompanied by the Dewan, the officiating Resident, the Assistant Resident, the Private Secretary to His Highness, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, and several others amongst the European notabilities of the station. The Press was represented by the *Madras Mail*, the local *Daily Post*, and the local *Spectator*. The journey from Bangalore to the Kolar mines seemed more in the nature of a pic-nic excursion, but it was stated that His Highness the Maharajah was invited to be present and render his royal assistance at the first crushings for gold amongst the quartz. Much enthusiasm prevailed amongst all, and amongst the Europeans, the enthusiasm was heightened by a sumptuous tiffin, wherein copious draughts of champagne and of B. and S. were quaffed, after the European fashion, for the success of the enterprise, and in honour of the Maharajah, whose "health" was proposed and received with exceeding warmth, by the assembled com-

pany, which concluded its ovation by singing the well known British Bacchanalian ditty—"For he's a jolly good fellow", with reference to His Highness, who can hardly fail to appreciate a compliment so enthusiastically conveyed, the more so, as the Acting Resident, who returned thanks on behalf of His Highness, said he would inform the Maharajah of the hearty manner in *which his health was proposed and received* Then, after the manner of Britons, who carry their insular manners and customs wherever they may be, there were speeches, in the course of which, more healths were drunk One gentleman, we observe from the reports, in a truly fervent spirit—not at all uncommon at sumptuous British tiffins—said that though he was an unscientific man, he *knew* all along that there was gold in Kolar district, and so he set to work for the public good, in those apparently barren regions What he did, he said, he did for the public good, but it was very hard to convince the public at first, but now the public saw what was for their own interest Thus, *it is evident* that philanthropy and gold-mining are not incompatible We trust that *time will continue to develope many* such disinterested individuals, as the good but unscientific gentleman, whose name and fame are recorded in the columns of three at least of the papers of the Southern Press The reports of the proceedings at the Kolar gold fields, on the 3rd Instant, record such glowing pictures of the yield of gold, given after the crushing of the quartz, that but, for our unbelief and hardness of heart, we should, probably, be amongst the shareholders of some one of the companies, yet, even borrowing, the money for the purpose, but—we won't, and to the Native public, whom we chiefly address, we would give *Punch's* advice to those about to be married, and say—don't ! For instance, it is stated that several large specimens of quartz were presented to His Highness, amongst them, *one* which equalled any stone found in the country, in point of richness, and "one piece, indeed, was regarded as of such value, that one half only was given to His Highness, the other half being retained by Mr Stevens for the purposes of assay" May that assay, say we, produce immense golden results ! But the most astounding statement in the reports is that, from a mine in Ooregaum gold fields, a stone was crushed which yielded results which tended to show that the yield of gold to a ton of quartz, in these favoured regions, would be from 15 to 20 ounces ! This is what the report says—"From this shaft large pieces of quartz were taken up, which, as soon as recovered, were subjected to the process of washing, the result of the experiment being that, from the quality of stone given, visible gold was produced, equal, according to the verdict of competent miners, from that and the surrounding properties, to from 15 to 20 ounces to the ton" We do not doubt the accuracy of the reporter, we do not doubt the good faith of the competent miners of the Kolar District, who pronounced their verdict on the experiment, but, all the same, we refuse to believe the statement The reason and judgment of every man must tell him that, if such is the yield of any of the gold fields of Kolar, how wonderful it is, that for these many years, the discovery has not been made. If we remember aright, there was a somewhat similar statement made about a gold mine in the Wynaad district,—we think, it was in the Alpin Gold Mining estate. We think *the statement* was *to the* effect that the yield was from 5 to 6 ounces to the ton of quartz The statement was immediately and authoritatively contradicted The statement regarding the Ooregaum mine will not be readily believed in this country, and so there may not be much harm done, but in London, where all these gold mining companies are floated, the statement will find a more ready credence, and the shares of the Company be raised to a fictitious value, and the crash, when it does come, and come, it will, one of these days, the misery and ruin will chiefly, if not altogether, fall on the households of that class of English people known as small capitalists, who venture their all at one cast on such tempting speculations Why not prevent all this impending trouble and sorrow, by the directors of the numerous gold mining companies, *publishing* a true estimate of their several properties—an estimate, which, we believe, in *the cases of almost all of them, will not* exceed 7 or 8 penny weights, or at most one ounce, of gold to the ton of quartz

THE ABOLITION OF THE COTTON DUTIES

The total abolition of the cotton duties now seems to be decided on The people of India were not prepared for this decision of Lord Hartington India hoped to fare better under the rule of the Liberal party than it did under that of the Conservative party She followed the fortunes of the Liberals, in the recent election, with anxious interest, as though her vast interests were at stake on the issue of that contest, and went mad with joy when she heard of the success of that party The people of India hoped that the day had come when their grievances would find a hearing and a redress But alas! fate intervened and falsified all our expectations *The Liberal party appears to have made up its mind as to the policy which it will pursue* in her relations with India It will, whatever may be the risks and costs to India, adhere to the policy which was initiated by the Conservative government, and which inflicted so much misery upon India England knows full well that India is sunk deep in poverty and debt, and that her peasantry is starving, and that the loss of a single pice will seriously embarrass her financial position Yet this miserable condition of India seems to have failed to touch the enlightened consciences of our rulers And the consequence is that at a time, when she can ill afford to lose a farthing of her revenue, comes the startling news that she shall forfeit her cotton duties at no distant date If there is any *tax which the people of India pay most* willingly, it is the import duties on cotton goods, and if there is any which is most galling to their feelings, it is unquestionably the License tax Yet the former is to be struck out and the latter retained India is tired of complaining, but those in whose hands Providence has placed her destinies, are not tired of turning a deaf ear to her complaints So far as words go, Englishmen do their duty to India, but they hardly carry their convictions into action Manchester has bound them hand and foot When, therefore, the subject of India finance is to be considered, the question that presents itself to our rulers is not—What will save India? but What will Manchester say? And what Manchester will say is known all over the world *It will say "Let me thrive and India go to ruin"* Bombay is an overcore to Manchester Other Indian towns which *are gradually rising into importance* by their manufactures, tender the merchants of Manchester uneasy and restless All this is too much for human powers to endure So they clamour But mere clamouring will do no good, for the people of India are clamouring too, but what avails their clamouring? Manchester has the power to make itself heard in Parliament, but poor India has none, and so it is her lot to grin and bear It is not unfrequently said that the sympathies of the English nation are always on the side of the weak as against *the strong* But we look in vain for *this noble* trait in the English man's character in his relations with India been against his own *national interest*, he espouses *the cause* of the stronger against the weaker Our rulers *sympathise more readily with* the wealthy and powerful merchants of Manchester, than with the helpless millions of India Let us however hope that the noble sentiment with which the English nation is credited, will one day assert itself, and justice will be done to India The abolition of the cotton duties, while it will bring no relief to the people, will considerably affect the financial condition of India We therefore hope that the subject will receive full consideration, before the final step is resolved upon

INFORMATION WANTED

It is a known fact to the public that the state is encumbered with a heavy debt, probably, to the tune of very nearly a crore of rupees Reductions in expenditure were considered necessary, and measures had been taken betimes by the late Government towards effecting them The present administration is supposed to be still busy in devising schemes for further economy From this nothing can be inferred beyond a vague idea that the self proscribed limit of contentment has not yet been arrived at But we consider that it there is any one subject about which the people of the country are anxious, and rightly in view of possessing *correct information* it is *this* It is, therefore very important, in our opinion, that Government should condescend to enlighten its subjects on this point Since the announcement has been made by the Dewan, that he desires to keep the people informed of the views and principles of his administration, in line with this wise the would be a concourse of the representative of the intelligence and the influence of the country during the coming Dussera Festivities, we think that the opportunity should not be lost, of making an official statement regarding the financial condition of the Province What was the exact amount of the state debt? What portion of it has been repaid and what yet remains? What reductions have been effected and with what result? We know that a number of public servants both in the higher and lower ranks of the service were pensioned off, and that many departments were abolished How have *results been affected thereby?* What is the limit of annual expenditure which the present administration has determined upon? How far it has succeeded in coming down to it? These are the points on which the public may like to ask and receive an answer *Government* cannot but like the people who its confidence if it only makes up its mind to do so this subject no longer a secret If the budget had been published in time, there would perhaps have been no occasion for such a demand It this not yet made its appearance, and from the time that has gone, we doubt the Government thinks of ever publishing it Be it as it may, we should very much like to see our enlightened Dewan removing ignorance on this important subject from the minds of the people whom he governs

Original and Selected Notes

Dr Panner who for the last year fell ill 10 days recently died in America

It is said that Lord Lawrence son of the great Civilian Governor General, will pay a visit to India early in November

The case against Ibrahim Futteh Sing, Prime Minister of Jeypore, into whose conduct in enquiry was instituted some days back, has, we are glad to hear, broken down

The report about the Maharajah of Travancore introducing a gold currency is confirmed by the local paper The value of the gold coin will be five rupees, and an order has been sent to England for a supply

Some literary adventurers of Calcutta who profess to have dived deep into antiquity, are trumpeting out a new theory that Krishna was identical with Christ so Vyasa was a notorious pilferer according to these sages of the nineteenth century

Sir A Lyall, K C B, and Sir Stewart Bayley, K C S I, Resident of Hyderabad, leave Bombay for England in the mid steamer of the 20th instant It is expected that Mr W B Jones will act for Sir Stewart as Resident at the Nizam's Court

The *Tribune*, of Lahore, says that Kazi Syed Mahomed Hussein has, out of regard to the feelings of the Hindoos, asked his co-religionists to refrain from slaughtering cows We highly appreciate the largeness of heart of the Kazi, *though it remains* to be seen how the appeal will be responded to, by the Mahomedan community

The judgment against Babu Sreenath Gupta, a Deputy Magistrate, who had been tried and sentenced to six months imprisonment by the Magistrate of Midnah, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide was on appeal, reversed by the Sessions Judge, as being based upon insufficient evidence

The increase of drunkenness among Sailors and other classes of people has been, for some days past, engaging the attention of the public of Calcutta, and an agitation is on foot to move the Government to prohibit the retail in liquors on Sundays, when those addicted to *this pernicious* practice take to excess in drinking This is a movement in the right direction

We (the *Indian Agriculturist*) learn from several vernacular journals that by watering plants with water in which sulphate of iron has been dissolved, most extraordinary results are obtained, beans, for instance will grow to double their size and acquire much better taste, the same is the case with pears and other fruit Water kept in a tub with a quantity of old nails in it may also be used for watering with good effect

It is said to be grand doings at Benares on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to that city in November The principal thoroughfares in the city are to be metalled, and the illuminations by the Municipality, and the Maharajah has undertaken to arrange for a procession of boats on the Ganges On the evening of the second day the Viceroy will entertain the Vuzeegul party and the citizens at a banquet, after which there will be a display of fireworks

Sir Grant Worsley is reported to have said recently that the Native Indian Cavalry are infinitely superior to the Russian Cossacks He believes that they are more intelligent and better men, better mounted, and more numerous than better horses Should England be engaged in a great European war she could easily spare 10,000 of these troops from her Indian Army *the number of Native Infantry* that could be drawn from India in such a case, is practically unlimited He considers that they have as good fighting qualities as European soldiers, and are better marchers

The Madras *Standard* learns from Hyderabad that public health is just now in a bad way there cholera has made its appearance and cases are reported in the city, some of which proved fatal The troops stationed in the cantonment have been prevented from entering the city The cholera is even annually travelling southwards The epidemic lately made its appearance in Bellary and the towns south of it were also reported in Bombay and the districts adjoining it It has since travelled as far as Hyderabad The Madras presidency has for some time been free from this epidemic

The Pioneer learns *that the census returns* show a grand total of population for all India of 253 000,000 Figures amounting to 218,000,000 can be compared with previous censuses, and show an increase of 12 per cent. But in some provinces apparent large increases may be due to the inaccuracy of previous enumerations Provincial totals are—Bengal, 68,800,000, Assam, 4,800,000, Madras 30,500,000, Bombay, 13,900,000, ditto Native States, 6,900,000, Sindh, 2,100,000, North West Provinces 32,600,000, ditto Native States 700,000, Oudh, 11,100,000, British Punjab 18,700,000, Native ditto, 3,800,000, Central Provinces, 11,500,000, Berar, 2,600,000, British Burmah, 3,700,000, Mysore, 4,100,000, Rajpootana, 11,000,000, Central India, 9,200,000, Hyderabad, 9,100,000 The total makes males 123,000,000, females 11 8,000

000 The provincial increases per cent as compared with previous census are as follows —Bengal, 10, Assam, 19, Sind, 10, North-West, 6, Oudh, 1, Punjab, 7, Central Provinces, 25, Berar, 20, Burmah 35 The decrease is—Madras, 24 per cent, Bombay, 3, Mysore 17

The Mirror says —Undaunted by the severe illness, which prostrated her last year even before he had settled down to his work, Lord Ripon, whose sense of duty is his predominant feeling, is about to undertake a long journey from the 1st Nov next this Excellency, according to the official programme of his forthcoming tour, will visit in rapid succession Delhi, Agra, Muttra, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, Ajmere, Chittore, and Baroda, arriving at Calcutta on the 2nd December next It is also said that he projects a short trip to British Burmah This Viceregal progress will enable Lord Ripon to judge of the condition of the country and people from personal observation, and it would not be unlikely, if the report of His Excellency's early retirement from the Viceroyalty were not well founded as truth Up to this time he did not possess much the public confidence in his good intentions and acumen of character The local knowledge, which his contemplated tour will enable him to acquire, should as we hope, free him from official influences which generally overrule the opening career of most Viceroys, and help him to administer the Government more according to his own judgment and in the interests of the people

The Bharat—We are warning all lovers of the country to be first by the ears in order to prevent the covetous designs of the insatiable ambition of Russia on our land and the material as well as intellectual blessings of the people Even better classes are not visibly treated as they ought to be by the powers in power Looked upon as enemy cattle We must therefore search out a hold for the post of a judicial officer in Calcutta in order to punish the officers with the strong whip he uses for them, who, by the way, had probably never seen even a horse, did not *salaam* to him We all know the case of a magistrate who had a native pleader for one of his counsel in his own court house and on his head, the latter of insults to a native, and this because he considered the latter guilty of contempt of court These are not isolated cases there are examples of what powers has before and are done now A fit for the high authority placed upon the native by the rule in general, such as bearing them to death and being hanged in the space of three years for it—this law is still in force, and not once only! These matter unfortunately not well enough known in this country A slight pause for Lord Lytton's "Police Bill" will convey a slight idea of what is every day done by officials all over towards civil officials and others in the name of the people of the United Kingdom All these in the service—all the Indian writers the staunch Anglo-s—who are daily crying out about the honour of England in connection with the slaughter of unarmed and unaggressive Afghans and Zulus"

Local and Provincial

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS —The next Criminal Sessions for the Bangalore District will be held at Bangalore on Monday the 19th instant and following days

AMALGAMATION OF FORESTS —We hear that it is in contemplation to revise the rules relating to the forests in Mysore and to amalgamate the District and the State Forests

THE PETTAH MUNICIPALITY —Some of the main roads and streets in the Pettah are undergoing repairs, and at the same time we are glad to note that the much neglect bund of the *Dharmambudhi* Tank has also received attention

IMPRESSMENT —It having come to the notice of the Dewan that country carts and bullocks are impressed for public service by Kotwals and such others, we hear, that orders will shortly be issued prohibiting the practice

A PARSI CONVERT —A certain woman of Kankrahally having complained against the Amildar of that Taluq, Mr Ricketts found, on personally inquiring into the matter, that the complaint was a false one and made at the instigation of some malicious interlopers

INDIGO CULTIVATION IN MYSORE —It is a matter for congratulation that an enterprising native gentleman who owns extensive lands under Sulekere Tank, in the Nagar Division, has introduced indigo plantation into it on a pretty large scale According to the correspondent of the *Daily Post*, in Jogo lands fair to be remunerable adition to the commercial products of Mysore

THE DASARA HOLIDAYS —The following Notification appears in the *Mysore Gazette* of Saturday last —With the approval of the Resident, the Officiating Chief Judge directs that the Civil Judge's Court in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore shall be closed for the Dasara holidays, from the 20th instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive

A CORRECTION —In our last issue, we extracted a paragraph from the local *Daily Post* announcing the dismissal from the Mysore Stud Service, of Ameen Rao Chief Assistant to the Conservator of Forests It was then stated that Ameen Rao was connected with Dewan Purnaiya's family We are now credibly informed that he is in no way connected with that family

SCHOLARSHIPS We are glad to learn that the Local Government has opened three scholarships of Rs 10 each, for the encouragement of such of our young men as have an aptitude for the study of Agriculture We learn that the Scholarship in Bukkum nah of Honganhally, has been promoted out of these scholarships The young man has *not* been *selected* as has been stated in one of the local papers joined the Agricultural school at Madras

PENSIONISTS IN ACTIVE GOVERNMENT SERVICE —The local *Daily Post* of the 6th instant says —"It has become the fashion in recent years in this Province to employ men after they have earned a pension by length of service in posts which should legitimately fall to individuals already in active Government employ The men thus ignored have good reason for complaining that their claims have been overlooked Witness the case of Mr V L Bride, who after lately earning a pension from the Mysore Government has just been re-employed under the British Administration as Sub-Registrar of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, there are other instances to show that this practice is still being indulged in spite of its unjustness when viewed with reference to the claims of men who have many more years to serve before they can secure a pension Take for example, the case of Mr Soubba Rao, a pensioned employé of Shenbaga in the Maharajah's Palace at Mysore His subordinate was, before securing his present appointment, employed as Head Accountant in the Deputy Accountant General's office at this Station, on returning from which post he was awarded a pension by the British Government, which he now receives in addition to his salary of Shenbaga, the latter allowance being paid by the Maharajah's Government The case of Mr Ramiah Naidoo is another instance in point Pensioned originally as an Assistant Commissioner, he was subsequently, in spite of this fact, re-employed by the Mysore Government in the capacity of Sub Registrar for the Bangalore Cantonment on a salary of Rs 70 per mensem, and when the changes inaugurated by the resolution of the Province were introduced, Mr Ramiah Naidoo was appointed to the then new created post of Vice-President of the Pettah Municipality, which carried with it a salary of Rs 100 per mensem The same objectionable practice appears to have prevailed in the Mysore Medical Department For example, Honorary Surgeon Pereira was, when retired on the pension of his grade by the British Government on the occurrence of the abolition, retained by the Maharajah's Government for employment at the Bowring Civil Hospital on a salary of Rs 300 per mensem which allowance he now draws in addition to his pension as a supernumerary Apothecary of the Mulraj Medical Establishment In Mr Pereira's case, however, his merits and experience justify his selection"

One contemporary is right, but he should make no exceptions If those, who have grown hoary in the public service and have made a decent fortune, tenaciously cling to their posts, when are our educated young men, who are daily increasing in numbers, and who are struggling hard for a livelihood, knocking at the door of this official and that, to come to the front" The fact that Government takes into its service the very men whom it has transferred to the pension list, plainly shows that such men are still competent for the public service, and that the Government was unwise in dispensing with their service and swelling the pension list But when the Government compels public servants to retire on the ground of their incapacity for further service, it should never re-entertain them on pension to the utter disappointment and discouragement of our young men who are qualified for public service, by their education and character

PAPER AND PAPER MAKING AS AN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE FOR SOUTHERN INDIA

The subjoined excellent little essay on paper and paper-making as an industrial enterprise for India will be read with great interest and advantage by all those who would wish to see the industrial arts in India in a more flourishing condition than they are at present The essay is from the pen of Mr V Krishnama Chari the Curator of the Government Book Depot, Madras who comes in every way qualified to the task which he has so well accomplished The following is the essay —

The recent famine directed great attention to the fact that India is almost exclusively an agricultural country that the millions of its inhabitants have to depend mainly on the cultivation of the soil for the means of obtaining a livelihood and that but very few of the people are engaged in manufactures It has been demonstrated by the establishment of cotton factories in India during the last twenty years that there is a wide field for such industrial enterprises that the lower classes of natives are very apt to learn how to manage machinery and that they can be easily trained into good practical factory hands The extension of cotton mills has been so rapid that Manchester has taken alarm and is somewhat angry at the competition she has now to contend with But when we come to look into this matter closely we find that a mere fraction of the people are thus employed, and that there is room in abundance for the introduction of other industries, if the people are to be lifted out of the slough of despond in which they have fallen through no fault of their own The reproach that the country is not thoroughly opened up has been, in a great measure removed by the construction of railways roads and canals throughout the country What is now wanted to see the prosperity of the empire is the establishment of new industries which will afford a constant employment to large masses of the population Up to this time we have been entirely dependent upon England and Europe for our steam engines for our mills and for machinery of all kinds This fact surely shows that there is some lack of enterprise amongst us, particularly when we bear in mind that iron ore of the very best description is found in great masses in very many parts of the country, and that coal is equally abundant in Bengal and one or two other districts Though we are not given to prophesying, we venture to believe that the day is not far distant when the iron ores of Madras will be taken to the coalfield of Bengal for the purpose of being melted, or that the coal from Bengal will be brought down to ores in Madras Were such an industry started, every element of success would be at hand Ore in abundance, coal not too expensive, an inexhaustible demand for the manufactured article and cheap labour To start a paper-mill but a comparatively small capital would be needed, and *the demand for paper is* continually growing in India This is the immediate subject of this article, and it is one that demands a somewhat greater attention than it has as yet received It also demands a far better head and abler hand than ours to do justice to it

Before the introduction of printing, the people of this country were in a state of something like moral destitution, for, although various manuscripts existed, yet the expense and trouble of obtaining them was so great that few would possess them in any quantities except sovereign princes and the Brahmin priests, or the reading classes, patronised by the state "The intellectual power of the country" in the words of a modern writer on the printing press, "was completely undisciplined, there was no such thing as a combination of moral power, the experience of one age was not woven into the fabric of another, in short, the intelligence of the nation was a rope of sand" Now how wonderful is the contrast between this picture of the age which preceded the introduction of printing presses into this country and the altered state of things which has been brought about by the noble art of printing All the knowledge and even the recondite learning of the past is now freely published and given to our friends and our foes in every region of the globe and the call for printed matter is daily augmenting Some idea of the greatness of that demand may be formed by glancing over the list of all sorts of publications in Madras which appears periodically in the columns of the *Fort St George Gazette* From the last published lists we observe that over one thousands works, either new or old, were published during the last official year Many of these consisted of issues numbering thousands of copies For school books there is an enormous demand and some of those works which have received the imprimatur of the Educational Department have been produced by tens of thousands The amount of paper required for these publications is, as we have said, very great But paper is required not for books only but for newspapers and periodicals, tracts and phamphlets, works in series and light literature The quantity and value of the paper consumed in this form is far larger than many persons imagine But leaving books and papers, &c, out of the reckoning, we have still to consider the quantity required yearly by the Government Nearly every one of the one hundred thousand officials employed by Government writes letters or reports to his superiors daily Not a single work can be undertaken or carried out in the remotest corner of the Presidency before a mass of correspondence has been accumulated, and quires of paper covered with inkmarks Take again the quantity required for the publication of the *Fort St George Gazette* and for that of each one of the district gazettes Look also at the quantity used for forms of every description in every department of the state Then the railways are not chary in the use of paper, and our mercantile houses, banks, shopkeepers, all spend considerable sums on paper Next there remains to be added the enormous and annually increasing consumption of paper in our Schools, Colleges and Universities, by foreign Christian Missions and by our system of public examinations, into the details of which we have neither space nor inclination to enter here In short we cannot adequately estimate the exact value of the convenience which both the governing body and the governed, and both the rich and middle classes in India enjoy by being enabled to transmit their ideas, be they good bad or indifferent, on such an article as paper to any part of the empire and even beyond its limits Considering the prodigious power of the press, and how they are developed at the time, it is to us passing strange that an article in such very great demand should be imported instead of being made in the country But we can, perhaps obtain a better idea of our sagaciousness by looking at the trade returns of the country Well we find on turning to the *mass of figures* that we import books and printed matter weighing 8,000 cwts., and worth eleven and a half lakhs of Rupees, we also import annually over 50 000 cwts of printing paper, worth twelve and a half lakhs of Rupees, our writing paper and envelopes cost us over fourteen lakhs, while of other kinds of paper we import 10,000 cwts., worth five lakhs of Rupees, and of pasteboard and millboard the quantity received is 3,401 cwts., worth about Rs 29,600 The total value of what we have just specified is Rs 43,29,600, or something approaching to half a million sterling

Is there any real necessity for India thus to show her dependence upon Europe for paper? *We are inclined to think there is not* Most of our Indian readers are aware probably that we have in this very town of Madras places where a coarse description of paper is *made* Paper-making as a craft like many other trades and there is no great art required by those who follow the occupation What is required is the material out of which it is made—that we have in abundance Cotton rags are to be had in large quantities in every town in Southern India, and the collection of the same might easily be carried out at a very inexpensive rate Once let it be known that a certain price per pound will be paid to any one bringing cotton rags to the mill, not only should we have a brigade of rag-gatherers in Madras but in every town of South India The supply would be fully equal to the demand for a long time to come Even were the supply to turn out difficult, that would not be a very serious affair for cotton is grown largely in South India, and any quantity of refuse and low class cotton may be had by the paper maker at prices lower than manufacturers have to pay for first class rags in Europe Moreover, we have read from time to time that in this country there are *various vegetable productions which might* be converted into paper, We already have paper made out of bamboo, which though it may not be a *first class article, is still quite good enough* for many purposes for which paper is required The great difficulty that any one would encounter, if determined to start a paper-mill in Madras, would be not a lack of material out of which to make the paper, but the selection of practical workmen in Europe In the first instance thoroughly competent workmen would have to be got from thence, but in a short time natives might easily be trained to pick up the mysteries of the trade had they a teacher apt and willing to impart to them its intricacies If paper-making is to succeed in Madras, it must be undertaken by individuals and not by a company For some inscrutable reason most joint stock companies floated in this Presidency have come to an untimely end, and caused loss to their supporters The promoters, secretaries &c, generally succeed in getting hold of the lion's share of the loaves and fishes If any enterprising man were to open a paper mill in Madras he would not, we imagine, have much difficulty in securing the contract for supplying Government with paper, and if he secured that, his fortune would be assured Native gentlemen have started cotton mills, we trust *some of them will be induced to open* paper-mills

Here some one will interrupt us with the remark, not unfrequent out here, that the Indian Government would have greatly profited themselves and the people by starting paper mills of their own in this country, that there would be nothing inconsistent in undertaking such manufacture, if it is right to construct State railways and retain the exclusive privilege of manufacturing salt, and the monopoli of the opium and abkarry sales But the interference of Government in any speculation should be the exception rather than the rule In ordinary cases a wise Government should encourage rather than compete with the spirit of the capitalists, and nothing can be more ruinous to this country than the present degrading state of dependence on Government for everything Our countrymen must soon learn to imbibe the daring *spirit of the British capitalists* and venture on a voyage of speculative discovery without waiting *to receive from the Government its passe-avant* Nay, it has become a maxim in political economy that, in pursuit of small objects, a government is practically incompetent to move with the activity and nimbleness of private speculators. But whether paper-mills be eventually opened by high minded and daring spirit of individual native capitalists or by one well constituted company, or by a series of disjointed companies on the limited liability system, or by the Government itself, we trust that our readers of all politics will cordially join with us in thinking that the time has come for starting and developing freely scientifically and effectually, manufactories for the production of Indian paper The work needs nothing but good and gallant hearts, and we wish some young men, with brains as well as a little capital, would be induced to take such manufactures, instead of all rushing to Government employment or the law

In conclusion, we hope we do not weary out the reader by repeating that this country contains untold resources, yet undeveloped, and it is a sign of the advancement of the times *that the Government of India has abandoned* the traditional policy of discountenancing private enterprise and has adopted a liberal and enlightened course consistent with the spirit of the age With the revival of trade and communications, the introduction of industries *under careful management and control, might* yet make India what it once was, a great manufacturing country The enlightened selfishness of Manchester might contemplate the growing manufacturing industry out here with extreme disfavour But in this as in other countries the era of progress, when once set in motion, is destined to travel over extensive ground bringing with it an increase to national contentment and a continual sunshine of prosperity

General Summary

MADRAS

SUICIDE ON THE RAILWAY LINE —On Saturday last a third class railway passenger who left the Gooty station for Arkonam put an end to his life by placing his neck over the rails near the Nuggery station, Madras Railway Company passes the passenger got down at the Nuggery station and, proceeding to some distance from the station house, lay on the rails The train passed over him and nothing was known of the accident till the coolie discovered the body on reporting the occurrence to the station authorities who telegraphed to the Tripathy station *An inquest was held on the body and a verdict* of suicide was recorded The deceased's railway ticket was found on his person It is said that owing to a family dispute, the deceased left Gooty for Arkonam

THE MADRAS CENSUS OFFICE —The work of tabulating the Madras census will it is said, be completed by the end of November next, and consequently the services of several of the tabulators will be dispensed with shortly About 50 hands will be kept on for testing the census returns

PACKET BOX —The post office authorities have put in a packet box at the General Post office Broadway In the receptacle it is intended that all book packets which owing to the favorable rates of postage are now despatched in pretty large numbers, should be dropped —*Star and*

ARMS AND AMMUNITION —The Magistrate of the Chingleput district lately wrote to Government to know in connection with the working of the Arms act what is to be done in the case of the powder kept by the persons or watchmen of pagodas for the purpose of loading and firing what are called "salutes" These are bell mouthed pieces of iron fixed into a stout beam of wood They are at festivals crammed to the muzzle with gunpowder and used during the progress of the feast As weapons of offence they are useless and are really a kind of firework, dangerous only to those who *use them* The gunpowder employed, however, is of the ordinary kind used for sporting purposes, and comparatively large quantities of it are kept in stock in the temples, in some of which the firing of salutes is of daily occurrence In the circumstances the priests or watchmen of pagodas may be permitted to keep gunpowder, for the purposes aforesaid, without a license, provided they purchase from licensed dealers —*Standard*

BOMBAY

COMBINATION OF NATIVE MERCHANTS AGAINST STEAMSHIP OWNERS —We are glad that once in their life the native dealers have shown themselves capable of a combination to meet the unscrupulous demands of the English steamer-owners Before 1879 the rates of freight were between 20 to 30 shillings a ton But in that year all the agents of the principal steamer lines from England to Bombay combined together and increased the rates to 50 shillings per ton This increase, even would not satisfy the proprietary of the steamer-owners of making money fast, and they increased the rate to 60 shillings per ton This rate was more than what the native dealers could pay, and they have entered into a combination among themselves and arranged with the Inch line of steamers to run fortnightly steamers to Bombay for one year, charging freight at 30 shillings per ton They have further as a surety of their good faith deposited a lakh of rupees in Government paper *and have guaranteed a certain amount* of freight Any person of the combination who fails to have all his goods sent out by this line is to pay a fine of rupees one thousand and one We hope the combination will continue long enough to give the English steamer-owners a good lesson which they richly deserve —*India Prakasa*

HIGHHANDED ABUSE OF JUSTICE

The *Times of India* —At the present moment there is an Umra Jail under sentence of five years rigorous imprisonment an individual who is not only believed to be innocent by the whole native community, but whose case having attracted general attention, has enlisted at least three judges Messrs Coghlan, Inverarity and Aston to think it not improbable that justice may have miscarried The prisoner in question, Jadhowrao Harishchandra was a well known Vakeel of the Political Agent's Court at Jeypur, and a man of wealth and position In 1876 he brought an action against Sumat Wala, a moneylender client to recover the sum of Rs 501, which had been agreed to in a document dated 14th August, 1871 in which was to be put in the event of certain legal services which were only fulfilled in 1876 The document was signed by one Wesh inker who held a power of attorney for Sumat and who proved his own handwriting at the trial The case came on before M Ishwarlal the *official member of the Jaipur Court* and the money was ordered to Jadhowrao Daji next on Wesh inker one Parish Das applied for a review of the case on the ground that the agreement to be henceforth known as R was a forgery The new case after considerable delay and attempts at compromise on behalf of the complainant came on on the 27th August 1877 and on examining the different documents put in it was discovered that one letter supporting the agreement which was marked B M was written on paper watermarked '1873,' though dated 1872 This letter was written by one Mahomed, who eventually confessed to the fact on declared it to be a forgery Among the other important documents was Jadhowrao's Letter Book in which went to show that he had written certain letters to Sumat Wala *asking as to see the said letters be called* on Sumat to produce and which for Sumat was contended to exist These entries were said Mr Candy never shown the case by counsel on either side apparently quite inconsistent with the other documents which were admitted and proved In Court was contended that A and B M and all the other documents supporting it were forgeries and all the issues on the defence rejected He found Jadhowrao guilty of fifteen different cases in connection with fifteen different documents For the first offence he gave him rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs 5 00 Under each of the next five offences he gave him seven months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 2000 or in all two years and a half imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand rupees For each of the next nine offences he gave him two months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1000, or in all eighteen months imprisonment and a fine of nine thousand rupees Consequently the total sentence amounts to five years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of twenty-four thousand rupees We have been credibly informed that Jadhowrao is in possession of documents which if produced in Court would completely establish his innocence and we therefore call the attention of Mr Aston to the case The Government as it should be remembered are not asked to release Jadhowrao but merely to submit his case for the opinion of an independent judge, and now that the impression of his imprisonment is so general in native circles, we think the Government would do well to order immediate investigation

PUNJAB

CHOLERA AT JULLUNDER —Up to the 28th of August the number of deaths from the recent outbreak of cholera in the Jullundur city was close upon 250, while upwards of 100, more deaths have occurred in the surrounding district

UMRITSUR JAIL —Owing to the unsafe condition of the Umritsur Jail from floods the prisoners are about to be moved into camp Very heavy rain fell at Umritsur on Saturday and Sunday last and a large number of houses in the city came down —*Pioneer*

COW SLAUGHTER —Rajah Siva Prasad, C S I, has abandoned for the present, we are glad to learn, his intention of going to England, on a mission in the interest of cows So long as the present ill feeling exists between Hindu and Mahomedans, as regards cow slaughter, such mission to say the least would be very ill advised

THE VICEROY'S PROPOSED VISIT TO BENARES —There are to be grand doings at Benares on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to that city in November The principal thoroughfares in the city Cantonments are to be illuminated nightly by the Municipality, and the Maharajah has undertaken to arrange for a procession of boats on the Ganges On the evening of the second day the Maharajah will entertain the Viceregal party and the station at a banquet, after which there will be a display of fireworks In the afternoon the party will proceed on a picnic to the Buddhist ruins at Sarnath which will be lighted up in the evening, and the other chief places of interest in the neighbourhood will be visited It is quite possible that *Lord Ripon will accept the Maharajah's* invitation for a day's tiger shooting in the preserves at Chakia The Maharajah has placed his palaces at Secrole at the disposal of the Marquis and Mrs Ripon and the other members of the party, while the Ex Princess remain at Benares Her movements likely however, that the Viceroy and Lady Ripon will reside with Mr C A Dimell the Commissioner of the Division who will have returned to Benares by that time —*Herald*

HONGKONG

AN ALLEGED INFANTICIDE —A most remarkable case has come to light during amongst the Chinese in the Colony It seems that by the law a Chinese who kills his infant parent and is taken before the Magistrate, may be punished by imprisonment for life, or by death It is said that in Canton a woman took her son before the Nanhoi Magistrate, complained of his ill treatment of her and he would most likely kill her and entreated the Magistrate to put him to death The Magistrate acted as requested to comply with her request Believing there was something suspicious about the affair he told the woman that he will consent to her request provided she brought a chair to the Court the following day This she did A enquiry into the matter was instituted by the Magistrate the result of which was that it was discovered that a monk belonging to the Wutsuchi monastery had purchased the coffin for her son being a particular of his and between we and the son some quarrel had occurred On discovering this it is said that the Magistrate ordered the monk to be killed, and buried him alive Whatever germ of truth there may be in this sickening story a proclamation has been issued forbidding women from frequenting this monastery for the purposes of worship

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"ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಖರೀದಿಯವಿವರ.

ಕೈಪಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ—

ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ... ೧೨—೦—೦

ಅರ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ—ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿ

ಕಛೇರಿ ... ೬—೦—೦

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ತಿಂಗಳು ... ಕಛೇರಿ ... ೦—೮—೦

ಪ್ರತಿ ... ಕಛೇರಿ ... ೦—೧—೦

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ... ಕಛೇರಿ ... ೦—೩—೦

ಟಪಾ—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗಾದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಟಪಾಸು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೊರಗಿನವರಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಜಾಹೀರಾತು ದರ.

ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ... ಕಛೇರಿ ... ೦—೨—೦

ಪಕ್ಷ ಎಕ್ಕೆ ... ಕಛೇರಿ ... ೧—೦—೦

NOTICE TO SUBSCIBERS

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳಾದ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಿಮ್ಮೊಡನೆಯೇ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸೂಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ —

೧ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರನಾಗಿರುವ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರನಾಗಲಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಸಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥವರು ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರು ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಚೆಯವರು ಬಂದು ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅಥವಾ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೨ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಲುಪದೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಹೊಣೆಯು ಕಛೇರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

೩ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಮನಿ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಥವಾ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಕೆಯೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೪ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದು ಸೇರಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಛೇರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹಣವು ಸೇರಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಕೆಯೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೫ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೬ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಚಂದಾ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೭ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಚಂದಾ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೮ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಚಂದಾ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಚಂದಾ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೧೦ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಚಂದಾ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ಇದರಿಂದ ವಿಜಯವಲ್ಲಭಪುರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರಾಜಾಜ್ಞೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ ಆಫೀಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ,—

ಕನ್ನಡಟೈಪಾಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು.

ಕಾದಂಬರಿ	೧—೪—೦	
ಶುಕಸಪ್ತತಿ	೦—೧೨—೦	
ಭೂಪತ್ರ (ಪಟ್ಟಣಾಕಾರ)	೦—೩—೦	
ಪಾಶುಪತಾಸ್ತ್ರಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮಹಾನಾಟಕ	೦—೪—೦	
ಬಾಲರಾಮಾಯಣ	೦—೪—೦	
ಶಿವಲೀಲೆ	೦—೧೪—೦	
ಶಿವಾಪರಾಧಕ್ಷಮಾಪಣ	೦—೩—೦	

ಕನ್ನಡಟೈಪಾಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು.

ಸುಭಾಷಿತರತ್ನಭಾಂಡಾಗಾರ	೦—೮—೦
ಕಥಾಸರಿತ್ಸಾಗರ	೦—೪—೦
ಬೃಹತ್ಕಥಾಮಂಜರಿ	೦—೩—೬
ಮಾಘಕಾವ್ಯ	೦—೨—೦
ಭಾಮಿನೀವಿಲಾಸ	೦—೨—೦
ಅಭಿಜ್ಞಾನಶಾಕುಂತಲ	೦—೨—೦
ಮೃಚ್ಛಕಟಿಕ	೦—೨—೦
ಮಾಲತೀಮಾಧವ	೦—೨—೦
ಕಾವ್ಯಾದರ್ಶ	೦—೨—೦
ಪಾರಾಶರ	೦—೨—೦
ಹರಿವಂಶ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಭಾಗ	೧—೦—೦
ಶ್ಲೋಕವಿಂಶತಿ	೦—೨—೦
ಶಿಶುಪಾಲವಧ	೦—೧೨—೦
ಕಿರಾತಾರ್ಜುನೀಯ	೦—೧೨—೦
ಕಾದಂಬರಿ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾಗ	೦—೧೨—೦
ಹರ್ಷಚರಿತ	೦—೧೨—೦
ಕಾವ್ಯಾದರ್ಶ ಮೂಲ	೦—೪—೦
ಕಾವ್ಯಾದರ್ಶ ಟೀಕಾಸಹಿತ	೦—೮—೦
ಕಾವ್ಯಪ್ರಕಾಶ	೦—೮—೦
ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದರ್ಪಣ	೦—೮—೦
ಕುವಲಯಾನಂದ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಮಣಿದರ್ಪಣ	೦—೮—೦
ಶಬ್ದರತ್ನಾಕರ	೦—೮—೦
ಶಬ್ದಮಂಜರಿ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಕೌಸ್ತುಭ	೦—೮—೦
ಶಬ್ದಚಂದ್ರಿಕೆ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ	೦—೮—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಉತ್ತರಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪ್ರಥಮಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ತೃತೀಯಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಚತುರ್ಥಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪಂಚಮಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಷಷ್ಠಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಸಪ್ತಮಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಅಷ್ಟಮಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ನವಮಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ದಶಮಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕಾದಶಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ದ್ವಾದಶಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ತ್ರಯೋದಶಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಚತುರ್ದಶಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪಂಚದಶಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಷೋಡಶಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಸಪ್ತದಶಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಅಷ್ಟಾದಶಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕೋನವಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ವಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕವಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ದ್ವಾವಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ತ್ರಯೋವಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಚತುರ್ವಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪಂಚವಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಷಡ್ವಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಸಪ್ತವಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಅಷ್ಟಾವಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕೋನತ್ರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ತ್ರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕತ್ರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ದ್ವಾತ್ರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ತ್ರಯಸ್ತ್ರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಚತುಸ್ತ್ರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪಂಚತ್ರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಷಡ್ತ್ರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಸಪ್ತತ್ರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಅಷ್ಟತ್ರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕೋನಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ದ್ವಾಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ತ್ರಯಶ್ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಚತುಶ್ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪಂಚಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಷಟ್ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಸಪ್ತಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಅಷ್ಟಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕೋನಪಂಚಾಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪಂಚಾಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕಪಂಚಾಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ದ್ವಾಪಂಚಾಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ತ್ರಯಃಪಂಚಾಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಚತುಃಪಂಚಾಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪಂಚಪಂಚಾಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಷಟ್ಪಂಚಾಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಸಪ್ತಪಂಚಾಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಅಷ್ಟಪಂಚಾಶತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕೋನಷಷ್ಟಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಷಷ್ಟಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕಷಷ್ಟಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ದ್ವಾಷಷ್ಟಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ತ್ರಯಃಷಷ್ಟಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಚತುಃಷಷ್ಟಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪಂಚಷಷ್ಟಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಷಟ್ಷಷ್ಟಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಸಪ್ತಷಷ್ಟಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಅಷ್ಟಷಷ್ಟಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕೋನಸಪ್ತತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಸಪ್ತತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕಸಪ್ತತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ದ್ವಾಸಪ್ತತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ತ್ರಯಃಸಪ್ತತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಚತುಃಸಪ್ತತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪಂಚಸಪ್ತತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಷಟ್ಸಪ್ತತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಸಪ್ತಸಪ್ತತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಅಷ್ಟಸಪ್ತತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕೋನಾಶೀತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಅಶೀತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕಾಶೀತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ದ್ವಾಶೀತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ತ್ರಯಃಶೀತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಚತುಃಶೀತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪಂಚಶೀತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಷಟ್ಶೀತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಸಪ್ತಶೀತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಅಷ್ಟಶೀತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕೋನನವತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ನವತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕನವತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ದ್ವಾನವತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ತ್ರಯಃನವತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಚತುಃನವತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಪಂಚನವತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಷಟ್ನವತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಸಪ್ತನವತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಅಷ್ಟನವತಿಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಏಕೋನಶತಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦
ಶಬ್ದಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದಿ ಶತಭಾಗ	೦—೪—೦

ಹಿಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು.

ಸೂಚನೆ—ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು ಕಿಳಿದು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮುಗಿದು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಮೊದಲು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು.

ಮೂರು ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪೈಸೆಯಂತೆ ಚಂದಾ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಂದಾ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಮನಿ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಕೆಯೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಲುಪದೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಹೊಣೆಯು ಕಛೇರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದು ಸೇರಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಛೇರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹಣವು ಸೇರಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಕೆಯೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಚಂದಾ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಬರೆಯದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಕಾಗದ

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1881

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS IN INDIA.

వ్యవసాయ సంస్కరణలు.

ఈ రాజ్యాలో ప్రజలలోనికి వ్యవసాయం అభివృద్ధిలోనికి రావలెనని అనేకులు ఆలోచనలు చేస్తూ వచ్చినట్లు మనకు తెలిసియున్నది. ఈ విషయమై ఇంగ్లీషు పత్రికలలోను, దేశీయుల పత్రికలలోను అనేక వ్యాసములు ప్రకటింపబడినవి. ఆ వ్యాసములలో ఈ కార్యమును సాధించుటకు అనేక ఉపాయములు సూచింపబడినవి. ఆ ఉపాయములలో కొన్ని ఉపాయములు ఆచరణలోనికి వచ్చినవి. ఆ ఉపాయములు ఎంతవరకు ఫలించినవో మనకు తెలియదు. ఈ విషయమై ఇటీవల ఒక ఆంగ్లేయుడు ఒక వ్యాసమును వ్రాసి ప్రకటించినాడు. ఆ వ్యాసమునందలి ముఖ్యాంశములు క్రింద ఇవ్వబడుచున్నవి. ఆ వ్యాసకర్త ఈ విధముగా వ్రాసినాడు:—

"వ్యవసాయమును వృద్ధిపరచుటకు, మన దేశస్థులలో వ్యవసాయ విద్యను వ్యాపింపచేయుటకు ఈ ప్రయత్నములు చాలా ఆవశ్యకములైనవి. ప్రపంచమునకు ఆహారమును సమకూర్చుటలో భారతదేశమునకు ఒక ముఖ్యమైన స్థానము కలదు. ఇంతవరకు ఈ దేశమునకు ఆహారమును సమకూర్చుటలో ఇతర దేశములకు ఈ దేశమునకు ఉన్న సంబంధము ఎంతో ప్రాముఖ్యమైనది. ఈ దేశమునకు ఇతర దేశములకు మధ్య

Lord Lawrence —పాఠక మహాశయులకు లార్డ్ లారెన్స్ పాఠేయవారి మృత్యువార్త లార్డ్ లారెన్స్ పాఠేయరవారు ఈ నెలయొక్క మొదటివారంలో ఆరోగ్యవంతులై యుండి మృత్యువశులైరి. ఈయన ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునకు ప్రధానమంత్రిగా నుండిన కాలమున ఇండియా దేశమునకు వైస్రాయిగా నుండిరి. ఈయన మృతినొందిన వార్తను విని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునందలి ప్రజలు మిగుల దుఃఖించిరి. ఈయన మృతినొందిన వార్తను విని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునందలి ప్రజలు మిగుల దుఃఖించిరి. ఈయన మృతినొందిన వార్తను విని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునందలి ప్రజలు మిగుల దుఃఖించిరి.

The Prime Minister of Jeypore —జయపురసంస్థానపు ప్రధానమంత్రియగు శ్రీమాన్ వి. కృష్ణమాచార్యులవారు ఈ నెల 1 వ తేదీని మరణించిరి. ఈయన మృతినొందిన వార్తను విని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునందలి ప్రజలు మిగుల దుఃఖించిరి. ఈయన మృతినొందిన వార్తను విని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునందలి ప్రజలు మిగుల దుఃఖించిరి.

A sentence quashed —కుండ్లా నివాసియైన ఒక వ్యక్తి మీద మేజిస్ట్రేటుగారు విధించిన శిక్షను రద్దుచేయుమని ఈ సంవత్సరపు మార్చి నెలలో మైసూరు హైకోర్టువారికి అర్జీ పెట్టుకొనగా, వారు ఆ అర్జీని అంగీకరించి, ఆ శిక్షను రద్దుచేసిరి. ఈ వ్యక్తి మీద ఆరోపణ ఏమనగా, ఇతడు తన పొలములో పండిన పంటను ఇతరులకు తెలియకుండా దొంగిలించి అమ్మివేసెనని ఆరోపణ. ఈ ఆరోపణ రుజువు కాకపోవడమువలన ఇతడు విడుదలయ్యెను.

A beautiful Khazi —శ్రీరంగపట్టణపు ఖాజీగారి కుమార్తె అయిన బీబీ ఫాతిమా అనునామె ఈ సంవత్సరపు ఆగస్టు 15 వ తేదీని మరణించెను. ఈమె మరణించిన వార్తను విని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునందలి ప్రజలు మిగుల దుఃఖించిరి. ఈమె మరణించిన వార్తను విని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునందలి ప్రజలు మిగుల దుఃఖించిరి. ఈమె మరణించిన వార్తను విని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునందలి ప్రజలు మిగుల దుఃఖించిరి.

Indigo cultivation in Mysore —మైసూరు దేశమునందలి కొన్ని ప్రదేశములలో నీలిమొక్కలు విస్తారముగా పండుచున్నవి. ఈ నీలిమొక్కలనుండి నీలిమందును తయారుచేయుటకు ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునుండి కొందరు ఐరోపీయులు వచ్చియున్నారు. వీరు ఈ నీలిమందును తయారుచేయుటకు ఒక కర్మాగారమును ఏర్పరచుకొనిరి. ఈ కర్మాగారమునకు ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునుండి కొందరు ఐరోపీయులు వచ్చియున్నారు. వీరు ఈ నీలిమందును తయారుచేయుటకు ఒక కర్మాగారమును ఏర్పరచుకొనిరి. ఈ కర్మాగారమునకు ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునుండి కొందరు ఐరోపీయులు వచ్చియున్నారు. వీరు ఈ నీలిమందును తయారుచేయుటకు ఒక కర్మాగారమును ఏర్పరచుకొనిరి.

Joint Companies in Mysore —మైసూరు దేశమునందు ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునుండి కొందరు ఐరోపీయులు వచ్చి ఇక్కడ కొన్ని కంపెనీలను ఏర్పరచుకొనిరి. ఈ కంపెనీలలో ఒకటి కాఫీ కంపెనీ. ఈ కంపెనీ ఏర్పడిన తరువాత ఇక్కడ కాఫీ పండించుటకు ఎక్కువ ప్రయత్నములు జరుగుచున్నవి. ఈ కంపెనీ ఏర్పడిన తరువాత ఇక్కడ కాఫీ పండించుటకు ఎక్కువ ప్రయత్నములు జరుగుచున్నవి. ఈ కంపెనీ ఏర్పడిన తరువాత ఇక్కడ కాఫీ పండించుటకు ఎక్కువ ప్రయత్నములు జరుగుచున్నవి.

A quaint theory —ఒకానొక ఆంగ్లేయ ఓడ ప్రయాణికుడు ఈ దేశపు గుఱ్ఱములను గురించి ఈ క్రింది విధముగా వ్రాసియున్నాడు. ఈ దేశపు గుఱ్ఱములు చాలా బలిష్ఠములుగా నుండును. ఈ దేశపు గుఱ్ఱములు చాలా బలిష్ఠములుగా నుండును. ఈ దేశపు గుఱ్ఱములు చాలా బలిష్ఠములుగా నుండును. ఈ దేశపు గుఱ్ఱములు చాలా బలిష్ఠములుగా నుండును.

A movement in the right direction —ఈ దేశపు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ సంవత్సరపు ఆగస్టు 15 వ తేదీని మరణించిన ఖాజీగారి కుమార్తె అయిన బీబీ ఫాతిమా అనునామె మరణించిన వార్తను విని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునందలి ప్రజలు మిగుల దుఃఖించిరి. ఈమె మరణించిన వార్తను విని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునందలి ప్రజలు మిగుల దుఃఖించిరి. ఈమె మరణించిన వార్తను విని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునందలి ప్రజలు మిగుల దుఃఖించిరి.

Impressments.—మైసూరు దేశమునందు ఇటీవల కొన్ని ప్రదేశములలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు కొందరు మనుష్యులను బలవంతముగా పట్టుకొని పనిచేయించుకొనిరని వార్తలు వచ్చినవి. ఈ వార్తలు నిజమేనా అని మేము విచారించగా, ఈ వార్తలు నిజమేనని తెలిసినది. ఈ వార్తలు నిజమేనని తెలిసినది. ఈ వార్తలు నిజమేనని తెలిసినది.

Royal visit to the Public Offices,—మహారాజా రాజశ్రీ కృష్ణరాజ వడయారవారు, మహారాణీ వాణీవిలాస సన్నిధానంవారు ఈ నెల 1 వ తేదీని ఉదయం 10 గంటలకు ప్రభుత్వపు ఆఫీసులను చూడడానికి వెళ్లిరి. ఈ సందర్భమున ఈ ఆఫీసులలో ఉన్న అధికారులు మహారాజావారికి నజరానాలు సమర్పించిరి. ఈ నజరానాలు సమర్పించిన అధికారులు ఎవరనగా, దివాన్ శేషాద్రి అయ్యరవారు, ఆడిటర్ జనరల్ వెంకటరామయ్యవారు, సెక్రటరీ రంగాచార్యులవారు, ఎక్సైజ్ కమిషనర్ రామచంద్రరావువారు, ఇన్‌స్పెక్టర్ జనరల్ ఆఫ్ పోలీస్ సుబ్బరాయశాస్త్రులవారు, సర్వే సూపరింటెండెంట్ వెంకటరామయ్యవారు, ఫారెస్ట్ కన్సర్వేటర్ రామచంద్రరావువ

NEWS LETTERS
వృత్తాంతావళి.

బళ్ళారి, ఆగష్టు 27వ తేదీ.—

[illegible] ఈ మధ్య ఈ ప్రాంతంలో మంచి వానలు పడ్డవి. ఇప్పుడు ఎక్కడ చూచినా పచ్చని పంటలు కనబడుతున్నవి. ఈ సంవత్సరం పంటలు బాగా పండుతవని రైతులు ఆశపడుతున్నారు. ఈ ప్రాంతంలో ఈ సంవత్సరం ఎక్కువ పత్తి వేసినారు. ఇప్పుడు పత్తి కాయలు పగిలి పత్తి తీయడం మొదలు పెట్టినారు. ఈ పత్తి ఈ ప్రాంతంలో ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు లేకుండా పండుతుంది. ఈ పత్తి

THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT TUNIS

LONDON, 10*th Sept*

It is reported that desperate fighting is going on in Tunis

The Europeans are said to be flying to the shipping, and the Consuls are reported to have asked assistance from their Governments.

LARGE FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR TUNIS

TUNIS, 10*th Sept*

General Logerot has demanded of his Government a further reinforcement of 20 000 men

The French forces advanced yesterday to occupy Susa.

MANCHESTER v LIVERPOOL

LONDON, 10*th Sept*

An influential meeting of Cotton spinners has been held at Manchester which strongly denounced the cotton ring at Liverpool, and resolved to organise the stoppage of mills for one week, and meanwhile abstain from purchasing cotton at Liverpool

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

CAIRO, 11*th Sept*

The Egyptian crisis still continues.

Cherif Pacha hesitates accepting the presidency of Council

The bullion in the treasury has been removed from here to Alexandria

PARIS, 11*th Sept*

The *Republique Francaise*, in an article on the Egyptian crisis, states that an agreement between England and France is the only possible solution of the difficulty

The press, in the discussion of the Egyptian crisis on generally opposes a European occupation of the country, and the Times urges that no other course is possible than Turkish intervention

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS

TUNIS, 11*th Sept*

The French troops have occupied Sousa unopposed

The Arabs have occupied the town of Tebourba, the inhabitants of which fled on their approach

A LONDON THEATRE BURNT

LONDON 12*th Sept*

The Park theatre at Camden Town has been burned down.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS

CAIRO, 12*th sept*

Cherif Pascha has refused to accept the office of President of the Council of Ministers, as he would not submit to the dictation of the military

The mutineers have assumed a threatening attitude

END OF THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

BOMBAY, 14*th Sept*

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times of India*, telegraphs that the crisis is over

Cherif Pacha has formed a Ministry, and the army submits.

LANDSLIP IN SWITZERLAND

LONDON, 13*th Sept.*

Advices from Switzerland state that a terrible landslip has taken place at Elm in Canton Glarus, in which two hundred lives were lost.

BONUSES OFFERED TO INDIAN GOLD MINING OFFICERS.

The leading shareholders of the Indian Gold Mining Companies have subscribed to a fund, to present £ 1,000 to the Manager of the Mine, first producing 500 ounces of gold, and £. 500 to the second Manager of the Mine producing same amount, also £. 500 for distribution among the staff

THE CONTEST IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, 13 *Sept.*

The French camp at Zaghowan has been surrounded by Arabs, and continual fighting is going on

The Arabs have cut the aqueduct, which supplies Tunis with water

ARRIVAL OF TURKISH TROOPS AT TRIPOLI

Five thousand Turkish troops, with three batteries of artillery have landed at Tripoli

PRESIDENT GARFIELD

NEW YORK 13*th Sept*

General Garfield is so far improved, as to be able to sit up

SUBMISSION OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

CAIRO, 13*th Sept*

The military, through the influence of the notables, have made a complete submission and consequently a new Ministry has been formed, under the presidency of Cherif Pasha

Mahmud Baroudi is appointed Minister of War and Hassan Pascha Minister of Finance

A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

The Porte will send a Commissioner to Egypt to investigate the cause of the late crisis.

Server Pascha will probably be the official chosen for this investigation.

THE ANGLO FRENCH TREATY OF COMMERCE

LONDON, 14*th Sept*

The negotiations for the new Treaty of Commerce between France and England will be resumed in Paris on monday next

MANCHESTER v LIVERPOOL.

The agricultural large meeting of Cotton Spinners was held in Manchester yesterday It unanimously decided in favour of closing the mills for six days.

CHERIF PASHA'S PROGRAMME

CAIRO, 14*th Sept.*

The *Officiel Monsteur* Egyptian publishes a letter from Cherif Pascha giving the programme of proposed reforms and eulogising the European control in Egypt He lays stress upon the necessity of its continuance

The Khedive approves of the programme

The Porte has renounced the intention of sending a Commission to Egypt to investigate the causes of the late crisis

THE CESSION TO GREECE

ATHENS, 15*th Sept*

The Greek troops have completed the occupation of the territory ceded by Turkey

IMPERIAL RAPPROCHEMENT

LONDON, 7*th Sept.*

The *Journal de St Petersburg* and the semi Official *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin publish articles stating that the meetings between the Emperors at Gastein and Danzig testify to a rapprochement between the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany, and are a pledge that peace will be preserved

CLOSING OF COTTON MILLS IN MANCHESTER.

LONDON 16*th Sept.*

According to a decision of the meeting of Cotton Spinners held at Manchester on the 13th instant, the closing of the Cotton Mills is being proceeded with

THE MANCHESTER COTTON MILLS.

LONDON 17*th Sept*

At an influential meeting of cotton manufacturers yesterday, it was resolved to arrange to work three days a week only for one month.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE

PARIS 16*th Sept.*

France has agreed to prolong existing commercial treaties for three months

AFRICA.

EXHAUSTION OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN TUNIS

TUNIS, 15*th Sept*

Owing to the aqueduct which supplies water here, having been entirely cut off by the Arabs, the supply of drinking water is now exhausted

The aqueduct which the Arabs lately cut has been repaired

INTENDED ABDICATION OF THE BEY.

It is reported that the Bey intends to abdicate

FRENCH CAMP AT ZAGHOWAN STILL SURROUNDED.

The French camp at Zaghowan is still surrounded by Arabs, and severe fighting continues The Arabs have made repeated attacks to carry the camp, but have been repulsed

ASIA.

ADVANCE OF THE AMIR.

SIMLA, 10*th Sept*

It is reported from Kojuk to-day that the Amir left Khelat on the 4th and reached Robat on the 8th.

NEWS FROM KHOJAK.

SIMLA, 12*th Sept*

Reports have reached Khojak on the 12th from Takhtipul and Ashuk that the Amir encamped on the 10th at Band-i-Sakiwah, eight miles E. S. E. of Kandahar.

THE CRISIS AT KANDAHAR

Firing was heard in the direction of Khonda har up to noon on the 10th and from morning to four P. M. on the 11th.

Access to Kandahar is closed

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, 13*th, Sept*

It is reported that Abdul Kadus Khan who was sent with a force from Turkestan to Herat, has taken the fort of Taiwara. Ayub's garrison retires to Herat.

All is quiet at Cabul, and regular communication is maintained between the Amir and Cabul.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, 14*th Sept*

News has been received, that no general engagement had taken place at Kandahar up to the 11th.

POSITION OF THE TWO ARMIES.

Ayub's army was occupying a position extending from Deh Khwaja on the left, to Kali chahal on the right, while the Amir's camp was pitched between Zakeut and Sherandam.

SITUATION AT KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, 15*th Sept.*

Up to the 13th, the situation at Kandahar was unchanged, the armies continuing to occupy the positions described in last telegram. All the city gates are closed, except the Shikarpur gate.

THE AMEER ABDUL RAHMAN.

SIMLA, 16*th Sept.*

The Amir is preserving strict discipline in his army, and pays full price for all supplies; he has also compensated the villagers for damage done to their crops.

NEWS FROM HERAT.

From Herat, intelligence dated the 10th, confirms the tidings of the capture of Ghuz, by the Turkestan force.

Abdul Wahab, the Governor, has fled towards Kandahar

The troops sent from Herat to his support have halted on the way

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

AN EXPENSIVE ENTERTAINMENT.

We think we are not far wrong in gauging the nature of the public opinion of Bangalore and of the Province generally, and certainly of the nature of Native public opinion, when we affirm that the recent fancy ball, given in the Public Buildings, is considered an unnecessary item of expense in the disbursements which the Government of His Highness the Maharajah will have to meet, as part of the expenditure of the year, from the already impoverished state exchequer. Considering that this is the first year of the reign of the young Maharajah, and that it is scarcely six months since he was installed as sovereign of the Mysore state, we think that an entertainment like that to which the *elite* of Bangalore European Society was invited, was not only an extravagance in itself, but also a most inappropriate mode of celebrating His Highness' first visit to this part of his State, soon after his accession to his throne. Some other mode of entertainment, one more popular, one in which all classes of the people might have taken part, would have been better suited both to the present condition of the State finances and to the favourable impression which His Highness should make on his people, at the very outset of his career as an independent Native prince. It would seem, indeed, that the Maharajah had some such idea, during his stay in Bangalore. It would appear that the prince's idea was to hold a popular *fete* at the Lal-Bagh, than which nothing could have been more appropriate and less expensive, and have left a more favorable and enduring impression on the mind of the people. But the desire of the few seems to have prevailed over the good sense of the many, chiefly European officials of high standing, and the Maharajah was persuaded to give an entertainment at once extravagant and inappropriate, and which, whatever pleasure it has given to the members of the European society in Bangalore and their friends, who were gathered together from

East, West, South, and North, from abroad, has greatly disappointed the public at large, who naturally expected some larger and more popular entertainment, which should have signalised the prolonged visit of His Highness to Bangalore, so shortly after his accession We have said that this fancy ball was a very expensive, if not extravagant, affair We understand, that, including the repairs to and redecoration of, the great Durbar Hall, the ball cost between Rupees thirteen thousand and fourteen, thousand, an expenditure which the State treasury cannot afford at all at the present time, especially on so ephemeral and exclusive a mode of entertainment, which can hardly be called public, in the best and most appropriate sense of that term With a debt of a crore of rupees and the interest thereon to pay, and the annual subsidy to meet, in spite of this great debt, surely, the interests of the Province and its people have not been properly looked after, when such a piece of frivolous extravagance can be indulged in To add to this consideration, we repeat that the fancy ball was the most inappropriate mode of celebrating the Maharajah's first visit to Bangalore, so soon after his assumption of the Government of the State Indeed, it was clear that the members of the European society of the place considered the ball as peculiarly their own, and specially provided for their delectation, for there were several European gentlemen, grave heads of departments, with grave responsibilities on their shoulders, who altogether forgot those responsibilities, for four or five days running, before the ball, and devoted themselves entirely, by personally superintending, and even personally working, in order to bring off the event with the utmost eclat In this they no doubt succeeded, but that success was achieved by much shifting, and upsetting of some of the offices in the Public Buildings. Some of the offices upstairs had to be removed downstairs, in order to make room for the accomodation of the guests, and thus a considerable amount of confusion and annoyance was caused, we fear, somewhat to the detriment of public business, and all this was done, not with the object of increasing the popularity of the Maharajah and producing a favourable impression of himself on the public mind, but with the object of gratifying the selfish desire of a small section of society—though it is the highest—to "have it all to themselves," as the phrase goes Next year, no doubt, when the first administration report of the Maharajah's Government is published, the expenditure on this ball will appear amongst the 'large items' and a pretty accurate record it will be of how the interests of this state and its people are looked after in financial matters We do not say that His Highness should not entertain those in the highest class of European society who frequently come in contact with him, on a recognised footing of friendship or acquaintance, but we do say that the entertainment should be based on just notions of economy and the fitness of things—of economy, on account of the present impoverished condition of the state exchequer, and of the fitness of things, because we have no hesitation in affirming that it is far better to give one large popular entertainment, such as that which is said to have been contemplated by His Highness, in which all classes of the public could join, than to give a single expensive entertainment, in which the general public could have no part or lot, from the very character of the reunion. It is to be hoped, in conclusion, that should His Highness, next year, visit Bangalore, a similar course of action will not be pursued, but that His Highness will display the exercise of a better judgment, in relation to his subjects in this part of his state.

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE BARODA STATE—I

We publish elsewhere in our columns this morning, a summary of the proposed constitution for the Baroda state, a document drawn up by H. E. Raja Sir T Mahdava Rao, the Dewan of the state, in view to the approaching installation of H H the young Maharajah of Baroda It is one of the most important documents published for some time, in connection with the well being and progress of a Native state, which, in its time, has suffered very much from bad Government Whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the trial and condemnation of Malhar Rao, the late Maharajah, there is no doubt that the country and its people have up to this time been in a transition state, being neither fully British subjects, nor subjects of His Highness the Maharajah Now, however, as the time is fast approaching when they will become exclusively subjects of the latter, we think that the constitution, now proposed for the state, and under which the people will have to live, move, and have their being, calls for close attention, in order to discover whether the proposed constitution will contribute to the dignity of the Maharajah as an independent Native prince, and conduce to the welfare and progress of his people At present, we can only look upon the document before us from the general principles of Government it lays down, especially the principles of the relations between the Dewan and the Maharajah and those proposed to be followed in the relations between the Baroda Government and the High est Court in the state We hope to enter into a consideration of more minute details of the proposed scheme in our next issue

One of the most important portions of the scheme proposed by Sir Mahdava Rao we might say, the most important portion, is contained in the paragraph which speaks of the "business between the Dewan and the Maharajah" It strikes us that in this part of the scheme, as elsewhere, the Dewan and his office seem to be put forward with undue prominence, and the Maharajah placed almost as if he were a secondary personage It is stated that all business which the Maharajah might have as an independent prince must be instituted by, and go through, the Dewan His Highness is not to obtain information from any independent source, but all explanations as to the action of the administration must come forth from the Dewan's lips and no other It will be seen that the Dewan thus reserves to himself the power of pulling all the strings of Government, and showing only so much of the hidden machinery to the Maharajah as His Excellency may think fit This view of the matter is confirmed by the extraordinary proviso that "no other correspondence by letter is to pass between them" All communications, in short, between them, is to be by word of mouth Now, it is clear here that the absence of all written correspondence between the Maharajah and his chief adviser will, without doubt, strain the relations between them to a very dangerous degree at so no time or other of their intercourse, for it will assuredly happen that they will frequently have differences of opinion and as to the best course of action in any given question of importance, and then in the absence of any written record of such differences, what data will there be to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to which opinion or course of action was the better of the two, and what each said on the subject, should the question be referred for the consideration of H H's Council, or be carried up for the decision of the Agent to the Governor General? Again all information regarding petitions and memorials to the Maharajah is to be given verbally and nothing placed on record Here, again, the most painful results, as between the Dewan and His Highness, may be looked for, if there is no document or writing containing proceedings in any given case We think, therefore, that there should be brief but succinct records of the proceedings kept between the Dewan and the Maharajah, to which each should attach his signature, so that there may be no mistake or misunderstanding, when difference of opinion arise Then as to the Presidentship of the proposed Council of His Highness, not a word is said in the document before us We think the Maharajah should be President of his own Council, just as the Governor General and Governors of British India are Presidents of their Councils The Dewan may, in the absence of the Maharajah, act as Vice —President That the Maharajah should have a Council and not take part in its deliberations, is, surely, quite contrary to the administrations of the most civilised nations, and utterly opposed to the modern practice even amongst civilised Oriental nations We shall have something more to say on the constitution of the Council, in our next issue The next consideration we have laid down for ourselves is the relations proposed between the Baroda Government and the Highest Court of the land It is stated that "the decision of the Highest Court will be generally final, but an appeal in civil cases may be made to the Dewan from them only in important or special cases If the Dewan agrees with the judges, his decision is final, but if he differs the question will be placed before H H in Council" It will be seen that this is a tremendous innovation in civil law and procedure, and ought not to be adopted If the three or four judges of the Highest Court are not considered fully competent and entirely trustworthy men, and as able to give a final and satisfactory decision in the most intricate cases, then they ought not to have been appointed let the Highest Court be abolished, and let all final appeals in civil cases lie to the Maharajah in Council As Sir Madava Rao knows full well, in British territory, final appeals in civil cases lie to the High Courts and it is only in rare instances that these are carried as far as the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council but even in this last court, the members are all trained lawyers who are addressed and aided by the best and most long experienced counsel, in coming to a decision, and neither the Prime Minister nor Her Majesty in Council interferes with the decision, and are not authorised by law to interfere It is only in criminal cases, where the life or liberty of the subject is concerned, or where there has been a flagrant miscarriage of justice, that the Governor General or Governor in Council, interferes to reverse or modify or commute any sentence passed by the highest Criminal Court We take it that the decision in civil cases of two or three judges must always be considered final If the judges of the Baroda High Court are considered as worthy any thing at all as judges, then, we think that this portion of Sir Mahdava Rao's scheme should be expunged altogether, if for no other reason, than for the reasonable fear that when one final appeal civil case is considered open to revision by the Dewan or H H in Council, a door will be open for the admission of many so called "important or special cases"

MYSORE—AFFAIRS

The scandal about the jewels in the Mysore Palace and the appointment of the present Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah are topics which will never cease to attract interest and attention in this Province A fresh impetus to these two much vexed questions is about to be given, as will be seen from the subjoined Editorial paragraph which we take from the *Indian Statesman* of the 2nd instant —

'On the 22rd of March last Lord Hartington, *in reply to a question put by* Mr Torrens promised a blue-book on Mysore affairs, with particular reference to the jewel scandal and to the appointment of Mr C Rungacharloo as Dewan This blue book has, we are informed, been ready for publication for several weeks, but has been kept back for a final despatch from the Home Government, the terms of which the Secretary of State in Council has found it very difficult to settle for want of information and explanation on several points In order to make the case more clear, a gentleman well acquainted with Mysore affairs, had been asked to draw up a minute or memorandum for Lord Hartington's enlightenment The blue-book should soon make its appearance now, and the public will no doubt see all that can possibly be said on the important questions above specified from the point of view of the Indian Foreign Office"

Original and Selected Notes.

The Dewan of Travancore has introduced the Indian Penal Code into that State.

The death of Dr Tanner is placed between truth and fiction The latest news about this American physician is that he is still living and is in training for another fasting feat

The Civil Medical Officer, Baroda, recommends the Mudar plant in combination with pepper as a remedy for cholera It is called *ankda* in Guzerati and *rui* in Marahatti

Sir Alfred Lyall was invested with the insignia of the order of Knight Commander of the Bath, at the farewell dinner given to him by the Viceroy at Peterhoff on the 7th instant

A further sum of about one thousand rupees has been subscribed in aid of the Adam Memorial fund at Cottacamund H the Maharajah of Travancore has given Rs 500 and H H of Cochin Rs 500

The Municipality of Calcutta appears to be more energetic than that of Bombay Madras The annual death rate of Calcutta is not over 23 per 1000 while it is 36¼ per 1000 in Madras and 36 07 in Bombay

It is stated that at the report lately current to the effect that a gold currency is to be introduced into Travancore is incorrect small supply of gold coins or medals were ordered out from England for ceremonial presentations

We referred, the other day, to a movement set on foot in Calcutta for prohibiting the sale of liquors to seamen, on Sundays It appears that the shop-owners are warned not to sell liquors to sailors on Sundays, on pain of being prosecuted and their licenses cancelled

The *Calcutta Statesman* says that the statement made by Mr Robert Knight that during the year 1878 79 more than £ 3,000,000 were paid from the Indian revenues to persons resident in the United Kingdom in respect to annuities and in the like way, is the subject of a question in Parliament

A Hindu merchant at Coconada has signified his intention of setting apart the sum of Rs 30 000 for the encouragement of widow marriages The liberal merchant hopes to get other well to do members of the community to join him, and it is hoped that the movement set on foot will be productive of good

It is announced that the Government had intended taking up practically, and at once, the subject of Eurasian Education Archdeacon Baly, who has just returned to India has been summoned to Simla in connexion with the matter One of the first steps likely to be taken, is a measure for establishing a training college

The Gaekwar of Baroda, has remitted to Messrs King, King and Co, Bombay, a donation of Rs 5,000 in aid of the Northbrook Indian Society and Club of London A subscription list has been circulated among the leading members of the Baroda administration, and about Rs 1,500 have already been subscribed in support of the institution, including Rs 500 from Sir T Madava Row

The recommendation of the Famine Commission are going to be acted upon and Mr Buck, the Secretary to the new Revenue and Agricultural Department, will visit the North West Provinces in a few days, to confer with the local Government on the further development of his Department, and the best way of carrying out the said recommendations The belief of some officials in the essentiality of Departments in the administration of all mundane affairs is touching, if not child-like

In the House of Commons on the 22nd ultimo, the Secretary of State for India said that in 1878 it was decided by the Government, after long consideration, not to reopen at present the question of Berar It was added that if, on the Nizam's attaining his majority and undertaking the government of his State, he should desire to bring the whole of the treaty arrangements between the two Governments under general revision, the British Government would take his request into consideration That intimation was given on the understanding that it would not prejudice the discretion of the Government of the day with regard to any question about the Nizam The Hyderabad Government accepted that decision

The Punjab University College, which is now ten years old, is progressing favourably The endowment fund, to which the Punjab chiefs and gentry have contributed, now amounts to three and a half lakhs in round numbers, on which interest of about Rs 14,000 becomes annually due With this and a Government subsidy of Rs 23,000, besides fees and miscellaneous receipts, it is in possession of a yearly income of about Rs 60 000 while the expenditure is Rs 60 000 Last year 329 *pupils* went up for examination in English, and 44 in Vernacular, against 68 in the former and 50 in the latter in 1871 Dr Leitner, the Registrar characterises the result in his report as 'the most brilliant' in its annals The experiment of examinations for high proficiency in Vernacular has proved very successful

The *Pall Mall Budget* gives the following account of a recent incident —

One afternoon, last week fifty strongly built and well dressed Englishmen stood round the basin in Kensington Gardens, and deliberately watched a little girl of four years of age drown in two feet of water It would be a comfort if we could persuade ourselves that this chance sample of the nation all happened to be so exceptionally thick skulled that they did not know what to do in the emergency, but a review of the whole circumstances admits of no other conclusion than that they simply did not care to wet their boots An old man who had brought another child out ten minutes before, entreated them to repeat his action, as he was himself too feeble at the moment but none of the selfish cowards would move One hero asked his dog to do something, and the four footed brute set the best example he could to the bipeds who stared in astonishment at his prowess Failing the dog, his proprietor tried the effects of a pole but the pole being too short, philanthropy and merriment on of the assembled company were exhausted and the poor child was left to perish If any one had said before hand that of fifty Englishmen taken anywhere at random, twenty five of them, single or hand in hand, would not have dashed even into deep water in a moment and on a merely impulse he would have been indignantly told that he was slandering the race Monday's humiliating proceedings, however, reveal to us, how we actually stand explain it as we may

Mr. Hope the author of the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act is certainly not entitled to the gratitude of the Deccan Ryots. In aiming at the deliverance of the cultivators, from the hands of usurious money-lenders, Mr Hope has extinguished credit and has made the condition of the ryots worse than it was The Act absolves the cultivators from all legal obligations to their creditors, and under its protection, the cultivators live right up to their means in good seasons saving nothing to pay their debts or to keep their body and soul together in bad seasons When droughts occur and the land yields nothing the ryot knows not where to turn for a meal, and what is still more important where to look for a loan to meet the demands of the Government The money lender spurns him and wisely refuses to lend him money, for the Act has deprived him of the means of recovering his dues Thus placed, what is the ryot to do ? There is no one whom he can look to for help The Relief Act has brought him no relief, and in his despair wishes that he was at the mercy of the Marwari, selfish and exacting though he be No artificial restraints placed upon money-lending, though it be at exorbitant rates, will ever improve the condition of our peasantry The only infallible specific for the chronic wretchedness of the agricultural class appears to be the reduction of land tax, but this unfortunately happens to be the one remedy which the Government can never be persuaded to try

Local and Provincial

A Petition Box —We are informed that a petition box will be placed at the Division Cutcherry for the convenience of parties who intend petitioning Mr Ricketts

The Maharaja's Departure —His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Dewan and the Private Secretary, left this for Mysore at 1 P M on Friday last, and as usual, a salute of 21 guns was fired

The Census Return —The census taken in February last shows a decrease of 17 per cent of the population since 1871 The present population of Mysore is 4 180,359 including males and females, against 5,000,412 according to the previous census

An Agricultural Exhibition —The local *Spectator* understands that the Dewan intends to hold an Agricultural exhibition in Bangalore or Mysore We have no doubt that the measure, if carried out will prove beneficial to the agricultural class in our province

Taluk Officials —To check the local influence of the Taluk officials in their respective places we are informed that Mr Ricketts has, with a view to make necessary transfers, issued instructions to all the Amildars in the District, to submit lists of such officials as have been over five years in one Taluk

A Kannarese History of India —We hear that a purchase of five hundred copies of the book, by Mr Pootnah one of the Assistant Masters, Maharajah's College, Mysore will be made by the Educational Department It is said that the book will be introduced into the Canarese schools in this province as soon as it is ready

The Military Assistant's Office —It is said that the Dewan having asked the opinion of Col Benson as to what further reductions were feasible in his office, Col Benson replied that he could not give any opinion on the subject as his experience of the department was limited It is since rumoured that the account branch of this office is to come under the supervision of the Controller, Mysore State

Native Survey Superintendants —The local *Spectator* hears that Mr D Appu Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District and Mr B Krishnaiyengar, Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, are to be appointed probationary Assistant Superintendants, Mysore Revenue Survey Department These officers will receive some instructions from their brother European officers so far as professional work is concerned

The Weather —'It rained and it rained,' may be well said of Bangalore On Saturday night the down pour was so splendid and the showers so strong that the whole town is putting on a new appearance altogether The weather is quite monsoonish and the cold breeze that blows on all sides, requires every one to cover himself well As we go to the press the sky is still thick with clouds, and there is every indication that we shall have some more good showers

Sale of Villages for Arrears of Revenue —On a petition presented by the *Jodeedars* for the resale of their *Kayamgutta* Village of Nallakadrenahalli in the Bangalore Taluk, the Dewan has passed the following order —

"The Kayamguttadars in this case, seem to be utterly undeserving of any further consideration The sale of their village was once cancelled and they were allowed extended time for the payment of their arrears They have again allowed the village to come under sale, and now endeavour to set it aside by pleading the inadequacy of the bid offered The sale appears to have been formally conducted before the Amildar at the time appointed and from 11 A M to 5 P M, and was closed in favour of the highest bidder Narasimhaiya, who made an offer of Rs 1,385, the owner of a half share in the Kayamgutta village having been present at the sale and attested the sale patta. That the above price is not unduly low is evident from the fact that the subsequent bids received were but very slightly higher, being only Rs 1,5000 and Rs 1,550 Under these circumstances it seems inexpedient to set aside a sale formally conducted without adequate grounds Such a proceeding would tend to destroy the confidence of the public in the finality of Government sales, and other persons from coming forward to bid The sales of entire villages are subject to the confirmation of the Government but the Government confirmation cannot be withheld except on the ground of marked inadequacy of the price, want of sufficient notice of the sale to the defaulters or other irregularities in the Proceedings The sale in this case under notice is therefore confirmed"

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR BARODA

General Principles —The Maharaja, when invested with power by Government, should govern for the good of the people who will administer the business of the State with the aid and cooperation of his minister styled the Dewan and the Council Both the Dewan and the Council to be given full confidence by the Maharaja in order to make both of them work satisfactorily The Dewan to be treated by H H with the respect due to his high rank and duties and responsibilities and to be allowed precedence over the Sirdars and members of the Durbar No person to be imprisoned arrested or deprived of life liberty or property, except in accordance with the just requisition of law then in force

Constitution of the Council —That the business of the State may go on systematically, a Council to be styled His Highness Council, will be formed The heads of the principal departments of the State to be its *ex officio* members and the total number of such members should not be more than six For making laws and regulations concerning the protection of life and property of the people, members, not less than five but not exceeding six, should be appointed from the Sirdar classes, other classes and the people in general in addition to the usual number of members These additional members to be recommended by, the Dewan and approved by H H The judges of the Highest Court to be also *ex officio* members of the Council in matters pertaining to law &c The appointment of each such additional member to continue for one year but he may be re-elected if necessary

Business before the Council —When necessary the Council will be called at the Palace by the Dewan for consultation by H H, and every member to give advice to H H to the best of his ability The decision of the majority on any question brought before the Council to be given due importance but when it is thought by the Dewan that there are strong grounds of overruling this decision, he may advise the Maharaja to that effect, only putting on record his reasons for so doing Matters considered by the Dewan as suitable and important, difficult or doubtful may be brought before the Council by the Dewan and it should discuss such matters only as may be so brought before them the introductory step being taken by the Dewan But if any member thinks that any particular measure is essential to the welfare of people he will write to the Dewan accordingly, who will decide whether to bring it before the Council or not Some of the principal business to be brought before the Council will be these —Laws and rules concerning the life, liberty &c of citizens abolishing any existing, or levying any new taxes, any proposed loans for the State, proposed disposal of Government Securities by sale or in any other way, proposals for suspending, degrading, or fining any State servant above Rs. 500, or for taking criminal action against him, appointments of the members of Council and the Judges of the Highest Court, pardoning or mitigating punishments passed on criminals, banishment for grave political reasons, reversing or modifying sentences of death or life imprisonment, proposed reversal or modification of the decisions of the Highest Court in civil cases by the Dewan, giving away Inams or Jahagirs or assignments of state revenue exceeding 500 Rs. per annum, and any radical change in the system of Government

Business between the Dewan and the Maharaja —H H to take all action in respect of State affairs through the Dewan Any explanation required by H H, with regard to any action of the administration, to be asked from the Dewan himself or the head of that particular department. The Dewan to wait upon H H personally once a day, and to have free access for doing so, and in them interviews to lay before H. H. all important matters that are proper to be placed before H H for information or order All business between H H and the Dewan to be personally carried on except on trifling matters, and no official correspondence by letter to pass between them; but if the Maharaja be away from the Dewan, an officer will be deputed by the Dewan to act as the medium of communication between them. Petitions regarding public affairs to be decided in the Dewan's office, and petitions addressed or presented to H H will be transferred to the Dewan for enquiry, but in important matters or those in which H H takes interest, the necessary information will be given by the Dewan Some of the chief business to be brought by the Dewan before H H, besides *those to be brought before H. H. in Council*, will be these —all official correspondence from and to the Resident, except on usual matters, appointments and promotions of Rs 500 or more, asking the services of European officers for service in the State, communications to the Resident touching great expenditure or affecting the rights or privileges of the State for approval selling property or imprisoning a *member of the Sirdar class*, original public works involving an expenditure of more than 5000 rupees each, any uncommon item of expenditure exceeding Rs 5000, confirming capital punishment or life imprisonment, new establishments exceeding Rs 300 per month each, settlement dispute cases concerning the taking back or continuance of lands above Rs. 1000 and of cash allowances above 5000 per annum, important decisions of the Settlement Officer and Boundary Commissioner and the appeals upon them, investing funds in Government securities in the name of the State, and giving away lands by way of Inam, Jahageers, &c. under Rs. 500 a year

The Khanja Department —This Department will be looked after by the responsible head of the Palace Department, the Public Treasury supplying funds to the *Khanja* When the expenditure on this account exceeds the limits fixed by, it in consultation with the Dewan, the Dewan will be ordered by H H to inquire and give his opinion and he will put forth his views and advice before H H on questions pertaining to palace expenditure No extravagant gifts of palace property, such as cash, jewels should be made, and the head of this Department will submit to the Dewan's office, accounts, reports, &c., regarding this expenditure

The interference of the Agent, G G —It will be the duty of the Dewan to carry into effect the wishes of the Maharaja, but if the Dewan thinks that the interests of the public will be seriously prejudiced by any measure, he will explain to H H his reasons of dissent, and will consult the Council if H H thinks it necessary, and a difference of opinion still arising, the Agent G G should be acquainted with both sides of the disputed question and his opinion obtained, and then H H will decide the matter In all matters of great moment, or before making any fundamental change in the recognised system of administration, the Dewan will ask the advice of the Agent G G and that advice will be given the utmost attention by H H and his administration

Miscellaneous —The Public Treasury to be maintained separate from *Khanja*. The British Government Securities in the name of the Agent and the Dewan will be transferred in the name of the latter, who will draw the interest on them kept in the Central Treasury, but who is strictly prohibited from disposing of them in any way without the sanction of

H H in Council A manad, &c., should be first countersigned by the Dewan and then passed under the signature of H H The correspondence with the Agent G G to be kept by the Dewan. The Dewan to draw up annual reports, &c The decision of the Highest Court will be generally final, but an appeal in civil cases may be made to the Dewan from them only in important or special cases If the Dewan agrees with the judges, his decision is final, but if he differs, the question will be placed before H H in Council No Nazaranas to be received except those that are considered legitimate Decisions and settlements made, when the Maharaja was a minor, shall not be reopened for discussion No state servant shall be dismissed unless proved incapable.—*Mahratta*

General Summary

TRAVANCORE.

The New Palace at Trevandrum —The inauguration of this Palace was conducted, in a becoming manner, on the morning of Monday last, the *Gothavadom* day, at which all the Pradesans and other officers of the State, with rare exceptions, assisted The building is the best in existence in Travancore The parlour and all the rooms both downstairs and up are covered with elegant varieties of wall paper some of imitation marble and others variegated with colors and gold of exquisite designs The floor is paved with an imposing arrangement of flowered encaustic tiles The railings in front of the verandahs are all gilded magnificently, and so also are all the door and window frames. The arches above doors and windows are set with glass with superb drawings executed thereon. Altogether there are over twenty five splendid crystal chandeliers, and as many argaund lamps, each with one two, three and four moons, both above and below Two semi-circular flights of stair-case lead up to the upper floor The posts on either side of each base of the stair-case are substituted by metal statues bearing each a magnificent large moon lamp, the statues being richly painted and partially gilt, Of globe and wall lamps there are hundreds The style and structure of the building do immense credit to *Mr*, Colonda vanoo Moodoliar Three or four rooms full of books, arranged in neat order on beautiful shelves, form the Library of our Maharajah the champion of learning wherein may be seen an almost unrivalled collection of books, ancient and modern, and wherein hundreds of the famous authors may be consulted —*Cochin-Argus*

BOMBAY

Cholera at Aden.—On Friday the following telegram was received in Bombay by Messrs. Fraaij, Muir and Co, from Messrs. Beyts Suez —'On account of cholera, seven days quarantine imposed on arrivals from Aden, and on Saturday a message was received from the Aden Coal Company as follows —"Steamers coaling free pratique at Suez —*Gazette*

Extraordinary Murder Near Bassin —A peculiarly atrocious case of murder is about to be enquired into by the First Class Magistrate at Bandora. From the particulars we have received, it appears that about a week ago a native of the Wadwal caste died of cholera at Kudadee, a village near Bassein and his body was taken down to the seashore by Maalia Mahadoo the police patel, and other inhabitants, for cremation. Among the funeral party was one Ramjee Gowria, aged 55, who had been specially invited to attend. This person was believed by the ignorant villagers to be possessed of certain supernatural powers, and to his evil influence was attributed a number of deaths that recently occurred The villagers determined to have their revenge, and it is alleged that when the unfortunate man joined the mourners the police patel and others seized him and threw him on the burning pyre After a time they dragged him off and having severed his head from the body with an axe threw the remains into the sea. The body was picked up on the seashore near the village of Sandore four days afterwards and identified by two sons of the deceased The police patel and the other persons concerned in the murder were arrested the day before yesterday and taken before the second class magistrate at Bassein. It is said that they admitted having killed the deceased in the manner described above, because they believed he had, by the use of supernatural powers, killed several of their relatives. The Bassein magistrate has transferred the case to Mr Loch for trial—*Times of India*

JAPAN

Premature Mourning —An extraordinary report seems to have been circulated and accepted as correct by the Japanese Government as to the Queen of Denmark, who was said to be dead. The *Japan Herald* of the 25th July had the following —"The flags of the different men-of-war have been at half mast throughout the day Although no official information has been received on shore, we are informed that this is in consequence of the death of the Queen of Denmark, news of which *is said to have been received by the Japanese* Government If this be true, and unfortunately from the general accuracy of previous information so received there would seem little reason to doubt it, the Court of England will be thrown into mourning, any festivities consequent on the arrival of the young princes here will probably be curtailed, as the deceased Queen was the mother of the Princess of Wales. The late Queen of Denmark was the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel She was born on the 7th September, 1817, and was married to the present King of Denmark,—then Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg Gluckburg —on the 26th May 1872 The *Shanghai Mercury* says, on this — "The Japanese Government must have been hoaxed Yokohama had this as exclusive news, it was not heard of here, nor in Hongkong

Our Indian Contemporaries.

INDIAN POST OFFICE ORDERS

The *Pioneer* —When the existing system of working the Post Office Money Order system was introduced a year or two ago, a general outcry rose from the European community of India As far as European business transactions were concerned, the old arrangement was much more satisfactory than the new one But the fact must none the less be recognized now that the native community greatly prefers the present system The preference has been manifested, in a practical way by the enormous increase of the work done by the Post Office in this department. The report of the Comptroller-General on Money Orders, for the transactions of the year 1878 79, shows that the average number of money orders issued monthly was 20 455 the total value being Rs 7 43 726 Directly the new system was established the corresponding figures sprang up with a bound For January 1880, the figures were —number of orders 60,449, value Rs 18,85 396 Next month they had increased to 75 671 orders, value Rs 23 07,482 A steady increase continued, and in December 1880, they were 145,006, value of Rs 38,41,886 This year they continued to increase up to the enormous total for May of 173 895 orders, value Rs 50,28,316 and though these at present stand as the maximum the returns continue to keep in the neighbourhood of those figures the returns for July the latest made up, being 167 189 orders value Rs. 48,57,594 This is an enormous business The expansion of the money order business is not only satisfactory as showing that a great public convenience is afforded but also as bringing in a certain amount of profit to the Post Office The commissions on the monthly average for the last year of the old system amounted to Rs 8 822 Those which accrued in May from the fifty lakhs worth of business done amounted to Rs. 60 447 This is not by any means all profit, as the more the business grows the larger is the establishment required to look after it, but the cost of this is not more than about two-thirds of the gross commissions, so that the money order work now yields Government a profit of something like Rs 20,000 a month or Rs. 2,40,000 a year

TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The introduction of a new system, in reference to the transmission of newspapers through the post, is, we believe, under the consideration of Government. This contemplates, first of all, a reduction in the postage rates for very light newspapers At the first glance, there may seem to be some unfairness in this distinction between light and heavy newspapers, but there is a good deal to be said in its favour when examined more closely Roughly, all native vernacular papers come into the very light class, and it is reasonable, from their point of view, to complain against the rule by which they pay the same postage, half an anna, when their weight is perhaps two tolas and their price a piece,—as the English newspaper, which costs four annas and weighs seven or eight tolas The scheme which the Postmaster-General has in view, provides for the reduction of rate, in the case of papers weighing less than three tolas, to one quarter anna for postage The limit three tolas has been fixed by estimates that have been made as to the average weights of the various Indian newspapers, English and native We believe these estimates to show the average weights of the English newspapers in India to be as follows, the figures referring to tolas —The *Pioneer* 8½, *Friend of India* 7½, *Civil and Military Gazette* 7¾, *Bombay Gazette* 4½ *Times of India* 4½ *Englishman* 4½, *Weekly News of the World* 8½ *Indian Daily News* 4½ *Madras Athenæum* 4½, *Madras Times* 4 *Statesman* 4½ *Delhi Gazette* 3½ Now the native papers are, as far as the vast majority is concerned under 3-tolas in weight Out of 94 that have been examined, 79 are under that weight The rest exceed it but little, and could probably arrange to bring themselves down, by a course of appropriate beating to within the 3-tola limit, which is thus manifestly the right one to choose as the boundary line between the ½ and ¼ anna rates The reduction is mainly aimed to favour them but a good many English trade circulars, price currents, and miscellaneous publications of that nature, which come within the definition of a newspaper for Post Office purposes, will doubtless take advantage of it. This is an accident of the scheme but of no great consequence either way Its main purpose is to afford all the facilities which a reasonable regard for its own prosperity will allow the Post Office to grant to the small cheap native papers Perhaps it is arguable from a political point of view, whether, in the present state of the native press, it is desirable or not to increase its circulation, but this is evidently not a Post Office question We will not stop to discuss it now because there is another feature of the pending scheme which claims attention in its strictly postal aspect —*News of the World*

NATIVE CHIEFS AND THE BRITISH RAJ

The *Civil and Military Gazette* —Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, has just discovered that since the rendition of Mysore that State is 'as much foreign territory as France or Austria' As regards the particular *matter with which he was dealing at the time* —an application to execute in British territory a decree of a Mysore Court—no doubt his order was a wise one His premise was absurd, but the conclusion at which he arrived was sound So far as concerns those matters, therefore it is well that the native States of India should be treated as foreign territory Chief Justice Turner's assumption is a convenient one, for it would never answer to treat State Courts as being our own As regards judicial matters native States might as now be regarded as quasi foreign territories the agreements made therewith being on the unequal terms above suggested as is suitable between a great power and its dependents To speak of equality and reciprocity in our case is ridiculous. These States are feodatory many of them tributary their administration is subject to our supervision their measures to our approval and the absurd fictions and make believes of John Company's are as little suitable or becoming with subjects of the Empress of Hindustan as would be a titular Mogul Emperor reigning over a few acres at Delhi In all other matters than judicial then it is evident that the foreign territory pretence should be entirely done away with It has been so in the matter of customs duties, the chiefs being of course compensated as any private proprietor would be, who was deprived for reasons of State, of a valuable source of income It has been so as regards the salt revenue It will soon be so, we trust in the department of excise, the States being no longer permitted to manufacture cheap liquor to debauch our subjects and defraud our revenue. In the matter of coinage a sign of independent sovereignty it is ridiculous that dependent chiefs should be allowed to reject the imperial currency, and to establish separate mints of their own, and this should be reformed These are, however, minor matters The great point on which uniformity is needed throughout the great Empire of Hindustan is that of military administration The matter in which the fiction of the foreign and independent territory of the Native States is most prejudicial is that of the dangerous rabble they maintain on the pretext of self defence

THE NIZAM AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT

Some farther questions were put last Monday to Lord Hartington touching the relations of the Nizam's Government towards the Viceroy and his agents at Hyderabad. Sir G Balfour asked for the production of papers extending over many years in order that the charge so often brought against the Indian Government and its officers might either be disproved or substantiated Mr Onslow also desired to know what grounds there were, if any, for the allegations laid against Sir R Meade On the latter point, however, the Minister for India had nothing more to add to his statement of the previous Thursday With regard to the papers asked for, he found on further examination that most of them, really *were of so confidential a nature that they* could not in the public interest be produced. One sop however he offered to the public curiosity When the Government had looked through the correspondence, they might find some paper fit for production, and, "think proper to make some statement with regard to the animadversions on Sir R. Meade"

The many friends of Sir Richard Meade, both in this country and in India, will read with indignation the attack on the reputation of that high minded and gallant officer that has been dragged from the obscurity of an eccentric Anglo-Indian magazine by Mr Richard's question in the House of Commons last Thursday The Indian Services will be grateful to Mr Onslow for his manly and straight forward question to Lord Hartington last night.— Whether the noble lord or the Indian Government thought there was the slightest foundation for the allegations against Sir R Meade ' It was of course impossible for the Secretary of State before whom the case must sometime or other come for decision to make any further statement than that which he had made in reply to Mr Richard, for otherwise he might lay himself open to the accusation of being biased in favour of Sir Richard Meade But the cheer that greeted Lord Hartington's statement on Thursday that "Sir R Meade was a very distinguished officer and hitherto of unblemished character,' may be taken as a manifestation of the determination of all Englishmen that against such an officer who has passed the best years of his life in devoted and successful service to his country charges shall not be brought with *impunity unless they can be fully* maintained It is, of course clear that the case cannot rest where it is, and therefore we shall not presume to prejudge it in this place but we may without impropriety, say that there is not a man who knows Sir Richard Meade who does not feel perfectly certain that he will be able triumphantly to vindicate a reputation that stands as high as that of any of the greatest and best of our high minded Indian administrators.—*Indian Mail*

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ಬ್ರಿಟಾನುವಿಧಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ್ಗುವಮಾಳ್ಪಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಧಿಕಾಸ್ಫಿಕರಣಾಪೇಕ್ಷಿಗಳಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಂಜೆಯ ವಾವರೆಯಿಂದಮುದ್ರಣವಾಪಡ್ಡಿಸ್ಪೈಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಮಾರಿಕ್ಷೇರಿಯ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

Vol. VIII] PANGALORE—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH 1881 [No.37.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೪.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಆವಣ ಶುದ್ಧ ೧೫ನೇ ಆಕ್ಷೇಬರ್ ೧೯ನೇ ತಾರೀಖ್ ೧೮೮೧. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೩೭.

"ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾವಿವರ.

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನಿಂದ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ವರುಷಕ್ಕೆ ೧೧೦—೦—೦

ಇದನ್ನಿಪ್ಪತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಗಳಿಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ವರುಷಕ್ಕೆ ೬—೦—೦

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕೆಲವು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ವರುಷಕ್ಕೆ ೬—೦—೦

ಕೆಂಗಳ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೮—೦

ಶಂಜೆಗೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೬—೮—೦

ಹಿಂಗಡ ಸಲಿಗೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೫—೦

ಇದಾ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡವಲಿಯೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

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ಸಾಲಕ್ಕಿಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಪತ್ರಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೩—

ದಪ್ಪ ಪತ್ರಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೧—೦—೦

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೧ ರಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾವಣ್ಣಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾ ಬರಬೇಡದೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಣ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾ ಬರಬೇಡದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವಾಗ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂತಾ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಜಾಯಿಸಿದೇ ಅವನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೆ ಪ್ರಟ್ಟಣಾಗಿ ಕಿರಿಯರ್ಕ್ಕೆ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಿಟ್ಟೋಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಕಿರಿಯರು ಕಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಮಜಿಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ್ದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

೨ ಪೋಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನೂ ಕಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಪ್ರಯೆ ಪ್ರಟ್ಟಣಾಗಿ ಕಿರಿಯರ್ಕ್ಕೆ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಿಟ್ಟೋಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಕಿರಿಯರು ಕಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಮಜಿಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ್ದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

೩ ಪೋಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನೂ ಕಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಪ್ರಯೆ ಪ್ರಟ್ಟಣಾಗಿ ಕಿರಿಯರ್ಕ್ಕೆ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಿಟ್ಟೋಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಕಿರಿಯರು ಕಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಮಜಿಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ್ದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

೪ ಈಗ ಕಿರಿಯರು ಹಾಳೆ ಜಕರಿ ಕೆಂಗಳ್ಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಪೆಪ್ಪರ್ ಆಗಿರಿಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾವ್ಗಿ ಬರುವರ್ಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಿರಿಯರು ಕೆಂಗಳ್ಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ್ಗಿ ಚಂದಾವಣೆಗಾರರಾಗಿರುವ್ಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪೆಪ್ಪರ್ ಆಗಿರಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಿರಿಯರ್ಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಪೆಪ್ಪರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದ್ದಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

೫ ಈಗ ಕಿರಿಯರು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ್ಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಚಂದಾವಣೆಯ ಕಾಲವು ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಿರಿಯರು ಚಂದಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾ ಬರಬೇಡದೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಣ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾ ಬರೆದ್ದಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

೬ ಕೆಲವು ಕಿರಿಯರು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ್ಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಚಂದಾವಣೆಯ ಕಾಲವು ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಿರಿಯರು ಚಂದಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾ ಬರಬೇಡದೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಣ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾ ಬರೆದ್ದಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರವಲ್ಲದ್ದುವ ಚಂದಾವಣೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಗಿಂಗಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಆಫೀಸಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಲ್ಪುವುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಜಾಹೀರಾತುಗಳ ಚಂದಾವಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಗಿಂಗಳು.

ಕಾಲಮ್ಮಿಗೆ	೧—೪—೦
ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲಾದಮಾಗ	೦—೧೫—೦
ಭಾಗವು (ಹಟ್ಟಮಾತ್ರ)	೦—೩—೦
ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಮಜಿಲೆಯ	೦—೫—೦
ದಾಖಲಾಯಿಸಲು.	೦—೪—೦
ಕಾಗದಕ್ಕೆ	೦—೧೪—೦
ತಿರುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ	೦—೩—೦

ಆಸ್ಪಡ ಸಂಗಿಂಗಳು.

ಒಂದಮ್ಮಾಲಾಭ	೦—೩—೦
ಕಾಕೀದಾವಲಿಗಾಗಿ	೦—೪—೦
ಒಪ್ಪಿಕಾಕಲಾಗಿ	೦—೩—೬
ಇಮಾಯಾಚಾರಿಕೆ	೦—೫—೬
ಬಾಯಿಮಾತಿನಕರಾರಿಗೆ	೦—೮—೦
ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳವರಿಗೆ	೦—೫—೬
ಮಜಿಲೆಯಾಕರಾರಿಗೆ	೦—೫—೦
ಕೇಳಿಕಾರ ಜಾಬರಿಗೆ	೦—೩—೬
ಪಂಜಾಶಾಖಾಬರಿಗೆ	೦—೩—೦
ಕಾಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಮಜಿಲೆಗೆ	೦—೩—೦
ಪಾಠಾಗಿ	೦—೫—೦
ಹಾಡಿಕೆ ಶೈಕಾರ	೦—೦—೯
ಇಂಡಿಪಿ ಕನ್ನಡಸೇನಿಕ ಮಂಬಿಡಲಾ	೧—೦—೦
ಸ್ಟೂಡೆಂಟ್ಸು,	೨—೦—೦
ಶಿಕಾಂತಿಬಲಭ	೦—೧೫—೦
ಹುಳಪ್ಪಟ್ಟಿ	೩—೪—೬
ಪೃಷ್ಠಿಗೆ ೧ಪದಿಜಯ	೨—೪—೬
ಆರೋಗ್ಯಾಷ್ಟಕೆ ಎಂಬಕೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಜೆಗೆ	೯—೪—೦
ರೆಟೋ ಕಪೆಲೆ ಸಂಜೆಗೆ	೧—೪—೦
ಕುಟಕರಂಕಡಿಬಾಸ	೦—೪—೦

ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖಲಸ್ಥಿಂಗಳು.

ಕಾಗದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ	೦—೩—೦
ಪಿಯ್ಯಕಪ್ಪಸಂಗಡಾಗಿ	೦—೪—೦
ಎಂಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಸಂಗಡಾಗಿ	೧—೫—೬
ಕೈಪ್ಪಸಂಗಡಾಗಿ	೦—೫—೬
ಬಾಲಾಗಾಯಿಂದ	೦—೦—೯
ಚಿತ್ರಾಂಕಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ	೦—೩—೬
೧ ಕಾಂಡ ಆಮಕ	೦—೧—೦

ಹೀಂಕಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಅಂಬೇಷಾಡಿಗೆ ಪೇತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆ ಸಮಯಾಸಾಮೀಪ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಯಿಸ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೈರೆ ಯಾವಾವರು ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವರ್ಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಜಾಹೀರಾತುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಜನರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಬೀಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೊಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜಾಹೀರಾತುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸೂಚನೆ.

ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ದಾರಿಯ ಅಡ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಲಿಟ್ಟರರಿ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ತಂತಿಸಮಾಚಾರಸಂಗ್ರಹ.

(From the Madras Mail.)

EUROPE

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT TUNIS.

ಲಂಡನ್, ೧೫ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ —ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯುದ್ಧವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚರವರಿಗೂ ಕೆಲವು ಅರಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಕಠಿಣವಾದ ಯುದ್ಧವು ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ಸೋತು ಓಡಿಹೋದರು. ಫ್ರೆಂಚರವರು ಅರಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರ ಪಾಳೆಯವನ್ನು ಸುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿದರು. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ಫ್ರೆಂಚರವರಲ್ಲಿ ೨೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ೧೦೦ ಜನ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು.

LARGE FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR TUNIS

ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್, ೧೫ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ —ಜನರಲ್ ಬೋಜಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತೆ ೭೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈರವಾನ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಫ್ರೆಂಚರವರು ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಶತ್ರುಗಳು ಕಮ್ಮಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಲಾರದೆ ಬೇಗನೆ ಶರಣಾಗತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

ಕೈರೋ, ೧೫ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್.—ಹುದೇವಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಲಾಮನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಾಯವು ಮಂತ್ರಿಸಭೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವಾಗಲಿ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷರು ಬಂದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಇದ್ದ ಸಲಾಮನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

ಕೈರೋ, ೧೫ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್.—ಹುದೇವಿಯು ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಲೆಕ್ಸಾಂಡ್ರಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಸಭೆಯವರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷರು ಬಂದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಇದ್ದ ಸಲಾಮನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಲಂಡನ್, ೧೫ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ —ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಕೈರೋ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿತು. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ಸೋತು ಓಡಿಹೋದರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರು ಅರಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರ ಪಾಳೆಯವನ್ನು ಸುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿದರು. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರಲ್ಲಿ ೨೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ೧೦೦ ಜನ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS

ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್, ೧೫ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ —ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸೂಸಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿಳಿದಿದೆ. ಅಲೆಕ್ಸಾಂಡ್ರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಾಹಸಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

A LONDON THEATRE BURNED.

ಲಂಡನ್, ೧೫ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ —ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಕೈರೋ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿತು. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ಸೋತು ಓಡಿಹೋದರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರು ಅರಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರ ಪಾಳೆಯವನ್ನು ಸುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿದರು. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರಲ್ಲಿ ೨೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ೧೦೦ ಜನ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS

ಕೈರೋ, ೧೫ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ —ಮಂತ್ರಿಸಭೆಯವರು ಅರಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಆಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ಶರಣಾಗತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರಬ್ಬರ ಪಾಳೆಯವನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರು ಸುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿದರು. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ೨೦೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರಲ್ಲಿ ೨೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ೧೦೦ ಜನ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು.

END OF THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

ಅಂಬ್ಯೆ, ೧೩ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್.—ಇಜ್ಜಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಬೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಬೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಬೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

LANDSLIP IN SWITZERLAND

ಲಂಡನ್, ೧೩ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್.—ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಬೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಬೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಬೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

INDUCES OFFERED TO INDIAN GOLD MINING OFFICERS

ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಿಂದ ಬರುವವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು.

THE CONTEST IN TUNIS.

ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್, ೧೨ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ —ಜನರಲ್ ಬೋಜಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತೆ ೭೦೦೦ ಜನ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈರವಾನ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಫ್ರೆಂಚರವರು ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಶತ್ರುಗಳು ಕಮ್ಮಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಲಾರದೆ ಬೇಗನೆ ಶರಣಾಗತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ARRIVAL OF THE TURKISH TROOPS AT TRIPOLY

ಮುಂಬಯಿಗೆ ಕೋರ್ಸಿಕಾದಿಂದ ಅಂಚೆಹಡಗು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪೇಪರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರಿಪೋಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟರ್ಕಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಬಂದಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರವಿದೆ.

SUBMISSION OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

ಕೈರೋ, ೧೩ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್.—ಹುದೇವಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಸಲಾಮನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲೆಕ್ಸಾಂಡ್ರಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷರು ಬಂದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಇದ್ದ ಸಲಾಮನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಲಂಡನ್, ೧೫ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ —ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಕೈರೋ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿತು. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ಸೋತು ಓಡಿಹೋದರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರು ಅರಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರ ಪಾಳೆಯವನ್ನು ಸುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿದರು. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರಲ್ಲಿ ೨೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ೧೦೦ ಜನ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು.

A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

ಹುದೇವಿಯ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಕೈರೋ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿತು. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ಸೋತು ಓಡಿಹೋದರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರು ಅರಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರ ಪಾಳೆಯವನ್ನು ಸುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿದರು. ಅರಬ್ಬರು ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರವರಲ್ಲಿ ೨೦ ಜನ ಸತ್ತರು. ೧೦೦ ಜನ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡರು.

ASIA

ADVANCE OF THE AMIR.

ಮುಂಬಯಿ, ೧೦ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್, ೧೫ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಅಮೀರನು ಕಾಬೂಲಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಕಾಬೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅಮೀರನು ಕಾಬೂಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವನ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಕಾಬೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅಮೀರನು ಕಾಬೂಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವನ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ಕಾಬೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

కంపెనీకింద కూడ నేర్పరులై, ఆయా కంపెనీ లందు ప్రవేశించి బహుధనార్జన చేయుచున్నారు.

NEWS FROM KHOJAK.

సింధు, గంధార దేశములలో.—ఆఫ్ఘనులకు గంధార దేశమునకును కంధహారునకును ఘాట్‌కొండ మీద ఒంటిస్తంభమును కింద్కాబాదుకును గంధార దేశమునకు కింద్‌కాబాదుకును బహుదూరము.

THE CRISIS IN KANDAHAR.

గంధార దేశంలో తుర్కులకును గంధార దేశం వారికి మనస్సు కాలువంటిదనే సామెతగా కాబూలు కంపెనీవారికి కింద్‌కాబాదు ప్రజలకును ఏర్పడింది. సంగతులేమిటో తెలియవలసి ఉన్నది.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

సింధు, గంధార దేశములో.—గంధార రాజధానికి దిగువగాని, యాత్ర తొందరగా ప్రకటించుట.

POSITION OF THE TWO ARMIES.

ఆఫ్ఘనిస్తాన్ సేనలకు మీదనున్నవారికి కింద్‌కాబాదు మీదను కాబూలు మీదను ఎంత దూరమనగా కింద్‌కాబాదు మీదనుండి కాబూలుకు ఎంత దూరమో అంతదూరం కాబూలు మీదనుండి కింద్‌కాబాదుకు ఉన్నది. అందువలన సేనలకు ఇరువైపులకును సమానమైన కష్టములు కలవు. ఆఫ్ఘనిస్తాన్ సేనలకు ఆహారపదార్థములు కాబూలు మీదనుండి వచ్చుచున్నవి. ఇంగ్లీషువారి సేనలకు ఆహారపదార్థములు కింద్‌కాబాదు మీదనుండి వచ్చుచున్నవి.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

సింధు, కాబూ గంధార దేశములో.—మహారాష్ట్రులు కింద్ సేనలకంటే ఓరిమికి కడుమిన్నయై ఆహారపదార్థాలు లేకపోయినా ఆకలిగొనియున్నా ఎంత కాలమైనా కింద్‌కాబాదు మీదనే ఉండి యుద్ధం చేయుచున్నారు. అందువలన సేనలకు ఆహారపదార్థాలు కాబూలు మీదనుండి కింద్‌కాబాదుకు ఎడ్లమీద తీసుకొని పోవుచున్నారు.

ఇంగ్లీషువారి సేనలు కాబూలు మీదనుండి కింద్‌కాబాదుకు వచ్చుచున్నవి. ఇంగ్లీషువారి సేనలకు ఆహారపదార్థాలు కింద్‌కాబాదు మీదనుండి కాబూలుకు ఎడ్లమీద పోవుచున్నవి. ఇంగ్లీషువారి సేనలకు ఆహారపదార్థాలు కాబూలు మీదనుండి కింద్‌కాబాదుకు ఎడ్లమీద పోవుచున్నవి. ఇంగ్లీషువారి సేనలకు ఆహారపదార్థాలు కాబూలు మీదనుండి కింద్‌కాబాదుకు ఎడ్లమీద పోవుచున్నవి.

SITUATION AT KANDAHAR.

సింధు, గంధార దేశములో.—గంధార రాజధానికి దిగువగా కూడ కింద్ కొండలకు ఇవతల కింద్ కాబూలు మీదనుండి కింద్‌కాబాదుకు ఎడ్లమీద ఆహారపదార్థములు పోవుచున్నవి. ఇంగ్లీషువారి సేనలకు ఇంతవరకు ఆహారపదార్థములు కాబూలు మీదనుండి కింద్‌కాబాదుకు ఎడ్లమీద పోవుచున్నవి. ఇంగ్లీషువారి సేనలకు ఇంతవరకు ఆహారపదార్థములు కాబూలు మీదనుండి కింద్‌కాబాదుకు ఎడ్లమీద పోవుచున్నవి. ఇంగ్లీషువారి సేనలకు ఇంతవరకు ఆహారపదార్థములు కాబూలు మీదనుండి కింద్‌కాబాదుకు ఎడ్లమీద పోవుచున్నవి.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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AGRICULTURAL REFORMS IN INDIA.—No II.

కృషి విషయమైన విషయములు.—రెండవభాగం.

ఫలితములను కలుగజేయుటకై ఆయా ప్రదేశములలో ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రయోగములు జరుగవలసియున్నవి. ఇట్టి ప్రయోగములు ఒక ప్రదేశమునకు సంబంధించినవి మరియొక ప్రదేశమునకు సంబంధించినవి కావు. ఈ ప్రయోగములు ఆయా ప్రదేశములలో ఆయా కాలములలో ఆయా రైతులచేత జరుగవలసియున్నవి. ఈ ప్రయోగములు ఆయా ప్రదేశములలో ఆయా కాలములలో ఆయా రైతులచేత జరుగవలసియున్నవి. ఈ ప్రయోగములు ఆయా ప్రదేశములలో ఆయా కాలములలో ఆయా రైతులచేత జరుగవలసియున్నవి. ఈ ప్రయోగములు ఆయా ప్రదేశములలో ఆయా కాలములలో ఆయా రైతులచేత జరుగవలసియున్నవి.

ಯುಗ, ಮೆಜ್ಜರಿಯೆಯಾ ಯಿಗಲೇಕೋಲ ಅಂತಾ ತೆಗೆಳಿಕೆ ಪಸ್ತಿರೇ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಪೂರಾ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಮರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸುರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನಿವೇದನ.—ಶೈಕರನ್ನು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದಿ ಪಡೆಗಾಂ ಜೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಲಾಂತರದೊಳು ಅವರು ಶಾಶ್ವತಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿ. ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಶೈಕರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆಲಾದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜನರೆದಿರಿ ಯಿಹರಿಂದು ಹೇಳಾಮಾ ಜನಾಂಬಿದಾಗ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಗತ್ತಿ ತೆಂಪ ಸಣ್ಣಿಯೇಳೆಯೊರು ಪಾಲಿಸೋ ಎ ಮಾತಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲು- ಬಿದ್ದೀರೆಯೊಟ್ಟು, ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಹುತ್ತಾ, ಆದಿಕೆ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳಕೊಂಡು ವೃಥಾ ಇನಿಗಂಡಿ ಯಜ್ಞ ತೆಗೆಂದುವಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೇಂದು ಮಾಡುವಕ್ಕೆ ಶೈಕರು ಪಾಪಿಸ್ಟಾಲಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತವಾಗಿ ಧರಿಸಿದೇಕು.

PATELS & SHANBHOGUES IN MYSORE.

ತಿಪ್ಪೆಯಂತೆಯೇ ಪಟೇಲ್ ಶಾನಭೋಗರಿಯಾ.

ಪಟೇಲು ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರಲ್ಲಿಕ ಪಟೇಲ್ ಶಾನಭೋಗರಿಂದು ಹೊಡ್ಡಡಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲಿಂದಲೂ, ವಕ್ಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಯಾಜಿಲ್ಲಿದೆ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಯವೂ ಹೊಂಗಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಗಳಾಗಿ ಗೌರವ ಯಾ, ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾ

ఇయ్యేలు కోరుతున్నే. ఇటువంటి వ్యవహారాలు ఇంగ్లీషు కోర్టులలో విచారింపబడవు.

A play.—మహారాజశ్రీమంతులు ఎందరు వచ్చినప్పటికీ యింతవరకు ఒక నాటకమైనా ఏర్పాటు చేయబడలేదు. ఇటీవల ఒక నాటకం ఆడవలెనని కొందరు ప్రయత్నించినట్లు వినబడుచున్నది. ఈ విషయమై ఎవరికి ఎంత ధనసహాయం చేయవలెనని ఉన్నదో వారు తెలియజేసినట్లయితే ఆ నాటకం ఆడించుటకు ఏర్పాటు చేయవచ్చును.

Scholarships.—ఈ దేశపు పిల్లలు చదువుకొనే కాలపు జోడేయను వస్తుస్థితిజ్ఞాన్యపు యిబ్బంది నివారించి యిప్పటి వేడ్కా శుభంకర పద్ధతిని ఏర్పాటు చేసినవారి మహత్వమును ఎంతని వర్ణించగలము. ఈ పద్ధతిని అనుసరించి ఎన్నో పాఠశాలలు ఏర్పడినవి. ఎన్నో వేలమంది పిల్లలు చదువుకొనుచున్నారు. ఈ పద్ధతి ఏర్పడకపూర్వం ఎన్నో వేలమంది పిల్లలు చదువుకొనలేక పోయినారు. ఈ పద్ధతి ఏర్పడిన తరువాత

ENGLISH EDITION

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE

CONTINUED DISAFFECTION IN IRELAND

LONDON, *18th Sept*

The Land League Convention at Dublin closed yesterday The greatest unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed no tone of the meeting was violent and English rights and it was resolved to still further organisation and to co-operate with the Land League, and to protect Irish against English industries

FRANCE AND TUNIS, *18th Sept*

The Ardis-trovelli is showing great activity and frequent skirmishes are taking place with the French troops

LONDON *19th Sept*

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that the Bey of Tunis has protested against the proposed occupation of Tunis by the French

TURKEY AND ARMENIA

CONSTANTINOPLE *17th Sept*

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have severally presented a collective note to the Porte urging the despatch of a Commission of reform to Armenia

THE ANGLO FRENCH TREATY OF COMMERCE

PARIS, *19th Sept*

Negotiations for the renewal of Treaty of Commerce with England have commenced

In a speech made by M Jules he said he was hopeful that treaty negotiations with England would be successful

Sir Charles Dilke and others M Jules hopeful views

THE IRISH COERCION ACT

LONDON, *20th Sept*

Lord Cowper replying to a memorial said that the general release of those imprisoned under the Coercion Act in Ireland was impossible at present in consequence of the condition of lawlessness in that country

THE TURKISH DEBT

LONDON, *20th Sept*

Mallet's Levee a statement concerning the settlement of the Turkish debt Russell in reply to question said in reply due from Turkey to that of the late war

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT DEFEATED

At a meeting of the Cotton manufacturers at Manchester the result of the canvass was sufficient to warrant a general short time movement

ARRIVAL OF TURKISH TROOPS TRIPOLI

TUNIS, *20th Sept*

Three thousand Turkish troops have landed at Tripoli

THE BEY OF TUNIS REASSURED

The French Government has received the Bey of Tunis that they have no intention of occupying Tunis

COURT MOURNING IN ENGLAND

LONDON *22nd Sept*

The English Court has gone into mourning for one week for the late President Garfield

TESTIMONIALS TO MR GLADSTONE

LONDON, *23rd Sept*

The Court of Common Council, London, has voted an address, and a gold casket to Mr Gladstone, with a burst to be placed in Guild hall in recognition of the great service he has rendered to his country

AMERICA

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES

NEW YORK *19th Sept Midnight*

President Garfield died at 11 o'clock to night exhausted by the repeated and severe rigors during the last twenty four hours

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S DEATH

NEW YORK *20th Sept*

President Garfield died at 10 o'clock to night This makes seven times in his last moments of intense agony that his death has been announced quietly, he then woke complaining of pain in the head, and shortly afterwards expired

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S FUNERAL

President Garfield's burial is fixed to take place on Monday next at Cleveland Ohio

BUSINESS SUSPENDED

Great excitement prevails throughout America Business everywhere suspended

THE QUEEN'S EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY

Queen Victoria has telegraphed to Mrs Garfield her deep sympathy

THE NEW PRESIDENT

General Arthur the Vice President, was sworn as President to-day

GENERAL GARFIELD'S ASSASSIN

Guiteau's sanity is questioned

ASIA.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR

SIMLA, *17th Sept*

News from Kandahar to the 10th states that little Cavalry skirmishes take place with out any important result

It is reported that some firing both of Artillery and small arms took place on the 15th between Kandahar but there was no serious engagement The Amir is said to offer battle shortly but Ayub will not leave his position

Heavy rain has set in the city continues to receive small parties of the Amir, who it is said intends moving to Kuzzak

Most of the Durranis in the neighbourhood of Kandahar have sent their families to the border of Registan

All but a few of the villages to the south and west of the city who are not actually with Ayub, have joined the Amir

Reinforcements from Pul to Kandahar is infested with Achakzai robbers, and communication is difficult

THE SIEGE OF KANDAHAR

SIMLA *19th Sept*

Heavy firing was reported from the direction of Kandahar from day break to noon on the 17th instant

SIMLA, *20th Sept*

A messenger who left Kandahar on the 17th states that the Artillery firing that day proceeded from Ayubs side and was directed against a large body of the Kabul horse, who were making a reconnaissance to the westward

The Shikarpur gate is now closed, and the Sabzpah and the Barkuraa gates are opened on alternate days

Guards of Hemti soldiers are stationed at the open gate, to prevent the Kabuli soldiers leaving

Large numbers of Duranis from Tirin and Dehrarurta continue to join Ayub

The Amir has been joined by bodies of horse belonging to Turaki and Suleiman Khel Ghilzais

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR

SIMLA, *21st Sept*

Messengers from Kandahar report that Ayub moved the Kabuli regiments outside the city on the 17th A few days previously a considerable number of them deserted to the Amir since which they continue to desert in small parties

The Ghazis are said to be collecting round Ayub who has ordered that they shall be regularly paid and rationed

A regiment raised in Tirin Dehrawad and Zamindawar has arrived in Kandahar

The feeling in Kandahar is reported favorable to Ayub while the Kabuli army is equally dissatisfied to the Amir

THE TURKISTAN ARMY

There is a rumour that the Turkistan army has risen against Sardar Ishak Khan on behalf of Mahomed Jan and other prisoners

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT MOOLTAN

ALLAHABAD, *22nd Sept*

Mooltan has just been the scene of a serious disturbance, being the outcome of the beef difficulty

The Hindoos commenced a riot in consequence of the exposure of beef for sale in the bazaars and the row lasted for some hours A good deal of damage has been done and many persons were hurt but no lives lost

QUARTER GUARD ATTACKED AT KOHAT

On Tuesday night the Quarter guard of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Kohat was attacked by, it is believed the Zakka Khels Three Sowars were killed and five carbines stolen

THE SIEGE OF KANDAHAR

SIMLA, *22nd Sept*

A messenger from Kandahar with news to the morning of the 20th states, that the Amir has moved his camp to Karez Niko, six miles northwest of the city, and nine miles from his former position

The Amir's new position gives him command of the Herat road, and every approach to the city down the hill under which old Kandahar lies He abandons the command of the Cabul road

The messenger also states that he heard firing in the Kandahar direction on the 20th

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1881

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE BARODA STATE—NO II

In our last issue, we took into consideration some of the leading and general principles of the proposed constitution for the Baroda State, as set forth in the draft drawn up by H E Raja Sir T Madava Rao We now propose to enter a little more in detail into the consideration of this most important state document First, with respect to the constitution of His Highness the Maharajah's Council The composition of that Council is liberal enough It is to consist of the heads of the principal departments of the state service, to the number of six, then, the Judges of the High Court are to be *Ex officio* members and lastly, there are to be six members chosen from amongst the Sirdars and other classes of the people, so that, we think, there will be something like popular representation in the Council of H H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, but however good the composition of the Council may be, we are of opinion that the force and efficacy of the assembly is spoiled by the provisoes set forth under the head of "business before the Council" In this part of the draft constitution, as elsewhere, we regret to observe the undue prominence which is given to the Dewan and his office. A royal Council, such as that proposed, should have all its orders and measures carried out intact, on the votes of the majority of its members, but it is not so here The Dewan thrusts himself forward again, and gives himself the most extraordinary powers even over the Council and its decisions. "The decision of the majority" says the Dewan, "on any question brought before the Council to be given due importance, but when it is thought by the Dewan that there are strong grounds for over-riding this decision, he may advise the Maharaja to that effect, only putting on record his reasons for so doing" It will be seen here how large a share of power the Dewan has conferred on himself Practically, he will be the only member of the Council who will decide whether a measure passed by the majority of members, is for the good of the State or not. For instance, the Dewan might happen to be amongst the minority of voters on a given question, and yet he will have the power of "over-riding" the decision of the majority, by merely advising the Maharajah that his (the Dewan's) opinions and views are the best, and all the other members of the Council are wrong in their conclusions. This will be the real, practical result of the Dewan assuming so much power in his own person In other words, the Dewan wishes to have the right of 'veto' over the acts and measures of the Council, acts and measures in which the Maharajah himself may acquiesce We think that this portion of the scheme should be expunged from the draft If His Highness' Council is to have any popular respect, weight, and authority accorded to it, its determinations, by a vote of the majority, should be final and conclusive No other authority, not even the Maharajah, should be allowed to interfere with its decisions Again, the Dewan says—"Matters considered by the Dewan as suitable and important, difficult or doubtful, may be brought before the Council by the Dewan, and it should discuss such matters only as may be so brought before them, the initiatory step being taken by the Dewan" The practical meaning of this is, that no question shall be discussed, no measures taken by the Council, except those which it pleases the Dewan to bring before it, and the Council is to stick closely to the programme of business as set forth by the Dewan No independent member of the assembly is to stand up and make any proposition himself This is simply making the members of His Highness' Council a set of dummies, with no volition or ideas of their own—men who are to dance only to the Dewan's piping. There is, however, some slight concession made to the members of the Council, but even here,

the concession is quite curtailed of its fair proportions and rendered useless The Dowan says—"But if any member thinks that any particular measure is essential to the welfare of the people, he will write to the Dowan accordingly who will decide whether to bring it before the Council or not" This proviso is simply absurd on the very face of it Members of the Council, deprived of any independent action while assembled together before His Highness, are graciously allowed to write to the Dowan on any given question, and that great man is to decide whether the member of Council is or is not in the right track! We wonder why Sir Madava Rao did not propose to make himself Maharajah, Council, and Baroda High Court, all rolled into one! Every body, including *the Maharaja of Baroda himself*, is to be subservient to the action and approbation of this learned native of Tanjore, who eminently thinks of himself, as a character in one of Shakespeare's plays is made to think—

I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my mouth,
Let no dog bark

We have already drawn attention, in our former article, to that part of the scheme which lays down the business to be transacted between the Maharajah and the Dowan, and the mode in which it is to be done, and we have specially commented on the fact that there is to be no sort of official correspondence by letter or memorandum between His Highness and his chief adviser We have now to call attention to the fact that, in this part of the proposed constitution for the Baroda State, the Dowan is as prominent as he is elsewhere in it, and is constantly obtruding himself and his office If the Maharaja is away from the Dowan—this is a nice, fatherly way of putting it—then, an officer is to be deputed to be the medium of communication between the Dowan and the Maharaja, petitions on public affairs are to be decided by the Dowan, petitions addressed to His Highness are to be sent to the Dowan and to be disposed of by him and the Maharaja is to get no information on any petition but from the Dowan We then come to the *Khanga (Palace)* department, and even here the Dowan will not let go his hold of the Maharaja and his private affairs Everything is to be done after consultation with the Dowan In a spirit of much parental patronage, the Dowan says—"When the expenditure on this account exceeds the limits fixed upon it, in consultation *with the Dowan*, the Dowan will be ordered by H H to enquire and give his opinion, and he will put forth *his views and advice before H H on* questions pertaining to palace expenditure" Fancy Mr Gladstone, as Prime Minister, advising Her Majesty the Queen as to the nature and extent of the expenditure in her numerous palaces Having created a palace department in the Baroda State, and put a responsible officer over it, why should it be made a point that the Dowan is to have the power to call for accounts, reports, &c, regarding expenditure? It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, and, in the constitution for the Baroda State, the meddlesome of the Political Agent to the Governor General is placed on the shoulders of the young Gaekwar, in such a way that His Highness will have no chance but to be borne down between the Dowan and the Agent to the G G The Council of His Highness the Maharajah, by the previous provisions of the scheme, is already deprived of its functions as a body politic, by the continued interference of the Dowan, but the interference of the Agent to the G G, as laid down in the scheme, will tend to render the Council and His Highness mere political puppets in the hands of the Dowan and the Agent, or, rather, as puppets, they will have all the life and activity taken out of them It would seem, according to this part of this precious scheme His Highness and his Council are not to be considered as able to decide any difference they may have with the Dowan, on any given question, but the Dowan has a right of appeal to the Agent to the G G! and that Political's opinion is to turn the scale! It is all very well to say that "H H will decide the matter", but we all know what is the meaning of the Agent to the G G interfering in the affairs of Native princes It is like ordering the Native prince to do so and so, and he is bound to do it In all matters, then, in which there may be a difference of opinion between the Dowan, on the one hand, and the Maharajah and his Council, on the other hand, the Political agent's interference is to be invoked, and his "advice will be given the utmost attention" *It would be* just as well to abolish the Council, let His Highness pass a life of idle pleasure and amusement, *and let the country be governed* between the Dowan and the Political Agent

On the whole, then, we think the proposed constitution for the Baroda State, as set forth by Raja Sir T Madava Rao, is one of those schemes which even men of established reputation like him, may be guilty of concocting The scheme seems to us to be one which attempts to elevate the Dowan above the Maharaja and above such public opinion as may be obtained amongst *the members of his Council* If the document before us, as we have said nothing definite is said as to who is to be President of the Maharajah's Council We hope and trust it will be the Maharaja himself In the Mysore State, it is happy as that the Dowan is the President of the Council It should not be so. Surely, His Highness *the prince ought to be the person* for that position, as in all other civilised regions, the prince or princess of the land presides over the Council of the nation But this constitution for the Baroda State also rather lowers the dignity of the Gaekwar and makes his office not such as the people should be taught to revere and respect We think the Government of India would do well to consider Sir Madava Rao's scheme carefully before in any shape sanctioning it, and it would be but fair to the Gaekwar himself that he should also have an opportunity of considering it over, and suggesting modifications and amendments

Original and Selected News

It is said that Maharajah Sindhia will visit Agra in November to meet the Viceroy

General Garfield, President of the United States, died at New York on the 19th instant.

Lieut-Col Osborn has been appointed lecturer on Indian History to the University of Cambridge

The Indian Salt revenue up to the 31st of August amounted to over 634 lakhs, exceeding the collections for the same period of last year by over 9 lakhs

According to census statistics, out of a European population of 242,000,000 there are, at present, 9198 centenarians, of whom 1284 are males and 1864 females

Sir Stewart Bayley, K C S I and Sir Alfred Lyall, K C S I, left Bombay for Europe in the mail steamer of last Tuesday Lady Bayley remains at Hyderabad

The Director of Public Instruction has *notified that the age* restriction as regards pure the students seeking admission to the Madras Medical College, has been abolished

The Government of India have informed the North West Provinces that they have decided in favour of the appointment of a native as a Judge of the High Court, at Allahabad

It appears from a Parliamentary *return* that in the Afghan war the total number of killed and died of wounds were 99 officers and 1 524 men, wounded 111 officers and 1,252 men

It is said that at the request of His Highness the Gaekwar, Rajah Sir Madhava Rao, will *be the Dowan of the* Baroda state, for a period of two years after His Highness' installation.

Natives of India are no longer rarities in England It is said that there are no fewer than 7000 Natives in and about London A larger number of these are Mahomedans from Calcutta and Bombay

The Governor of Bombay has contributed Rs 250 *to* the Northbrook Indian Society and Club The amount subscribed in the Bombay Presidency is now upwards of Rs 3,000 A sum of Rs 13,000 is required to carry out the scheme

Nearly seventy Europeans and upwards of 1,200 natives died from cholera at Lahore and the adjoining military station Meean Meer, during the months of June, July and August *The disease is beginning to abate* gradually throughout the Punjab

Although the Government of India have frequently urged Indian Railway Companies to employ native engine drivers and guards the Secretary of State is advertising in London for thirty engine drivers for employment on State Railways in India

We are glad to learn that the Government of India has made a very liberal concession to the Zemindar of Peddapuram A sum of Rs 20 000 the balance of the loan granted to him by the Government during the late famine, has been written off

The Chinese Government has for some reason not known, ordered its subjects to abstain from shaving the head for one hundred days About 50 persons in the city of Foochow alone were on the 11th June sent head to constitution with bamboo rods and to pay a fine of 5,000 *cash for* violating this decree

The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has founded an educational syndicate for Burmah the duties of which will be to direct and control public examinations which will be held under certain new rules designed to promote the study of medicine, engineering and technical arts

In consideration of her husband's distinguished service of fifty seven years, the *Government of India have granted* to the widow of the late Subadar Major Mahomed Hussain, Native Aide Camp to the Commander-in Chief, Madras, who was killed by the South India Railway Train, at the Egmore crossing, a pension of Rs 95 per mensem

The riot at Moultan has been quelled but British troops still patrol the city A local correspondent of the *Times of India* states that much damage has been done by fire, especially to temples, mosques, shops The shopbooks and records were burnt Two beautiful mosques and the chief Hindu temple were wrecked All trade has been suspended

The programme of the Viceroy's tour has, we read in a Calcutta paper, been altered After opening the Chittore extension of the Neemuch and Nusseerabad Railway, His Excellency visits Oodeypore, where *grand preparations are being* made for his reception From Benares His Excellency goes to Dooreeon for one day to visit the aged Maharajah *who is reported* to be very anxious to see Lord Ripon

On the 15th instant, the Resident of Hyderabad presented on behalf of the Government of the North West Provinces, a sword, and, a purse of Rs 300, to Sadroodin Khan, the Inspector of Police of the Residency Bazaars, as a reward for bringing about the arrest of Pundun Lall, a proclaimed offender, charged with embezzling upwards of Rs 47,000 from the Government Treasury Bareilly, Rohilcund

When one police arts are dying out one by one, for want of support, it is a relief to learn that Rajah Commander Sourindra Mohun Tagore has come forward to establish a Philharmonic Academy, with the laudable object of reviving and encouraging the study of Hindoo music, by awarding prizes decorations &c, to *distinguished musicians* inventors of musical instruments, poets and dramatists Here is an opportunity for the expert musicians of Tanjore to display their talents

The work turned out by the Postal Department of the United Kingdom is really marvellous The total number of letters posted during the past year amounted to 1 176,423,000 Post cards were one hundred and fifty millions, books and circulars were two hundred and fifty millions and news-papers one hundred and thirty The letters returned to the Post office from various causes amounted to 5 millions One letter contained a bank note for £100 Five thousand of these letters contained valuables worth £ 5,000 There are upwards of 2,000 women employed in the postal service Many amusing incidents occur daily in the service One individual sealed a letter with a sovereign and forgetting to remove it from the wax, posted the letter with the coin It is said that the coin was safely returned to the sender

We are glad to find our contemporary of the *Madras Standard* will use on the subject of the recent Fancy bill In a leading article on the subject our contemporary makes the following pertinent remarks —

Once more we ask what was all this expenditure for? It was simply to gratify a selfish and unscrupulous attempt to bolster up the former chiefs officials Have they in fact secured their ranks by sending out invitations all over the Province and also out of its limits in some of the stations of this Presidency This bill cost the State as we have said about Rs 11 000 and that too at a time when the finances are exceedingly low, and the State indebted to the extent of a crore of rupees which will take years to discharge when there has been a good future of the opposite sort to be large returns of revenue in a famine and when economy and retrenchment are the watchwords of the day Could not a ball have been given without such waste of money and without taking the town out of topsy turvy Had His Highness given his own private purse it would have cost less money to the state and have been far more satisfactorily to receive His Highness's people

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have to request that our subscribers and customers generally that as to-morrow Saturday and Sunday being the two first grand days of the grand annual festival of the Dussera, the office will be closed, and that will be no issue of this journal on the following Monday We trust as also there will be no notices will be sent to this publication for publication, which we intend to issue from one of our Hyderabad Offices during the ensuing week Mahanavmi and Vijayadasami, with British Residency and similar orders, as have to the press as much as have appeared on the first page of our issue

Local and Provincial

Execution —The murderer mentioned men of Settikere Village, Kolar Taluk, were hanged on Saturday last in the Central Jail under sentence of the Sessions Judge Nundidroog Division for murder committed at the above village

1 Byche Gowda, son of Appannah
2 Lutchmiah, son of Pupmiah
3 Moom Naiga son of Venkatramaiah

The Firewood Dallals again —We were under the impression that the public would no more be annoyed by the so called firewood dallals But we were mistaken, for we now hear that the Government has recognized these dallals and has issued an order that neither the municipality nor the police shall interfere with these men in carrying on their trade We suppose that this order has encouraged the dallals to follow every firewood cart that comes for sale in the Petta and to stand in the way of the bargain *being easily* settled

The Bangalore District Treasury —To say that the State coffers are empty, is a statement containing much truth We understand that on an application being made by the Treasury Officer, Bangalore District, to the Chief Treasurer, *Huzoor Khanna*,

for some money on account of disbursements, &c, he was informed that money could not, under any circumstance, be spared from the Chief *Khazana*, and that he should try his best to get money from the Taluk Treasuries, and not expect *the Khazana Daksh to meet such* demands

ANOTHER JOURNAL BUSINESS.—We learn that an 8 *page weekly* journal will shortly be started in Bangalore, which is to bear the bright name of "*The Morning Star*," and is to make its appearance every Saturday *morning* If the new enterprise, which is to be conducted by the late Editor of the "*Rising Sun*," shines as brightly as the late startling print did, the public of Bangalore may expect an un common treat in *journalism* Why not write to Mark Twain for a few inoculation to the Editor of the Agricultural *Gazette*, which he is able edited for few weeks during the absence of the permanent incumbent?—*The Bangalore Spectator*

THEFT OF JEWELS.—We learn that a theft of jewels, valued at Rs 400, has taken place in the hotel of one Annamy Boree, in Cubbon Peth, Bangalore and that the perpetrators of the same are as follows—some young men, who were *messing* in the hotel are said to have been occupying a certain room, and a box had been kept there for want of place in the other apartments, with the consent of the young men, but not *with instructions* to look out at the same so that they would be held responsible in case of anything missing in the box In this way several months elapsed and on the 16th instant when the inmates of the room, the boys went out there, wishing to clean the five bigger trunks their owners, they had to receive the shock of their life, when they found that the box was quite lost and it was without any lock They immediately reported the circumstance to the owners who on inspection of the box found out that all her jewels were lost The police were informed of the theft and the boys were suspected As no evidence, however, could be secured against them, they were let off by the police, and a cook of the hotel is supposed to be the perpetrator of the deed His whereabouts are not known Police detectives have been sent in search of him to Bellary, where he is said to have gone

KOOGH INAMS.—The enforcement of Kooghinam lands was for the benefit of the inamdars who held but a portion of the lands under the rules in force and was often a source of misunderstanding between divided interests, did not take such *steps* as were necessary for the improvement of the lands in question. This, it is believed, is the general condition of things, and the enfranchisement was not only necessary to provide adequate arrangements, for the efficient maintenance of the tanks in which numbers of ryots are interested but was beneficial to the inamdars themselves who get their main land enfranchised so that though subject to a *quit rent*, but are relieved of the obligation of repairing the tank at a considerable outlay It is however understood that the kooghinams in many cases are not satisfied with this settlement which arose from their connection with the tank which had been constructed by their ancestors, and which they considered a point of honor to keep up His Highness' Government considers that the enfranchisements should not have been compulsorily introduced in such cases The Dewan therefore desires that the Deputy Commissioners will institute an enquiry into such cases during the ensuing jamabandi settlement, and submit a list of the cases in which the kooghinams would prefer to retain their inams on the old tenure, subject to the obligation of keeping the tanks in an efficient state It should be clearly pointed out to them that the responsibility of repairing the tanks will be strictly enforced, and that the resumption of the inams would follow in the event of their failing in their obligation The statement submitted should show the extent of the wet lands irrigated by the tanks, the portion of them held in kooghinam, and the quit-rent imposed on it, the present condition of the tank and the wishes of the ryots as regards *restoration* of the tank to the kooghinam's management, and any outlay which *may* have been incurred by Government on the repairs of the tank since the inam enfranchisement, and any other facts which the kooghinams may wish to urge on the subject

A MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.—A certain Egyptian Gentleman, *named* Padma Singh, who is come from Travancore, gave a musical performance, on last Saturday night, a few remarks about which, we hope may not be out of place As advertised, in our notice, the performance took place in a large house at Cocapettah, near the Central Police Station Many people had to go away for want of space, and the building was *crowded to suffocation* The arrangements were very bad and reflect great discredit on the part of those who undertook them Not a single window could be found in the whole building, and the people should have been very glad to go away, if they could have only found an exit to do so They were kept in the room against their will The performance began at 12 instead of at 8 o'clock, as notified in the programme All were much disgusted The confusion caused by the ticket holders took up all two hours for the police to put down, and allow the performer to commence his play The performance, however, began, and ode was only restored when Padma Sing played a tune or two on his fiddle There is no doubt that he is an able musician and sure the tunes were pretty good One of the amusing items in the programme was the following—A small tent was put up on the stage, and it was announced by more than half a dozen gentlemen who were seated in the first class It contained nothing, and the performer went into the tent with ten various musical instruments, which were picked by him most admirably, not one at a time, but all at one time The performer would also stop any instrument that was directed to be stopped without stopping the others When the tent was taken out, the performer, to the utter amazement of the hundreds that were present on the occasion, looked like a fine fairy mouth dressed, and very beautifully decorated with all kinds of jewels Padma Singh, in his own character danced well both to English and native music, and the performance terminated with some nice song In the arrangements were good, and the price of performance a better one, we should say that nothing more was wanting

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

DEAR SIR,—With the record of Dr Ours policy in regard to the Bangalore Municipality we have dealt with that of Mr Ricketts only began to wonder by the general public that the much abused system which prevailed very long, too long indeed for such a state to have existed would be roused from its lethargic state It is indeed a great pity that the people should have been disappointed in their expectations

It would have been premature to have said anything about the subject before this To one and all of us it came a true feeling, and wishes to do good to the townsmen of the Bangalore Municipality offers a rich field to write upon—a field where I would gladly remain the writer for his labor should be a pass. of a versatile pen and a clear brain to give a true description of the municipality as it stands Even the struggling gleaner will I am sure not be worse for his attempt To discuss the subject fully it would take me very long I have arranged to give my observations in a series of letters, which I beg you will be good enough to insert in your valuable journal This week I purpose to take up the municipal corporation of Bangalore town and to throw a little light as to how it can be best managed

The head of the corporation is the President It is of course necessary that he must be a true hearted and active gentleman, for it is on him the welfare of the institution rests. The gentleman on whom the responsible task has fallen at present, has numerous other things to *attend to as District Magistrate* and the chief Revenue head of a big District It would be quite *uncalled for* and out of place were I to speak lightly about the capabilities of Mr *Ricketts* to fill the chair as President On the contrary, I would maintain that he would be the right man in the right place, if he could only spare as much time as the duty of the President requires, and if he is provided with proper materials to work on It is a matter of fact known to all that a kindly co-operation of the whole municipal body is of the utmost importance to the well-being of the municipality It is no fault of Mr Ricketts if the old rotten system has not as yet been brushed up Who is not aware of the fact that in his capacity as a District officer Mr Ricketts will be obliged to be absent from the station for months together at certain portions of the year, and return to the Head Quarters quite exhausted and weather-beaten? In addition to this wearisome task, he will, at times, be required to have to do hard riding of twenty or thirty miles a day should circumstances require it What is the natural consequence of all this? Disinclination to work for a time Will one be justified, then, in accusing Mr Ricketts if he, like all other human beings, feels exhausted and puts off for a time any work that requires a little of bodily labor But are the *municipal* affairs such as would tolerate laxity of *supervision for a long period? No, on the contrary* they are such as require a constant and careful personal *supervision by the responsible* head, so that the subordinates may look up fresh and active To do so Mr Ricketts cannot spare time The newspaper controversy that existed during Dr Ours tenure of office has quite tired the patience of every newspaper reader That gentleman who had no other work than that of the municipality was found fault with whenever there was a want of supervision Would it be consistent with reason to accuse Mr Ricketts of remissness, knowing as I do that he is overworked in attending to his duties as Deputy Commissioner Now what has to be done is a point to be discussed

As a step in the right direction, and to avoid all the difficulties that lie in the way of improving the municipality a new office in the shape of a Vice-President was published and an officer who was said to return from Shimoga, by Sir James Gordon K C S I, brought out for the place and was appointed *But that gentleman's service was availed of by* the Travancore State More than half a year he claimed since that gentleman's transfer, and another person has been appointed in his stead In creating that office, it was not the intention of our worthy Dewan to favour a retired gentleman whom he loved Why then has the vacancy not been filled up would be the query that naturally be put by some readers I think he is searching for a person who can creditably to himself the work The appointment is no doubt a responsible one, and that being filled up, the President would only be nominal head It would be highly satisfactory to learn that the appointment has been conferred upon a man of energy and tact and that he is encumbered with nothing more than municipal work It is indeed high time that one should be appointed The want of a responsible officer who would look after the work in the absence of the President should be felt by the public Under the existing arrangements, the municipal assessor has the *entire power vested in him Whether the asses*sor himself is able to discharge the duties, on *the score of his long experience is not with*in my province to discuss. Time will show all, if things are left as they are

Another important point that I would take the liberty of pointing out to the public is the body of Municipal Commissioners As I have said above, much depends upon the kind of co-operation of these officers. There is a highly objectionable point in the selection. If I am not mistaken, I think there are a few amongst the present batch who are serving under the direct orders of the President in his capacity as a Deputy Commissioner Every one is aware *that a relationship in the shape of master and* subordinate acts as a check on the latter and prevents him from speaking his convictions freely Besides these, there are a few gentlemen who would rather willingly spend their time in calculating interest due on money lent to others than go and inspect their division once a day In my humble opinion, there must be a radical change of municipal commissioners. One who has an independent voice and who is well *aware of the wants of the public*, is better fitted to take part in municipal matters than sowcars and officials who would never care to disagree with the President on any point whatever A mere nodding of the head at all the points proposed is not what is needed. A staunch and bold advocacy of the interests of the public is the chief thing required.

I have already occupied much of your space, and I shall try to finish this day's letter by making a few observations on the appointment of a sanitary inspector, who is really capable of doing this work creditably Now the appointment is, I understand, invested in the Municipal Engineer I really wonder at this. It is as if a square man has been thrust into a round hole. I shall in connection with other points which I propose to discuss serially, speak about this appointment at full length some other time, fearing that I might go too long in dealing with this subject Thanking you for your patience, dear Mr *Editor*, I *remain subscribing myself*

B. V

General Summary.

MALABAR.

GRAIN FOR TRAVANCORE.—As it is now certain that, owing to the late drought, there will be a famine in Travancore, most of the native merchants here have instructed their friends at Calcutta to make regular shipments of rice and paddy by the British India Steamers to Colachel and Trevandrum. We hope that the import of grain by sea will, to a great extent, mitigate the effects of the late drought.—*Cochin Argus*

THE PALACE INAUGURATION.—The inauguration of the new Palace took place on Thiru Onam day Presents were lavishly distributed by His Highness the Maharajah T Krishna Iyen the late Fourth Judge of the Sadar Court, and Colanjavelu Mudaliar, the Marumat Shroffadar were each presented with a gold watch Kochuvelu Pillay the Paravaga Shroffadar got a ring Many others were present ed with bangles, ring and other trinkets too numerous to be mentioned.—*Western Star.*

BOMBAY

EXECUTION DEFERRED.—Our Sattara correspondent writes to say that the execution of the five men condemned to death, referred to in his last letter had been stayed owing to the receipt of a telegram from Government. All the condemned criminals are said to be wealthy men.—*Deccan Herald*

THE MONSOON.—In the course of the past week moderately heavy rain has fallen on the whole of the west coast of India. The greatest fall was on the Malabar coast, where most places had upwards of half an inch per day for four or five days in succession Along the coast of the Konkan each station, with the exception of Ratnagiri, had at least one fall of more than an inch, and even Kolaba reported about an inch on two days At most places in the interior of the country during the last three or four days of the week ending with the 15th of September there was a moderate or heavy fall, and our forecast respecting the rainfall in the Deccan is again fulfilled, rain having fallen there in moderate quantity since the 9th

SIR A LYALL AT BARODA.—Sir Alfred Lyall K C S I, halted at Baroda on his way to Bombay on Friday, and was the guest of Mr Melvill, C S I, Agent to the Governor-General On Friday afternoon the Dewan Raja Sir Madava Row, K C S I, Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Jehanghir, Kan Shabudin, the Naib Dewan, the Municipal Commissioner Mr Dadabhoy, and many other officers went to the Residency to pay their respects Sir Alfred Lyall in the evening paid a visit to the city accompanied by Mr Melvill, to see the military *lines* (one of the Departments under Mr Pestonjee) and was glad to find them in such good order He then went to the Goa Gate Station to see the State Railway On Saturday evening his Highness Sayajirao Gaekwar Maharaj and her Highness Jamnabai Saheb paid a return visit to the late Foreign Secretary Sir Alfred Lyall was to leave Baroda for Bombay by last night's mail train, arriving in Bombay this morning and leaving for Europe in the mail steamer to-morrow.—*Times of India*

DECCAN ITEMS.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.—Owing to a few cases of incipient cholera having occurred in the cantonment bazaars, the Medical authorities have directed the distribution among all

Police stations of proper modernes, with necessary instructions for their administration to persons attacked

CHOLERA.—Cholera is raging somewhat fiercely in the city and its suburbs, as many as from thirty to forty deaths occurring daily A few suspicious cases have been reported in cantonment, but we have not heard of any deaths. As a measure of precaution, the non commissioned officers and soldiers of the Force are forbidden to visit the Secundrabad bazaars. The fires at the approaches into Cantonment are still kept up, and it would be a capital thing if similar fires were kept up in some of the back slums about the bazaars, &c.—*Deccan Times*

CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY.—Calcutta is supplied daily with nearly seven and a half million gallons of filtered water but both the Municipal Commissioners and the Lieutenant Governor are agreed that "the urgency of increasing the supply cannot well be overstated" The Municipality spent on the total watersupply, last year, nearly 4½ lakhs of which, however, over 2½ lakhs was on account of interest and the repayment of loans The Municipality still goes on watering the roads to a very large extent, with filtered water but this extravagance is in time to be remedied, by increasing the supply of unfiltered water At present some excellent schemes with this object in view are held in abeyance until a Bill, which has passed through the Bengal Legislative Chamber, receives the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council It is recommended that filtered water costs the Municipality Rs. 137 for every million gallons, while the same quantity of unfiltered water costs Rs 65.—*Pioneer*

CURIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING A *Durwesh* or *yogi* is at present in custody of the (Calcutta) Police awaiting his trial on a charge of cheating and criminally misappropriating a G C note under the following extraordinary circumstances He called on Babu Okhoy Cumar Bose, of Ahiritollah on the 26th of August last, and informed him that he was a man end well with supernatural powers, capable of performing extraordinary acts, &c So saying he desired him to open his hand placing two grains of paddy into it commanded him to close it assuring him that he would convert them into gold The Babu did as desired, after the recitation of a few mantras, was asked to open it, and having done so he was agreably surprised to find that they had been converted into gold The *yakir* to convince him that it was the priceless metal, got him to test it The Babu surprisingly gazed at the "charmer," who showed him a few more of his sleight of hand tricks and having gained his confidence, told him to go upstairs and fetch down a G C note for Rs 100, which he had in his box, and he would very soon double it, or if it pleased God, treble it The note was accordingly obtained and handed to him, but he said that four rupees were required, as without some silver being fledged with the paper the desired effect would not be produced The Babu called to one of his servants and instructed him to go upstairs and fetch the *required amount, but the fakir* was equal to the occasion and being desirous of getting his intended victim out of the way, told him that it was unnecessary he should go for it himself, he objected to a second party handling the money as the effect would be lost. The Babu thereupon proceeded upstairs, and on his return, was much chagrined at finding his charmer gone His grief may be better imagined than described Information was at once given to the Police and payment of the note stopped at the Currency Office On Tuesday last the note which had by that time passed through two hands, was presented for payment at the Currency Office by a Mahomedan, named Karim Bux, who was at once seized, and through him the prisoner, too, was arrested.—*Indian Mirror*

A MAGISTRATE OUTWITTED.—A somewhat amusing incident occurred in the Court of the Honorary Magistrates yesterday On Baboo Sagor Dutt, the Magistrate for the day, taking his seat, Mr. Gilbert Wright, Personal Assistant to the Health Officer, applied to his worship for warrants against Mahomed Hatter and Mahomed Moosa of No 7, Amratollah-lane, and Nussurally and Tofail Ahmed of No 107, Lower Chitpore road, under section 292 of the Municipal Consolidation Act, for having in possession, respectively, 300 and 50 maunds of sun-dried beef, which was unfit for human consumption, and injurious to the health of those residing in the locality where they were stored In support of his application, which was for the immediate seizure and destruction of the meat, Mr Wright produced a certificate signed by the Health Officer, who in it remarked that the meat was putrid, full of worms and quite unfit for human consumption His worship having recorded the above evidence, observed that it was necessary to have the evidence of the Health Officer before he granted the application Mr Wright said that the Health Officer could not be got at all hours, and the application was an urgent one The Health Officer might be able to put in appearance at 11 or 1 but the Court would then have risen and if the matter was put off till the following day, the defendants would get scent of this information and remove all the goods. Besides, he did not see the necessity for the purposes of this application to bring up the Health Officer He, Mr Wright, was the complainant in the case and only produced the Health Officer's report in support of his allegation that the meat was putrid If the Court still entertained any doubts, he would (which he did) produce samples of the meat for the satisfaction of the Court His worship could smell it judge for himself, and pass what orders he thought fit His worship who from religious scruples would no doubt much *less smell, fresh beef, strongly objected to do* so in respect of rotten beef, and without further argument granted the application Mr Wright by this manœuvre gained his object to the no little amusement of those present.—*Statesman*

PUNJAB

CHOLERA IN LAHORE.—The following are the cholera returns for the 24 hours ending 10 A M., September 11 —

Total 62 Seizures 29 deaths

CHOLERA IN AMRITSAR.—Up to the 5th September there were 224 cholera seizures in *Amritsar city and district, and 144 deaths In* the Sealkote district up to the 7th, the numbers were 159 and 63 Amritsar is in a most unhealthy condition

CHOLERA IN CASHMERE.—A correspondent writes to us as follows —"I regret to hear from Jummoo that cholera has broken out in the city and its neighborhood, and that several deaths are occurring daily from the disease There are no sanitary arrangements at present at Jummoo probably owing to the absence of His Highness the Maharajah and his dewans The inhabitants are consequently left to the tender mercies of incompetent native Bauds and druggists almost all the physicians and doctors having gone to Srinagar in company with His Highness and his officials.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

Our Indian Contemporaries

MULHAR RAO AND BARODA

MULHAR RAO was removed from the *gadee* by the British Government from political reasons of its own It was in fact of either the Home Government or of the Indian Government If of the Home Government, the British tax payer ought to be made to maintain the deposed Prince If of the Indian Government the Indian British subject must pay for his maintenance But why should the subjects of the Baroda State be taxed a lac and half per annum for the maintenance of Mulhar Rao? Under what code of justice are the people of Baroda made to pay for a Prince whom they would keep, but could not, on account of the policy of the Imperial Government? In short, the British Government took away the legitimate sovereign of the Baroda State from amongst his subjects by force against their will, and after having done it it forced the same people to pay for his maintenance

We wish there were men in Baroda who would get up a memorial to the British Government demanding reasons for making the people of Baroda maintain Mulhar Rao The reply to such a document of the Government would vouchsafe a reply to such a memorial, would no doubt be a most interesting document The present Gaekwar will have a right to decline to pay a piece of this tax laid upon the people of Baroda on coming to the *gaddee* But he will not do it, he will not venture to do it. On the contrary, before he is allowed to take the management of affairs in his hand he will be required to enter into certain engagements with the British Government And we believe, that opportunity will be taken advantage of by all interested in robbing the Gaekwar raja of his power, authority, and money to secure their end

But will the Government really do nothing for that unfortunate and oppressed Prince Mulhar Rao? Here is a letter we have received on the subject of the treatment that he receives at the hands of the British Government It discloses only a portion of his sufferings —

Poor Mulhar Rao! His fate is doubtless sealed so far as the question of his reinstatement is concerned Let Dr Kavejgary's arguments in his behalf together with your own be ever so convincing our benevolent Government will see no reason to reopen the ex-Gaekwar's case John Bull's instincts are proverbial His actions right or wrong he will try to justify with great pertinacity and when he fails as he often must, he shuts his eyes and ears and becomes an unimpressionable being However with all this stubbornness if a proper representation be made I feel sure that Lord Ripon's Government will be moved with pity and the regret with which poor Mulhar Rao is treated at Madras will be lessened if not removed altogether,

He is, it is true allowed a lakh and a half a year (not 5 lakhs as you seem to think) and this allowance one might say is handsome enough But let me tell you it never reaches the poor Gaekwar He has put on every pie belonging to him as in the keeping of old Dr Seward If the Gaekwar wants to buy a trifle say a cocoanut or a betelnut for instance for religious purpose, he must apply for it in a roundabout way to the wealthy Doctor, his jailer A requisition for the article required is made out by a domestic servant in Marathi in the first instance it is then sent through the police peon on guard at the Gaekwar's gate and the police detective, in whom is combined the office of Gaekwar's household attendant to Dr Seward But they all being ignorant of Marathi the precious document passes on to a translator *specially employed by whom it is rendered* into English and then it travels backward through the same channel it travelled forward until it reaches the starting point of the poor man and at the gate who hands it over, provided it bears the Doctor's sanction to the appeal of the specially appointed purveyor for compliance. So you see the poor Gaekwar has to wait for a pretty long while before the trifling request is granted! Is not this process of carrying out the wishes of a prince poisoned tedious inconvenient and vexatious to a degree?

True there are *lots* of domestic servants Some employed on the spot and others imported all the way from the Deccan ostensibly to serve the unfortunate Mulhar Rao But he having no power either to employ or dismiss any of them is it to be wondered at if they are violent and disobedient to him They are one and all treated as natives which makes them discontented and sulky

Their movements are carefully watched by the police, their private letters are translated into English and read by Dr Seward before they are made over to the addressees Their persons are minutely searched before they go in and out of the house where the Gaekwar has been domiciled None of them is allowed to go anywhere but in charge of the police detective

Dr, Seward exercises great economy, which in my humble opinion deserves to be called stinginess so far as Mulhar Rao's wants are concerned and thereby saves out of his personal allowance (no one knows what for) a large amount of money Put you would be astonished to learn that about one fourth of the Gaekwar's total income goes to maintain a strong guard over himself which consists of 80 native constables and 4 Europeans including the worthy Dr himself who alone draws more than Rs 1,000 a month!!

Now the question is whether such a rigorous *confinement of the poor Gaekwar*, as I have endeavoured briefly to describe, is necessary My ideas and I am sure you will agree with me that, it is not only unnecessary but cruel to treat the poor man as they do he has been Doubtless Dr Seward will do his utmost to justify his own acts and do nothing by opposing any measure which would allow Mulhar Rao to live on his allowance in any way he likes within the limits of a town he may choose for his residence But I trust our present Viceroy will pay no attention to anything of the kind and let the poor man the Ex Gaekwar make the best of his bad lot.

No when it is considered that, this persecuted man is not a criminal, one cannot help pitying his condition One also cannot help thinking that, the action of the Government is utterly unjust, *cruel and unworthy* Fancy: to make the Gaekwar part with one-fourth of his own allowance to maintain the guard which watches him It is unjust to force the subjects of the Baroda State to pay for the maintenance of the Prince, and it is unjust to subject an innocent man and a sovereign prince to a life long misery Very tender hearted soldiers have been found turned into bloodthirsty beasts in fields of battle Their transformation as explained but it is utterly unexplicable how honest Englishmen, bearing an unblemished character and leading an honorable life should at once turn blind, when an injustice perpetrated in India is put before their eyes In England, an average Englishman will disdain to commit a mean or unjust act but here there are high officials who will not hesitate to commit a most unworthy act and yet retain a tranquil conscience

We said that, *during* the installation of Sir Jotee some sort of treaty engagements will be forced upon him It has already transpired that attempts are being made for the formation of the Gaekwar Contingent It has also transpired that attempts are being made to force a constitution upon the young Prince About this constitution we have been asked to say something It has been alleged that, a constitution means happiness and liberty to the subject of the Gaekwar and, therefore we should support the movement The fact is, we do not see our way through it Of course no body of intelligent Indians will ever consent to the transfer of supreme authority in State affairs to be Political under the plea that it would secure the liberty of the subject For the result would be virtual annihilation of the native States of Baroda

Then, if the Political be not vested with supreme authority how are you to make the terms of the constitution binding the Prince? I make them binding the Prince must be made subject to the authority of the Political *in the manner contemplated* in the case which of course is never to be thought of In any such attempt is made, he (native) who make it, will not succeed for it is a subject which whole Indian Princes and people will take up with relish But remember that it never did good to the subjects when a constitution was forced upon their sovereign by an external force If the people deserve it, they have the easy way to secure it for themselves Beside the subjects of the Baroda State may console themselves with the knowledge that if they get no constitution they will not be worse off than the Indian Princes Gwalior, Hyderabad and perhaps too much worse off than those who reside in British territories India.—*Indian Spectator*

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ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮಾತ್ರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ವರುಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ

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ಪ್ರತಿಯೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೦—೬

ಸಿಂಗಪುರ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೪—೦

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ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆಯಹ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೫—೦

ಪಕ್ಕಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೧—೦—೦

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೧. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಇಂಗಾಲಾಸ್ಥಾನಿಗಿ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನಾನಿಯ ತಿಂಬಲು ಕಲಾವಿದ್ಯನ್ನು ಪಡುಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಪಡಿಸಿದ ಅಂತಾ ಮುಖ್ಯವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸುಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ತಿಂಬಲು ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವನ್ನು ಪೇಟೆ ಕಾಸಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದುಗಳಿಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಿರ್ ಆಗಿ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಅಲಾಪತಿ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲವು ಕಾರಿ

೨. ಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲು ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಟ್ಟ ಕಾಲು ಪೇಟೆಯ ಕಲಿಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಆಯಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

೩. ಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲು ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಟ್ಟ ಕಾಲು ಪೇಟೆಯ ಕಲಿಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಆಯಾ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

೪. ಈಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿನ ತಿಂಗಳ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿಯಮವು ಕೃಷ್ಣಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತೆ.

೫. ಈಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೬. ಈಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಹಳೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

೭. ಈಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಹಳೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

೮. ಈಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಹಳೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

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ಕನ್ನಡದೇಶ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು.

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ಕಾವಾಕ್ಷರಮಿಶ್ರ.	...	೦—೩—೦

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು.

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ಅಲೆಕ್ಸಿಯಂಡರ್ ಸ್ಟೀಫೆನ್ ಎಂಬಾತನಿಗೆ	೧ಪೇಟೆ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ.	೦—೪—೦
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ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಮೂಲಸ್ಥಂಭಗಳು.

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ಸೂರ್ಯಪ್ರಭಪ್ರಭಾಮ.	...	೦—೨—೬
ಕೃಷ್ಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಮೃಕ.	...	೦—೨—೬
ಭಾಲಾಚಾರಾಯಿಣ	...	೦—೨—೬
ಶಿಕಾಂಡಿಯಾಚಾರ.	...	೦—೨—೬
ಗ ಕಾರದ ಆಚಾರ.	...	೦—೨—೦

ಹೀಂದಿಯಿಂದಿಂದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಡೀಷಾಪರ್ ಶೇರಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಇವಾ—ಮೇಲೆ ಕನಿಯಲಾಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾತಾವಾಗಲಿ ಶೇಕಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಂಜಿಕೆ ಹೊಂದಲು ಕನಿಷ್ಠಪಕ್ಷ ೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಮುಗಿದಿರಬಹುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ಕಂಪ್ಯೆಯ್ತಾಂತ್ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ.

(From the Madras Mail.)

EUROPE.

FRANCE AND TUNIS

ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೬ನೇ.—ಅಲೆಜೀರಿಯಾ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕೋಲಾಹಲವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಸೇನಾಪತಿಯು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

ಲಂಡನ್, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೬ನೇ.—ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಳರಾಜ ಸೇ ಹೊಂಬಾಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟುಕಾಲ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪಡೆಯವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಂಬಿಯ್ತಾಂತ್ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು.

THE ANGLO FRENCH TREATY OF COMMERCE.

ಪ್ಯಾರಿಸ್, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೬ನೇ.—ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಕರಾರಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಪಿ. ಜೆ. ಸ್ಮಿತ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್‌ಮಿಂದರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಪಿ. ಜೆ. ಸ್ಮಿತ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್‌ಮಿಂದರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಪಿ. ಜೆ. ಸ್ಮಿತ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್‌ಮಿಂದರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

TURKISH DEBT.

ಲಂಡನ್, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೬ನೇ.—ಈಜಿಪ್ತ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಟರ್ಕಿಯವರಿಂದ, ಕಪಿಚುಲೇಶನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಯಾಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಟರ್ಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ARRIVAL OF THE TURKISH TROOPS AT TRIPOLI.

ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್, ಕಾಲ್ ಎಂಬೆ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್.—ಮಂಡಳಿಯವರಿಂದ ಕುರ್ಕಿ ಸೇನೆಯು ಟ್ರಿಪೋಲಿಯಿಂದ ಇಷ್ಟರವರೆಗೆ ಹಿಡಿಯಲಾಗಿರುವುದು.

THE BEY OF TUNIS REASSURED.

ಲಂಡನ್, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೬ನೇ.—ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಂಟನೇರಾ ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್‌ನ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಜಾಲಿಯವರು ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಜನ ಶತ್ರುಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆದರಿಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಬೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಬೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಬೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಬೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

TESTIMONIALS TO MR. GLADSTONE.

ಲಂಡನ್, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೬ನೇ.—ಲಂಡನ್ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಲೇಟ್‌ಮಾರ್ ಕಾಲದ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾ. ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗ್ಲಾಡ್‌ಸನ್ ಕಸ್ಟಮ್‌ಕೇಸ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆದ ಲಭಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಸಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಪತ್ರವನ್ನಿತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನವರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಿಂತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.

ASIA.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

ಶಿಂಲಾ, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೬ನೇ.—ಕಂದಹಾರ್ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕೋಲಾಹಲವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಸೇನಾಪತಿಯು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಪಿ. ಜೆ. ಸ್ಮಿತ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್‌ಮಿಂದರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಪಿ. ಜೆ. ಸ್ಮಿತ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್‌ಮಿಂದರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

SIEGE OF KANDAHAR.

ಶಿಂಲಾ, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೬ನೇ.—ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕೋಲಾಹಲವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಸೇನಾಪತಿಯು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಪಿ. ಜೆ. ಸ್ಮಿತ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್‌ಮಿಂದರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಪಿ. ಜೆ. ಸ್ಮಿತ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್‌ಮಿಂದರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

THE TURKISTAN ARMY.

ಸಿಂಪೆಟ್ಟಾಬ್ ಶೇಕ್ಷಿಯರ್ ಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಸ್‌ಬರ್ಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಜಿಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಭಾರೀ ಪಾಪಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಕಂಬಳಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT MOOLTAN.

ಲಂಡನ್, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೬ನೇ.—ಟ್ಯೂನಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಲಾಹಲವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಪಿ. ಜೆ. ಸ್ಮಿತ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್‌ಮಿಂದರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

THE SIEGE OF KANDAHAR.

ಶಿಂಲಾ, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೬ನೇ.—ಅಂಚೀ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರದಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದೇನಂದರೆ ಬಂಡಾಯಗಾರರು ಕಂದಹಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದಷ್ಟು ಸೈನ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬಲವಾದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬಲವಾದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬಲವಾದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬಲವಾದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ.

THE SIEGE OF KANDAHAR.

ಶಿಂಲಾ, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೬ನೇ.—ಅಂಚೀ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರದಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದೇನಂದರೆ ಬಂಡಾಯಗಾರರು ಕಂದಹಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದಷ್ಟು ಸೈನ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬಲವಾದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬಲವಾದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಬಲವಾದ ಕೋಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1881.

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS IN INDIA.—No. III

వ్యవసాయ కృషి కుటుంబ కలతలు—కష్టములు.

ఇదివఱకున్నతనంతో ఈ వ్యవసాయ పద్ధతిని ఇంగ్లాండు దేశస్థులకు, ఇతర దేశస్థులకు కలిగే లాభములను విమర్శించి వ్రాసియున్నాము. ఇంకను ఈ వ్యవసాయమును ఇంకా ప్రబలపఱచుటకు ఏమి చేయవలెనో వ్రాయుచున్నాము.

ఉపోద్ఘాతము—ఈ వ్యవసాయమును—ఇంగ్లాండు దేశస్థులు ఈ దేశమునకు వచ్చి ఇక్కడ ఉన్న వ్యవసాయదారులకు నేర్పుటకంటె ముందు ఈ దేశస్థులు ఇంగ్లాండు దేశమునకు పోయి అక్కడ వ్యవసాయమును నేర్చుకొని వచ్చి ఇక్కడ ప్రబలపఱచుట మంచిదని మా అభిప్రాయము. ఇంగ్లాండు దేశమునకు పోయి వ్యవసాయమును నేర్చుకొని వచ్చుటకు ఇక్కడ ఉన్న ధనవంతులలో కొందఱు ముందుకు వచ్చినట్లయితే ఈ దేశమునకు ఎంతో ప్రయోజనము కలుగును. ఇంగ్లాండు దేశమునకు పోయి వ్యవసాయమును నేర్చుకొని వచ్చుటకు ఒక్కొక్కరికి ఎంత ఖర్చు అగునో మేము చెప్పలేము. ఒక్కొక్కరు ఒక్కొక్క విధముగా ఖర్చు పెట్టుదురు. ఒక్కొక్కరు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టుదురు. ఒక్కొక్కరు తక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టుదురు. ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టువారు ఎక్కువ నేర్చుకొని వచ్చెదరు. తక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టువారు తక్కువ నేర్చుకొని వచ్చెదరు. ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టువారు ఎక్కువ ప్రయోజనమును కలుగజేయుదురు. తక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టువారు తక్కువ ప్రయోజనమును కలుగజేయుదురు. ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టువారు ఎక్కువ ప్రయోజనమును కలుగజేయుదురు గనుక ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టువారు ఎక్కువ ధనవంతులుగా ఉండవలెను. ఎక్కువ ధనవంతులుగా ఉండవలెనని

Extracts from Foreign Papers.
స్వదేశేతర పత్రికా వృత్తాంతములు.

War preparations in China.—చీనా దేశీయులకూ జేర్మనీ దేశస్థులకూ యుద్ధతయారీ. చీనా దేశపు రేవుపట్టణములలో మరియు సుందుకా ప్రాంతములలో ఫిరంగులూ మరియు ఇతర యుద్ధసామానులూ చాలా తయారుచేయబడుతూ వున్నవి. ఇవి ఎవరిమీద ఉపయోగింపబడునో తెలియదు.

Casualties in the Afghan war.—ఆఫ్గాన్ యుద్ధములో మరణించిన సైన్యముల వివరము. ఆఫ్గాన్ యుద్ధములో ఇప్పటివరకు ఇంగ్లీషు సైన్యములో 1,337 మంది మరణించిరి. 4,168 మంది గాయపడిరి. 1,000 మంది రోగులైరి. 1,000 మంది ఆఫీసర్లలో 134 మంది మరణించిరి. 347 మంది గాయపడిరి. 12 మంది రోగులైరి. ఇంకా 1,000 మంది సిపాయిలలో 1,000 మంది రోగులైరి. 1,000 మంది సిపాయిలలో 1,000 మంది రోగులైరి. 1,000 మంది సిపాయిలలో 1,000 మంది రోగులైరి.

Deaths from cholera.—కలరా జ్వరము వలన మరణించిన వారి వివరము. కలరా జ్వరము వలన మరణించిన వారి వివరము. కలరా జ్వరము వలన మరణించిన వారి వివరము. కలరా జ్వరము వలన మరణించిన వారి వివరము. కలరా జ్వరము వలన మరణించిన వారి వివరము.

A request granted.—ఒక విజ్ఞాపన మంజూరు. ఒక విజ్ఞాపన మంజూరు. ఒక విజ్ఞాపన మంజూరు. ఒక విజ్ఞాపన మంజూరు. ఒక విజ్ఞాపన మంజూరు.

Departure to Europe.—ఐరోపా ప్రయాణము. ఐరోపా ప్రయాణము. ఐరోపా ప్రయాణము. ఐరోపా ప్రయాణము. ఐరోపా ప్రయాణము.

Purchase of jewels.—ఆభరణముల కొనుగోలు. ఆభరణముల కొనుగోలు. ఆభరణముల కొనుగోలు. ఆభరణముల కొనుగోలు. ఆభరణముల కొనుగోలు.

The Viceroy's tour.—వైస్రాయి పర్యటన. వైస్రాయి పర్యటన. వైస్రాయి పర్యటన. వైస్రాయి పర్యటన. వైస్రాయి పర్యటన.

Education.—విద్యాభివృద్ధి. విద్యాభివృద్ధి. విద్యాభివృద్ధి. విద్యాభివృద్ధి. విద్యాభివృద్ధి.

The Anche and Educational Departments.—మైసూరు ఆంచె మరియు విద్యాశాఖ. మైసూరు ఆంచె మరియు విద్యాశాఖ. మైసూరు ఆంచె మరియు విద్యాశాఖ. మైసూరు ఆంచె మరియు విద్యాశాఖ. మైసూరు ఆంచె మరియు విద్యాశాఖ.

The weather.—వాతావరణ స్థితి. వాతావరణ స్థితి. వాతావరణ స్థితి. వాతావరణ స్థితి. వాతావరణ స్థితి.

Criminal Processes.—నేరారోపణ ప్రక్రియలు. నేరారోపణ ప్రక్రియలు. నేరారోపణ ప్రక్రియలు. నేరారోపణ ప్రక్రియలు. నేరారోపణ ప్రక్రియలు.

Executions.—ఉరిశిక్ష అమలు. ఉరిశిక్ష అమలు. ఉరిశిక్ష అమలు. ఉరిశిక్ష అమలు. ఉరిశిక్ష అమలు.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.
బళ్ళారి వర్తమానములు.

Dacoity at Tumkur.—తుమకూరులో దోపిడి. తుమకూరులో దోపిడి. తుమకూరులో దోపిడి. తుమకూరులో దోపిడి. తుమకూరులో దోపిడి.

A charitable Gonda.—ధర్మగొండ. ధర్మగొండ. ధర్మగొండ. ధర్మగొండ. ధర్మగొండ.

The State Railway.—రాష్ట్ర రైలుమార్గము. రాష్ట్ర రైలుమార్గము. రాష్ట్ర రైలుమార్గము. రాష్ట్ర రైలుమార్గము. రాష్ట్ర రైలుమార్గము.

The Coorg Season Report.—కూర్గ్ వర్షపాత నివేదిక. కూర్గ్ వర్షపాత నివేదిక. కూర్గ్ వర్షపాత నివేదిక. కూర్గ్ వర్షపాత నివేదిక. కూర్గ్ వర్షపాత నివేదిక.

Agricultural Exhibition.—వ్యవసాయ ప్రదర్శన. వ్యవసాయ ప్రదర్శన. వ్యవసాయ ప్రదర్శన. వ్యవసాయ ప్రదర్శన. వ్యవసాయ ప్రదర్శన.

Minor Inams.—చిన్న ఇనాములు. చిన్న ఇనాములు. చిన్న ఇనాములు. చిన్న ఇనాములు. చిన్న ఇనాములు.

The prospects of the season.—వర్షాకాల సూచనలు. వర్షాకాల సూచనలు. వర్షాకాల సూచనలు. వర్షాకాల సూచనలు. వర్షాకాల సూచనలు.

Famine.—కరువు. కరువు. కరువు. కరువు. కరువు.

Education.—విద్యాభివృద్ధి. విద్యాభివృద్ధి. విద్యాభివృద్ధి. విద్యాభివృద్ధి. విద్యాభివృద్ధి.

NEWS LETTER.
HASSAN. ಹಾಸನ ವರ್ತಮಾನ.

Forest Department.—ಅರಣ್ಯಇಲಾಖೆ ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜಾಲಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟಂಟ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರನ್ನೂ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವಿ ದಲಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪಾಲನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಇವನೇ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವನು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಅಸಿಸ್ಟಂಟ್, ಫಿಪ್ಟಿಫೈವ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್, ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟರ್ ಇವರುಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದರು. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರುಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಬಂದಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಹೊಸಬರೂ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರುಗಳ ಹೆಸರು ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವೆವು.

Transfers.—ಹೀಗೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಕಛೇರಿಯ ಚಾರ್ಜು ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರ್‌ರಾದ ಶಾಂತಿಯಂಗಡ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಿರಸ್ತೇದಾರರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಅವರಿಂದ ಸಕಲೇಶಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಿರಸ್ತೇದಾರ್ ಪೂರ್ಣಯ್ಯನವರು ಬಂದು ಚಾರ್ಜು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಹಾಸನದ ಫಿಫ್ಟಿಫೈವ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ ಸುಬ್ಬಯ್ಯನವರು ಹೊಳೆನರಸೀಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಹೋದರು. ಅವರ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಳೆನರಸೀಪುರದ ಫಿಫ್ಟಿಫೈವ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ ಸುಬ್ಬಯ್ಯನವರು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPE.

SIR S NORTHCOTE AND THE GOVERNMENT

London 9th Oct—Sir Stafford Northcote speaking at Hull, vigorously attacked the policy of the Government and said that vigorous measures are necessary to enforce respect for the law in Ireland and to prevent the Land League from nullifying the Land Act

RUSSIAN FORCES AT ASTRABAD

St Petersburg 7th Oct—The Journal de Petersburg publishes an article to prove that the concentration of Russian forces at Astrabad and states that the occupation of places beyond will be limited to such as are necessary for the guarantee of Russian safety along the Turcoman Steppes

THE SHAH OF PERSIA

St Petersburg 7th Oct—The Russian Press state that the Shah of Persia will visit Russia in April, but will not go elsewhere

TURKEY AND EGYPT

Constantinople 3rd Oct—The Sultan without consulting his Ministers has sent a special mission to Egypt to enquire into the late crisis and participate in the negotiations between Egypt and Great Powers).

THE WAR IN TUNIS

Tunis, 7th Oct—The Arabs have destroyed the railway station at Oued Zergha and massacred the officials

THE INDIA OFFICE

Mr Horace Wyndol is appointed Permanent Secretary in India Office

THE SULTAN'S EMBASSY TO EGYPT

Constantinople 8th Oct—The Sultan has explained to the British Ambassador that the Mission he has sent to Egypt is merely a friendly one to the Khedive

AN ASSEMBLY OF EGYPTIAN NOTABLES

Cairo 8th Oct—An Assembly of Egyptian notables has been convoked for the 23rd December The Assembly will not discuss any questions concerning the foreign obligations of Egypt

THE CONSOLIDATED FUNDS

Times, 8th Oct—Consols at 98¼ on receipt of the announcement of profits in funds

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

London, 7th Oct—Mr Gladstone speaking at Leeds, said that an Act similar to the Irish Land Act is not needed in England but changes were required in the relations between landlords and tenants

THE CABINET COUNCIL

London, 8th Oct—A Cabinet Council will be held on Wednesday next, the 12th instant

ASIA.

NEWS FROM HERAT

Simla 3rd Oct—It is reported from Herat that Ambia Khan had been defeated by the Herat force

News of this defeat had caused disturbances in the City

The Sarik Turcomans have reached the neighbourhood of Herat

The Feroz Kohi tribe and people of Ghor are said to have joined the Turkistan force

DEGRADATION OF A JOINT MAGISTRATE

Allahabad 4th Oct—Mr C J O Donnell, Joint Magistrate of Jessore, has been degraded by the Government of Bengal and gazetted as Assistant Magistrate of Mymensing

The *Pioneer* says this very strong and unusual measure has been provoked by some gross misconduct on the part of Mr O'Donnell and the Magistrate under whom he served Jessore Of course Sir Ashley Eden will justify his conduct by appealing to the peculiar circumstances of the case and in view of personal resentment which Sir Ashley Eden may entertain against Mr O'Donnell in connexion with matters quite outside the administration of Jessore will have to be very complete in order to avert condemnation which may render the whole transaction more damaging to the Lieutenant Governor, than to the Magistrate

FORMAL ENTRY OF THE AMEER INTO KANDAHAR

Sunday 9th Oct—News has been received that the Ameer made a formal entry into Kandahar on the 30th September The streets of the city were all decorated on the 2nd instant

Mr Mahomed Khan who was Governor of Kandahar under the Wali, has been re-appointed Governor of Kandahar

NEWS FROM HERAT

A further report from Herat, says that Ismail Beg the Ghazi in Chief, has not joined the murderers but has gone to Herat

THE AMEER'S VICTORY

Allahabad 6th Oct—Later advices from Kandahar report that the battle of the 22nd ultimo was also another victory for the Ameer

THE AYUBS DEFEAT

It seems that the Kandahar Regiments at first attacked the Ameer's troops and had nearly succeeded in capturing their guns when two Herat, as well as one of the Kandahar Regiments, opened fire on them and the Irregulars

Nevertheless the Kandaharis rallied in good order into the old camp, and were proceeding to entrench themselves, in order to make a final stand when the other two Cavalry regiments also left them from Herat and Girishk

The Cavalry took a very small part in the fight

THE RETREAT OF AYUB KHAN

Ayub retired with all his sowars, but it is not known where he has gone

FURTHER MORTALITY AT BOMBAY

Terrible mortality from fever continues at Bhuntsur, and between 200 and 300 deaths were reported on Tuesday, as having occurred within the previous 24 hours

Altogether for a week or ten days the loss of life must have approached 2,000

The post-fever is due to the effects of an extraordinary heavy rainfall, about forty inches having fallen within a period which should have yielded only eighteen

The ground is everywhere saturated, and the water level is hardly a foot from the surface The ground which is generally firm will not hold tent pegs

The site chosen as dry and healthy for the new jail, is now a swamp

The Medical Staff of the District has been reinforced but the calamity seems to be one with which it is impossible to cope

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1881

MYSORE AND BARODA—A CONTRAST

Comparisons may be odious, but nevertheless, it is often very good to learn from our neighbours, for, example is better than precept No apology, therefore, is needed on our part, when we endeavour to draw a contrast between the constitution which has been proposed for the Native State of Baroda and that which has been devised and inaugurated in the State of Mysore, while we point out what is good in the former and worthy of adoption by the latter We have already, in two articles, which appeared in recent issues of this journal, drawn attention to the fact that the constitution proposed for Baroda savours too much of what has been appropriately called *De rossum*, that is to say, that the person and office of the Dewan have had too prominent and intrusive places assigned them in the programme of the administration The Dewan is at the Maharaja, at the Council, and too much with the Political Agent to the Governor General, at the court of Baroda In short, the Maharaja and his Council are, as it were, bound hand and foot to the Dewan, and the only person higher than the Dewan is seemingly the Political Agent, whose will will be law, if Sir Madava Rao's scheme is adopted in its entirety These things we pointed out in our two recent articles, and the are to be avoided in the constitutional Government of the Mysore state, but have they been avoided? We shall see presently, The Baroda Maharajah's Council is to consist of not less than five and not more than six members, drawn from all classes of the community of the state, and are to hold office for a year, though they are eligible for re-election To these five or six non official members are to be added all heads of departments, *ex officio*, including the judges of the Baroda High Court, so that, we believe, there will be about thirteen members composing the Council of His Highness, including the all powerful Dewan, who is to be President, which latter provision, as we have already said, ought to be expunged, and the Maharajah himself made President of his own Council But however defective the Council may be as to the powers and functions of its members, and as to powers of veto on its proceedings which the Dewan has reserved to himself, yet it is strong in its members and all classes of the community will be fairly represented in the persons of the five or six non-official members Now, let us look at the 'constitution,' so called, of Mysore, at least, the chief feature of that constitution, namely, the Maharajah's *Council* It consists of three members, and a President, who is the Dewan Of these three members, two are supposed to be non-official, but in reality they may be taken as *quasi* official, both being retired members of the late Native Commissioners of Mysore, the one having been Head Sheristadar of the Province, and the other a Deputy Commissioner They are both long past the grand climacteric of life, and though they may have not as yet shifted into the less and slippered pantaloon, yet is the present world too wide for them, and they would rather enjoy the ease and dignity to which their age and past services entitle them, than mingle again in the troublous world which they quitted years ago We wonder what services they are expected to render to the state as members of His Highness the Maharajah's Council? *The Council is said to be a deliberative* and consultative assembly. There may be a great deal of deliberation, arising from ego, on the part of these two Councillors, but how much of consultation can we evoke from them, on behalf of the public good? The other member of the Council is an official, the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundidroog Division He is well known to be an educated and intelligent man: but *education and intelligence, in these days,* count almost for nothing, when one is bound by Red Tape and the devious methods of the Circumlocution office, and we cannot expect that an official in a lower position will run counter to another in a higher place. We mean no reflection here on the honourable member of the Maharajah's Council, as represented by the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundidroog Division, but, from his delicate position, he will find it very difficult to assume an independent attitude in the Council Chamber To these considerations must be added the fact that his duties as Civil and Sessions Judge are enough to engross all his time and attention, so that he can afford very little time to devote to the exigencies of the state service, in the Council The last but not the least member of the Council is the Dewan, who is also President of the Council From the position the Dewan occupies, as chief adviser of the Maharajah, it seems to us that he constitutes in himself the whole pith and marrow of the Council, and on him will fall, or, rather, has already fallen, the whole burden of the administration, all measures being, of course, subject to the concurrence and sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, a concurrence and sanction which will, doubtless, be given with the most easy courtesy and cheerful goodwill, seeing that at the spring time of life, we are not prone to be morose, and quite ready and willing to get rid as speedily as possible of what we are apt to consider trouble and a bore. At the topmost rung of the ladder of administration in the Mysore state, at least at the present moment, when the Maharajah is *still* in his teens, is Sir James Gordon K C S I the British Resident and, as such the representative of the British Government at the Court of Mysore. It is all very well to say that Sir James occupies the position of a merely friendly adviser to His Highness Chamarajendra Wodier, and that he will not in any way influence the course of His Highness' administration, except in any case in which His Highness or his advisers may shew a tendency to betray the trust which the British Government has reposed in them, but we know that practically the power of the British Resident or Political Agent at a Native Court, is almost unlimited, and it is the "one" of the Dewan and his master the prince to keep well with the representative of the Governor General. We are not

indenting on our imagination, or misrepresenting facts. It will be found, on close examination, that the internal history of the Native states of India contains many records of numerous conflicts of opinion and action between the Native Government and the Political Agent or the Resident, in which the latter, generally, though not always, has his own way. We hope that such may not be the case with the state of Mysore, but looking at the constitution of the Government, and the nature and character and the elements of which the Maharajah's Council is composed, we fear that there is a tendency to Dewanism, on the one hand, and Political Agentism, (if we may be allowed to use the expression) on the other We affirm, then, that there is reasonable apprehension that the good of the people at large might be forgotten in the midst of this unconscious attempt to conserve political power in individuals—power which ought rightly to be distributed amongst the members of a true deliberative and consultative assembly Some slight show (we will not say sham attempt) of taking the people into the confidence of the Government was to have been made after the Dasserah holidays Representatives chosen from all classes of the community were to assemble, in Mysore town, before the Dewan, who was then to recapitulate to his audience what the Native Government had done in the past, and what it intended to do in the future, for the good of the Mysore people But even here there seems to have been a defect of political justice The representatives sent to Mysore town, from the various districts of the Province, were not selected by the people, nor were the people consulted at all in the matter, they were chosen by the several Deputy Commissioners of districts, and some of them, we understand, did not know what it was about that they were thus suddenly raised to the consequential dignity of delegates, but this notion of gathering representatives of the people, in Mysore Town, after the Dasserah, in order that they might hear the Dewan "orate" on his own past public measures and what he intends to do, during the next year, might be reasonably taken to be of no avail, a sort of political abortion, and not much fruit can be expected from it. So long as the constitution of the Government and of the Maharajah's Council consists of the crude and monotonous elements of which they are composed, so long will the administration be an unpopular one, and not all the gatherings of the "people's representatives," at the Dasserah, or any other time, will make the administration of the Mysore state better.

THE LATE MR RATHNAVELU CHETTY M C S

We deeply regret to learn that Mr Rathnavelu Chetty, Assistant Collector, Malabar, met with a gun accident, which ended in his untimely death at Palghaut, on the 28th of last month It is a misfortune that a life, so full of great promise and so invaluable to the native community, should have such an abrupt close Mr Rathnavelu Chetty was the first as he was the only native member of the Madras Civil Service. He was endowed with intellectual powers of a very high order, and education developed those powers in no common degree. As a student, he made himself conspicuous by his rare intelligence, industry and perseverance, and took his B. A. Degree at sixteen The uncommon intelligence of which Mr. Rathnavelu Chetty gave proofs even at that early age, was an inducement to his father, Mr. Ramaswamy Chetty, to launch the young man on what, in a Hindoo point of view, was a bold undertaking. It was the ambition of Mr. Ramaswamy Chetty to see his son a full-fledged [Civil Servant; and to this end he ventured, at risks which would shake very strong nerves, to send him to England. The success which Mr Rathnavelu Chetty achieved, not only showed that his father had made but a modest estimate of his son's capabilities, but also convinced the world that an Indian youth could successfully hold his own against British youths, even on their own ground His official career, short as it was, was long enough to silence all detractors of the competency of the natives of India for high and responsible situations in the public service, and to prove beyond question that in the discharge of their duties, they are no unworthy rivals of their English competers We take from the Madras Mail this following short notice of the brief but bright career of Mr Rathnavelu Chetty, as serving to enable our readers to know how this young man fought his way to distinction :—"He went to school early at Pitcheappah's, and passed the Matriculation examination, when in his 12th year He proceeded to the Presidency College, and when in his 13th year, passed the First Arts Examination, and he graduated Bachelor of Arts at the Local University, in his 16th year He then accepted the appointment of teacher in the Junior Department, Presidency College, and held it for about six months Shortly afterwards, he went to England In 1874 he successfully competed for admission to the Indian Civil Service, being the first man in his year in Mathematics and the second in Moral Science He then joined Balliol College, Oxford In his final examination for the Civil Service, in 1876, he naturally was the first man in his year in Tamil, and received a high proficiency reward of Rs 500 He was the 5th man in his year in the Open Competition, and the 7th in the Final Examination Before returning to India, he was called to the Bar He reached Madras in December 1876, was appointed Assistant Collector, Salem, January 1877 Assistant Collector Chingleput, August 1878, Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, August 1879, and Assistant Collector, Malabar, December 1879."

Bright as this picture is, yet we see in it but the faint glimpses of a still brighter future—a future, alas! now never to come. Alas for worldly hopes!

A REGISTRAR OR ASSISTANT CIVIL JUDGE FOR THE C AND M STATION

There seems to be a block in the work of the Civil Court of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore The Judge, Colonel Cole, who is now on six months' leave, and his *locum tenens*, Colonel Thompson, seem to have had and to have an enormous pressure of work thrown upon their shoulders Before the rendition, that is, up to March last, there was only a Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Bangalore, and yet, the presiding Judge, Major Maltby, had a Registrar to aid him in the disposal of suits to the value of Rupees Twenty, and thus the Judge had not much civil work to do, so that he had ample time to discharge his functions as Cantonment Magistrate Since the rendition, a Civil Court, for the trial of original suits to any value, a Court of Small Causes, for the trial of suits to the value of Rs 500, and a Sessions Court, for the trial of cases committed to the court by the two Magistrates, have been formed, and yet the Judge, who has to do all this work, has no Registrar or Assistant Judge. He is perfectly single handed Hence the accumulation of cases on the file extending, we believe, so far as December next, in adjourned suits, while a very large number of fresh suits are being daily filed, the consequence of which will be, that there is every likelihood of a dead-lock in the business of the Court ensuing It is no fault of the presiding Judge He works as hard as he can He has introduced Saturday sittings, a thing hitherto unknown, and he has even given up the last Saturday of the month, which is a general official holiday, and has posted cases for hearing on that day, much to the weariness of the office establishment and the chagrin of advocates and pleaders, who naturally desire some respite on the last day of the week It will be understood that all this pressure of work has arisen from the combination of an original Civil Court, a Court of small causes, and a sessions Court, all the burden being thrown on one officer We cannot account for this state of things in the civil judicial administration of the Civil and Military Station The authorities were, surely, aware, that, by the rendition, a large portion of the territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction of the courts in the native portion of Bangalore would be transferred to the British Cantonment, and that, instead of decreasing the number of Civil Judges, there ought to have been an increase, or at all events, the newly appointed Civil Judge should have had a registrar or assistant judge, to relieve him of the petty cases, say, up to the pecuniary jurisdiction of Fifty rupees We think that it is high time such an appointment were made It is rather hard lines on the presiding officer of the civil and sessions and small cause court—like "three single gentlemen rolled into one"—that he should be expected to do all this herculean work and show a "clear file" at the end of the year The principle of every well regulated administration, we take it ought to be to render the administration of civil and criminal justice as cheap speedy, and thorough, as possible, and such an object can only be accomplished by the Government appointing an adequate number of judges and magistrates to do the work In the Native town since the rendition, there has been a tremendous increase of judges and magistrates Let us see how the matter stands For the purposes of civil justice, we have the district civil court, the court of the subordinate judge the court of the town munsiff, and the court of the district munsiff, the subjudge having also jurisdiction in small causes For the purposes of criminal justice, we have the District Sessions court, the District Magistrate, two first Class Magistrates, and two sub Magistrates, so that here we see the public in possession of ample means to seek for such remedies in civil and criminal matters as the law allows The contrast is marked and striking in the Civil and Military Station or what may be called, not inappropriately, British Bangalore There, there is only one Civil Judge, one first class Magistrate, and one district magistrate and justice of the peace, and all of them are overburdened with work We have shewn above what heavy work has been cut out for the Civil Judge As for the two Magistrates, the District Magistrate is also first Cantonment Magistrate and President of the Municipal Commission, which latter office alone is sufficient to engross the whole time and attention of one man and the second Cantonment Magistrate is also Coroner of British Bangalore, and his time is frequently taken up with the duties of this office The other man, he had no less than three inquests to attend to in different quarters of the Cantonment Such being the various duties of the machinery by which civil and criminal justice is administered in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore we think it is high time that the Resident made a strong representation to the Government of India, in order to have so undesirable a state of things rectified

Original and Selected Notes

The *Pioneer* contradicts the Statement that the Government will re-open the case of the Ex-Gaickwar of Baroda

It is stated that the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has instituted a libel case against the *Tribune* of Lahore

Dr. Rajendra Lala Mittra has published an English translation of the Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali with the commentary of Bhoja Raja

We are glad to hear that the Viceroy has decided to appoint a Native Judge to the Bench of the High Court in the North-West Provinces

The Maharaja of Oodeypoor will be invested with the insignia of G C S I, at Chitore, when the Viceroy reaches that place in the course of his cold weather tour

Mr Grant Duff, the new Governor of Madras, is to leave Gravesend to-day for Bombay The P and O route via Southampton ceased with the departure of the steamer *Deccan* from Southampton, on the 28th ultimo

The Government of India have requested the Madras Government to name 3 Natives eligible for presenting themselves at the next examination for the Covenanted Civil Service Only one, however, who will be selected from these by the Supreme Government, will be permitted to compete

Babu Purnalmath Dutta has passed in the Second Division of the first B SC and Preliminary M B Examination of the University of London Babu A C Chatterjee has passed the L R C S and L M Examinations at Glasgow Mr J K Banerjea has passed the Medical Examination of the Indian Medical Service Candidates

The Deputy Superintendent of Census operations at Tangail, on finding some of his Clerks smoking during office hours, fined them Rs 5 each out of a salary of Rs 15 The same officer has also ordered that a quarter of an hour only will be allowed in future for the toilet of each Section in all Calcutta offices, and that no person shall go out without a pass from the Headman of his party

A contrivance for keeping the trains in Canada has been invented by a gentleman of Philadelphia It consists of a shaft running lengthwise of the car, carrying a number of fans like the screws on a propeller, and attached to the wheels by a belt It is said to be an excellent contrivance for creating a breeze when the train is in motion, and the wheels are revolving but when the train stops the fans would also stop, or at the very time they are most in requisition they would be useless The American gentleman will not make a fortune out of his so-called invention

Fever is still raging at Umritsar The Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs that on the 28th ultimo there were 242 deaths, and on the 29th over 280 The mortality among children is excessive Death causes by convulsions after a few hours Sweeping is not sufficing so severely that the Municipality are having carts to take the dead from the city In a building one of the town has been levelled by a violent cyclone storm which took place on Thursday, when 32 inches of rain fell Much damage was caused by the hail, running in it is, which were very large and destructive

A violent shock of earthquake was felt on the morning of the 10th ultimo over a considerable extent of territory in the Abruzzi in Italy At Chieti several buildings were damaged, and the population, in fright fled from their houses At Castel Lucciana a great number of persons were hurt, and many houses were seriously damaged At Lucciano two persons were killed by the fall of a chimney At Orsogna one person was killed, and several were injured At Atessa the church of Santa Giustina was seriously damaged, and at Pescara, where the shock was severely felt, the cathedral and many houses were injured

The Lieutenant Governor of the N W. Provinces has issued the following order to afford to persons degraded or deprived of their situations in the public service, an opportunity to explain their conduct and make their defence :—"In all cases of punishments, and especially in all cases of dismissal, the person concerned must be given a hearing before the final order in his case is passed, and that a formal proceeding embodying the statements taken and the reasons of dismissal must invariably be recorded If the offence is one of which a criminal prosecution might have been

ordered, the reason why it was considered inexpedient or unnecessary to adopt that course, should also be recorded"

Mr Bradlaugh's coat is not the worse for wearing and tearing It would make him ample reparation for the injuries he sustained in the Parliament house, if he would only condescend to part with it One person offers £ 10, another £ 20, and a third ventures to take his chance in a raffle and offers to take 100 tickets Though a more worldly man would profit by the offers, Mr Bradlaugh doggedly refuses them all and replies "We are conscious of the very kindly feeling that prompts these offers but the coat is not for sale The payment for the touring will be made by fees, and until that payment has been enacted, the coat has a very special value as a reminder" The torn coat has a political title to tell, and, we think, it deserves a place in the British Museum

An apparatus has been invented for walking on water, and was last month publicly exhibited by the inventor, at the Aquatic Sports at the Alexandra Palace He went from one side of the lake to the other and then returned The apparatus consists of two logs of wood, about 4 feet long, and 10 inches wide, and 7 or 8 inches deep, somewhat in the shape of skates The foot is fixed in a hole in the centre, and underneath each end is a gang of two paddles, which look like a small venetian blind with five bars which the water opens when the apparatus is pushed In 1874 a man rode a small section in London by walking on water in Cremorne, with the aid of a pair of things that closely resembled volcanoes He did not really walk, but glided over the water

A Hindu correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* —"A native correspondent thus sums up the life which English officials lead —'From April to November on the hills, holding their offices in their houses, galloping morning and evening, picnicing, dining out, and attending at the theatre, and there as soon as it gets cool and moderate, rushing down to the plains to make long, extensive and expensive tours for the benefit of the population and if any body ventures to remonstrate, they complain of the great sacrifice they have to make in coming out to this country at all We are advised and expected to follow the examples set before our eyes by the Anglo Indian and his wife But when one comes soberly to reflect on the subject one finds that these people live for nothing but one continual round of pleasure In India you hear serious minded European gentlemen and ladies express surprise at the endless dissipation on which the great majority of their people indulge nights and days Even in the stormy and rainy nights, late, very late you find lights twinkling, and *punkhas* gliding through the silent deserted streets Of course, it is ladies only who go about in these *Shamptans* And you see men on horse-back gloomily wending their way where and whence nobody knows How they manage to live surrounded by such dissipation, continually keeping up till late in the night, I cannot understand Certainly the life of the Anglo-Indian up here on the hills is not mutable,"

The serious collision which took place in Multan on the 20th of September is another reminder of the ill-feeling between the Hindoos and Mahomedans It is said that on the day mentioned above, the Hindoos attacked a butcher who was carrying beef into the city The Police interfered, but were severely beaten The Hindoos then attacked and wrecked some of the principal mosques and set fire to the sacred books of the Mahommedans, who in their turn destroyed some of the Hindoo temples The Deputy Commissioner and the Inspector who endeavoured to effect a reconciliation, were somewhat roughly handled Troops were then summoned and the infuriated rioters dispersed Great excitement is said to prevail even now It will be thus seen that the beef question has taken a serious aspect, and suggests the expediency of the prompt intervention of Government Whether the Mahommedans can be weaned from the practice of beef eating a practice in which their conscience sees nothing wrong and to which they have long been accustomed—is one question, but whether they are justified in deliberately outraging the religious feelings of a considerable portion of the people of India, by parading beef in the Hindoo quarters of a city, is quite another question It may not be possible to stay the practice of cow-slaughtering and beef-eating, but certainly something may be done and ought to be done to prevent an outrageous exhibition of an act which offends the hearts and consciences of the Hindoos The British Government rightly recognizes the importance of scrupulously respecting the religious susceptibilities of every class of its subjects, and we hope it will see that the religious feelings of the Hindoos are not unnecessarily wounded, as they have been in the present instance

Local and Provincial

The Weather —We are experiencing very fine weather just now We have had showers innumerable throughout the week past, & there are indications of more rain We may be quite sure that though the crops may be late in the gathering, they will be abundant

A Decoity —We understand that a band of eight or ten decoits with torches in their hands, broke into the house of one Nunjy Gowda of Chikkabhavy, Magady Taluk, on the night of the 9th Instant, and carried away some gold and silver jewels The police are endeavouring to find out the culprits

Investiture of Power—Mr Gopal nengru, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District, is, under the proviso to Section 325 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, empowered to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the Kanarese language

A Skirmish —About 5 P M, on Friday last, there was a skirmish between certain men of the 67th and some of the convicts of the Bangalore Central Jail, working in the Mysore Government Public Gardens Before the Blues could go up to the spot, the soldiers took to their heels, and the convicts returned as usual to their quarters

Cholera in Mecca —The following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, to the address of the Resident in Mysore, dated 3rd October 1881, is published for general information —

"Cholera prevalent in Mecca Government cannot stop pilgrimage from India Notify widely fact of disease and warn pilgrims of risks"

The Bees at Sivasamoodra Falls —Visitors on pleasure bent ought to take the utmost precaution when near the falls During Mr Sandford's last visit, we learn that these troublesome insects severely injured one of the acting Resident's gentleman friends Surgeon and Mr Henderson, Mr Cunningham and the Resident and his wife were also in a fix, and it was a job that they all got free and safe as they have done It may be remembered that not long ago a horse was stung to death by a hive of bees getting disturbed near the Madras Bank —*Spectator*

The Civil Engineering School —If the number of successful students at the several examinations be accepted as a fair criterion of the efficiency of a school, we should think that the District Schools in the Province are not what they ought to be The report on the progress of the school at Chickmanglur, for the year 1880 81 gives one successful pupil for the Matriculation examination and one for the Middle School examination And the other District schools, for aught we know, do not seem to produce better results We, however, await to see how these schools will show up at the coming examinations.

Culpable Homicide —About the 29th of last month, a murder is said to have been committed at a village called Chakrabhavy, in the Magady Taluk, Bangalore District The particulars of it are as follow —A man named Jogee and four others of Thammadihally, of the same Taluk, are reported to have been going to the village above alluded to for the purpose of selling some raggi which they had in their possession They happened to deal with one Kapan, who finding some deficiency in the measure that was used, fell out with Jogee and hit him some very hard blows on his head, and other parts of the body Jogee died on the spot from the effects of the blows he received

The State Railway —Our Transit Companies, in their palmy days, used to turn public holidays to the best possible account, and demand three and sometimes even four times the ordinary fare for a journey from Bangalore to Mysore, and people had to forego pleasure trips out of regard to their purse In this respect at least, the State Railway seems to be no improvement on the old system While it is customary with Railway Companies to reduce their rates and issue return tickets, even at a single fare, on important occasions, the Mysore State Railway, we hear, charged during the Dussera festival the unheard of rate of one rupee for each ticket for a single journey from Bangalore to Mundya or—what is more objectionable—to any intermediate station We fail to see the propriety of this alteration If a reduction in the rates is deemed inexpedient, the ordinary rates should at least be not increased with But such things go without a protest in our Province

Much ado About nothing,—A few days ago, a police peon at Tumkur had a warrant to serve against an offender It appears that the peon lost the warrant and fearing punishment for his negligence, invented a tale which does credit to his brain, that on his way to the village where the offender lived, he was attacked by a gang of robbers, and successfully foisted it upon the authorities who, in their turn granted ready credence to the report and at once applied for military aid A body of Sillidars was, we hear, accordingly marched all the way from here to Tumkur for the purpose of overawing the imaginary decoits On reaching Tumkur the Silladars were agreeably surprised to know that they had no dacoits to encounter, and consequently marched back to Bangalore Thus farce of a decoity ended in the imposition of a fine of Rs 3 upon the peon who so daringly outwitted the authorities of Tumkur It is rather strange that the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur did not think it necessary to ascertain the truth of the report

The Petta Municipality —We cannot but envy the residents of the Cantonment, in respect of the condition of roads and lighting The example of the Cantonment Municipality is thrown away on the Petta Municipal body There is not so much as the passing on the Petta roads as on the Cantonment roads Yet why should such a state of things be? The roads become impassable after a fall of rain Heaps of stones and earth lie on the roads for weeks and months together, unused and unmoved As regards lighting, the less said the better The lamp posts are few and far between, and scarcely enable the people to see their way, and in some streets—those are not a few—there are none at all Who is responsible for all this? Are the rate payers to feel the existence of the Municipality by its exactions only by the amount of inconvenience it causes to them, or are they ever to realize the benefits for which they are made to pay? Again, how long will the nomination of a Vice-President be held in abeyance? We are sure that no where else but in our benighted Province can such unaccountable indifference and supineness be tolerated in Municipal matters May we hope that the Petta Municipality will shake off its apathy and rise to some consideration of its duties

General Summary.

MADRAS

False personation,—The case against Edward Seymour Wilberforce Burke of Bombay, who was arrested lately and brought to Madras on a charge of forgery and cheating by forging the name of the Rev Father Kerr, and thereby inducing the Very Rev J Colgan to part with Rupees 900, will be called on for hearing to-day before Mr W M Scharlieb, at the Town Presidency Magistrates' Court —*Times*

Savings Banks and State Railways —We hear that as Government have established Provident Funds and Savings Banks in connection with State Railways, it has been decided, that for the future, unless an express stipulation is entered into, employes on State Railways will not be entitled to pension.—*Mail*

Fatal accident in Chepauk —On Monday last, a native engaged in plitting up a lightning conductor at the Presidency College buildings in Chepauk, while endeavouring to reach the summit of one of the towers, had hold of one of the iron railings encircling it, when the railings—probably corroded by the action of the sea air—gave way and he was precipitated to the ground His head and arms were fractured, and death was almost instantaneous —*Ibid*

Ministerial Officers Defined —The following definition has been accepted by the Government of India —"'Ministerial Officer,' means an officer whether his appointment to the service is gazetted or not, whose duties are not of an administrative or executive character but who is employed as a member of an office establishment Examples A Registrar, an Accountant, or a Clerk, is a Ministerial Officer A Tahsildar, a Police Inspector or Constable, or a Teacher in a School, is not a Ministerial Officer"—*Ibid*

The Late Mr Rathnavelu Chetty —A meeting was held at the Cosmopolitan Club, at 6 P M on Monday, for the purpose of addressing a letter of condolence to Mr P Ramaswamy Chettiar, the father of the late Mr P Rathnavelu Chettiar, the only native member of the Madras Civil Service About a hundred native gentlemen were present. The honorable T Muthusawmy Iyer Avargal, a Puisne Judge of the High Court, was in the chair He explained the object of the meeting and in doing so he spoke in most sympathetic terms of the calamity that had overtaken the Hindu community, and Mr P Ramasawmy Chettiar and his family, by the untimely death of Mr P Rathnavelu Chettiar Mr P Chenchiah Row said that he would honor the father more than the deceased for the former was so bold as to send his son to England in spite of the difficulties he had to contend against Messrs Jagga Row and Narainamiah also spoke to the way in which Mr P Rathnavelu Chettiar had conducted himself while he was studying in England and while on duty at Madras, the latter gentleman suggested also, that some thing ought to be done to perpetuate the memory of the deceased as the first native member of the Civil Service It was then resolved to address a letter of condolence to Mr P Ramasawmy Chettiar, properly engrossed and enclosed in a suitable casket For this purpose a small subscript on was raised on the spot —*Ibid*

CALCUTTA.

A Threatening Post Card,—The Collector of Customs in Calcutta has lately received the following threatening communication conveyed by means of a post card It is said that the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal has also been favored with a similar intimation —"Do you think that India is without issue, if the Bank and Custom House opens during the twelve days holiday It is sure, and you may rest assured that the Indians will get rid of all grievances by sending you with all of your directors to Justice Norman God save the Indian's sons You will soon find your way to Norman. By the grace of God the India is one of the most fertile tract in the world, and you come to India by crossing so vast oceans, seas, &c., to earn your food, but behaving as treacherous by breaking its religion and virtue and gaining only stupid result, the All right? You will soon have your kind fit as Norman. Yours truly Private Community of Bengal to confirm religion."—*Pioneer*

CENTRAL INDIA

CHEATING MAHARAJA HOLKAR.—The correspondent of the *Mahratta* writes from Indore — The talooka town of Sanwer is at a distance of about 20 miles from Indore It is under the management of a Mamlatdar and a Munsiff The former is entrusted with Revenue and Magisterial work, and the latter with the civil one The revenue of the Talooka is about 2 lacks The late Amil (Mamlatdar) Mr Balwantrao Pendharkar was in charge of this Talook for nearly seven years During the management, he held out to H H hopes that if certain sums were sanctioned to meet his irrigation schemes, he would increase the revenue of his Talooka H H the Maharaja, who is always ready to advance money, whenever any person applies for it under the plea of irrigation, gladly advanced from time to time more than a lack of Rs to this gentleman A few complaints now and then were made against him, but they were hushed up before reaching the Maharaja It was only about two months ago that a certain mason represented to H H in a petition that the said Amil misappropriated Government money, especially that which was advanced to him for irrigation, and that if the Government were disposed to investigate into the Amil's conduct, he would prove the charge against him In compliance with this application, the Indore Subha was ordered to inquire into the matter and report on it to the Huzur On *prima facie* enquiry, he appears to have reported that the said Amil has misappropriated Government money to the amount of about 2,000 Rs by charging the Government with rates of materials which exceeded the amounts actually paid by him to the contractors The Amil was ordered to appear in the Huzur in person and answer the charges made out against him. He came and appeared before H H the Maharaja The charges were read out to him He pleaded "not guilty" But H H being convinced of the strength of the *prima facie* evidence ordered him to be put into the custody of the royal guards, whose head quarters, I hear, are somewhere in the palace On the *4th day of his arrest* he confessed his guilt and acknowledged some items which amounted to Rs 7,000 H H thereupon decided that he should first pay nearly double the amount of this part of his illegal gain and for the rest of the items, i e those which he refused to have taken, his case should undergo further investigation I hear that about a fortnight ago he has tendered a security for Rs 6,000, and for the rest, of his liability all his property has been attached Further enquiry in his case has not yet commenced

Our Indian Contemporaries

THE CALCUTTA BENCH AND BAR

The Indian Daily News —It is somewhat unfortunate that Calcutta has not now a strong bar Take away a few men to be counted on the fingers of one hand, and the bar is without a hold on the public remembrance Of late years, too, a change has come over the practice Where it was an event for a barrister to go into the mofussil, it has now become quite common to find counsel pleading at the most out-of-the-way stations, and before Magistrates as well as before Judges With this extension of the field of practice, there seems to have sprung up an idea that barrister is not so much a safe counsellor, as a keen fighter a man who can board the occupants of mofussil benches, and give a bad case a chance it would otherwise not possess. On the part of some members of the bar again, there seems to have been generated a feeling, not far short of contempt, for all judges belonging to the Civil Service We condemn this feeling as ill-judged and as *unjust* The men in the Civil Service are not so exclusively trained to law as barristers, but they are men of wider general training. They are trained to exercise common sense, and they are by no means deficient in a knowledge of law The attitude of the bar is, therefore, uncalled for and a wrong to itself as well as to the Mofussil Courts. It produces an unhealthy state of things, and provokes needless collisions, and in the public interest, it should be amended It is intolerable that it should go forth that the Calcutta bar prefers brass to brains, and blaster and bullying to pleading, and a better understanding of law and procedure beyond the limits of the Presidency This impression, we do not hesitate to say if it be once produced, would be a grave public misfortune But we go further and say that when an attempt is made in Calcutta *itself*, to exalt the *privileges* of counsel, and to contend that these privileges are practically without limit, a state of things has been reached, which requires to be firmly put down We defended the bar in the matter of Abdool Subhan, because the public interest required that the bar should then be supported In the Bretton case, we hold that the public interests fell upon us to strongly censure the unseemly attitude of antagonism taken up by counsel towards the bench for no possible reason and with the worst effect on the public mind When Mr Justice Field said *that the defence had been marked by its* tact, he was over courteous, and had a form his dignity should have prohibited The one thing wanting in the defence was just that very quality "tact If counsel be right then a barrister's own opinion of what is evidence is evidence and the bench is deprived of its right and robbed of its duty of deciding as to what is evidence and what not A counsel may be experienced but he, after all only a man pleading another's cause and is justified to use all his art and all his knowledge of his profession to secure a victory When we have said this, we still say that the Court must decide upon a counsel's arguments upon the evidence he offers and upon the experience he uses

LENGTH OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Indian Daily News *The length to* which even the simplest trials are sometimes prolonged is a most serious evil Any one will compare trials in England, with those in this country, the difference is startling It rarely happens that in England, one hearing of important cases, civil or criminal, lasting more than two or three days at the outside If more time is occupied it becomes a subject of public remark In this country, the simplest civil cases at times occupy as many days as they should occupy hours The policy of the Legislature has been to frame Codes and acts to facilitate the procedure in the courts, and in this respect there is not much to complain of Nor can it be laid against Judges and Magistrates that they wish to spin out cases The unfortunate litigants themselves too we should think are equally anxious to have their cases quickly decided When then is responsible for the excessively long trials which so often take place As a rule the practitioners and chiefly the pleaders with *briefless* No practitioner, of any experience with a good cause except for very special motives indeed, can wish to prolong it It not only adds greatly to the costs of litigation but so retards the business of the courts, that the work, which one man could formerly get through now requires two and even three to perform The benches probably ready enough to do their part if they thought they would be upheld by higher authority, but this line of conduct now under consideration is so novel and startling, and the privileges of the bar are so large and unlimited that the bench may be excused, if they show a halting attitude and hardly know how to deal with this new kind of 'obstruction' They find themselves suddenly placed in the position in which the House of Commons has for some time found itself The bar cannot be more tenacious of their privileges than members of Parliament but great evils require heroic remedies and Parliament has at last been obliged to admit that some change is necessary in the conduct of its business The custom of paying lawyers high fees for every day's attendance, is one which directly encourages the prolongation of trials It is difficult to see how this can be stopped, so long as litigants are willing to pay but if a system could be introduced, and the people themselves would only stick to it, of paying a single fee for the conduct of a case from beginning to end, we think the time of the courts would not be so lavishly expended as it is We have never yet been able to understand the principle upon which legal practitioners are permitted to bully witnesses, and squabble amongst themselves during the conduct of a case Neither of these pastimes has anything to do with the independence of the bar Independence, which consists in making disrespectful remarks to the bench, in refusing to conduct a case in deference to the opinion of the presiding authority in bullying witnesses in useless and irrelevant cross examination and in making long winded and high-sounding speeches, is a very spurious kind of independence It is marked chiefly by ignorance and vulgarity, it ignores the best principles of gentlemanly conduct, respect for constituted authority and the feelings of other people, it brings the law and its authority into contempt and disrepute, worst of all it lowers the standard of the profession for which the parties who practise it themselves belong and it has a serious effect on the course of justice

SALARIES OF HIGH COURT JUDGES

The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court has issued a strong protest against the order of the Secretary of State, assimilating the salaries of the judges of the tribunal of which he is the head to those of the judges of the High Courts of Madras and Bombay After pointing out that the present judges are not affected by the order he proceeds to justify his disapproval of it on the ground that it will result in serious injury to the administration of justice With this object he shows 1st that the principle upon which the judges salaries have heretofore been regulated in India is manifestly wise and just and 2ndly that it is not only good policy but good economy, to maintain the strength of the High Court at Calcutta at least up to its present standard and that to reduce its strength especially under existing circumstances, would not only be impolitic but unjust As regards the first point he points out that the salaries of judges and officials in Bengal have always been higher than in the other Presidencies that this distinction has been scrupulously observed when ever reductions have been effected in the past that it is justified not only by the circumstance that Bengal is the most populous and the wealthiest of the Presidencies but by the fact that the work is actually heavier and that the principle on which it is based is observed equally in England where the Chief Justice and the Judges of the superior courts have been accorded higher salaries than judges performing similar functions in Ireland and in appeal from this country to the House of Lords in support of this contention he shows by a statement of the average of the past three years the total value of the suits actually decided by the Calcutta High Court very nearly equalled the aggregate value of the suits decided by all the other courts put together and that the number of contested suits decided by it was far greater than in any of the other High Courts and that the number of appeals disposed of annually exceeded that disposed of by all the other High Courts put together He expresses an opinion that the effect of his cutting down the salaries of the Calcutta Judges to those of the Judges of the minor Presidencies would be to make the Calcutta judgeship in the least desirable of any and that no man would be foolish enough to come out to Calcutta whilst he could get an easier and less expensive and in other respects more advantageous appointment in either of the other Presidencies In reference to the earlier judges the Chief Justice mentions that the mischief would be even greater than in the case of the barrister judges as the effect of the order would be to put all the strength and talent of the service into the executive branch and destroy the confidence of the people in the High Court —*Times of India*

THE PROPOSED PUNJAB UNIVERSITY

The bill to give birth to the Punjab University College shall be passed to the birth of full and complete Universities like the Universities of Calcutta Madras and Bombay The promise which Lord Lytton made to the deputation from the Anjuman Punjab at the Imperial Assemblage is about to be redeemed Every possible effort has been made to avert the fall in the standard of high education in the Upper Provinces, but it has not been of any avail Sanguine people hoped, from the advent of Lord Lytton's successor of the retrograde policy by which had found favour with his predecessor, but we must frankly confess that we never shared that hope Although the new Viceroy, in response to the addresses presented by the Anjuman Punjab and the Senate of the Punjab University College, on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Lahore last year, declined to commit himself one way or another in regard to the fulfilment of Lord Lytton's promise, his utterances left no room for doubt as to what his decision on the question was likely to be Leading between the lines of Lord Ripon's replies to the addresses mentioned above, we felt no hesitation in saying that His Lordship warmly sympathized with the project for elevating the Punjab University College to the status of a full University, and that its carrying out was merely a question of time Events have shown that we were no false prophets We cannot too deeply regret the decision to which the Government has come in this matter, and our regret is all the greater that the Liberals should have supported the retrograde movement for suppressing high English education in Upper India —*Hindoo Patriot*

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN'S VAGARIES.

Professor Max Muller, in a letter written to a friend in India, thus speaks of our recent vagaries —" At the present moment many of Keshub Chunder Sen's old friends in England and some particularly of his most generous and liberal minded friends are in despair at some of the outward religious ceremonies which he has sanctioned His asceticism, as shown by his hair, his carrying a flag and singing in the streets his pilgrimages, all are considered quite shocking To tell you the truth, I am not fond of such things, but every religion is a compromise, and must always be a compromise between man and God here, and there is no religion in which men like you and me, who care for better things, have not often to say that they must put up with such things, or have to be without them There is no real harm in having such a Communion Brother shaving his head or what it grow and who shall say which of the two is best I ridiculed what is called a shaving, but we must all try to abolish all outward signs of sin, and I think he only did his duty in the sight of God when he said Shaving was wrong Whether it was a matter of sin or not, I cannot say, but God knows the sincerity with which he said it Not having an ascetic life, what harm is there in that? India is the very country for leading an ascetic life, and I myself sometimes banish myself from society and go and live in Europe Pilgrimages strike me as quite unmeaning flags seem all to be turned to the wind Take the Jubilee—not the Lord Calcutta or Prince Christian Secretary Hall, Lalbagh Hall or Sonabad Hall, but the Jubilee Chunder Sen's name Perhaps his choice of the white was for the sake of ancient custom and not for any sacrificial or priestly purpose, and I am sure he does not pay half the worship to his flag which every English boy does to the old cheer of Rule Britannia I myself am not a soldier when I salute for his flag is honored by the very people who in every way support Keshub Chunder Sen because he honors his flag as a symbol of heavenly Light Chunder Sen insisted on other people's having exactly as he did The rest would be different But he does not, or whether you and I should feel about the performance of such things there never can be a religion with it all? I wish it were more so, for probably in that case it would not have to die so young but as it is, I fear it will—*Times of India*

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ಸಂಪುಟ ೮] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - ಸೋಮವಾರ ಆಶ್ವಿಜ ಬಹುಳ ೧೦ನೇ ಕಾರಿಬ್ ಸೋಮವಾರ [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೩೯.

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ಸೂಚನೆ —ಮೇಲಣ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಿಗುವವು. ಹೊರಗಿನವರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಚೆಯ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಸೂಚನೆ —ಮೇಲಣ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಿಗುವವು. ಹೊರಗಿನವರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಚೆಯ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಡ

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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ఇండ్యుకేశక కృషి కమిట్టీ-కరణ విచారం-రకీయఅంశం.

తివిధయాజీలో శీ చెంచే మూడుబారక ల్లిని మూడట్టుట ఉపన్యాసవద పొ రాంశాలను, యిపరిశీలనమును ప్రకటించ- కృషీకలరికిని కృషివిద్యేయ స్వయోపమును బల్లపరిని, కే శాంపి నమ్మకగల స్థితియన్ను అరికవరిని, మడప్పుని ఉన్నాని శాఖిరంలో శీలపు పనర ధారగలిండిలిను సంశోంపిసిచేపి. ఆనుసరం క ఈ ఉపన్యాసవన్ను పమర్పిణాని ప్రకటి మవడతీ- శ్రీలిపట్టుట రాచేపు —

ఇదర మోడలనిణ అంశతన్ని లిసిల్పట్ట ఒఅంశగళిశగళిగే శ్రమువాని ఒంచేరపిని మూ రనేఁ అంశగను విచారనూడబ్బట్టిచవ్వే, యిన్ను శాల్-నేయచేంపి ।। భూమియున్నుగుం కు" విచారపవేపు:—పానురిగే బేళ శాతవ్ను జమీందారు ఇండ్యచేశదల్లి యిన్నూ బరి యిచేయేఁబోరకు ఇల్లచేయిల్లపు. ఱాగే పొ నుపరిలో లాయల్ టోనేజమీందారు యివువ దు మాళ్కిపల్లగే, ఈగ పానువరిలో పాపువరిలియిల్లియివల మీందగళన్నేల కృపువరిలు పాపువరిలిమాఁధిరే ఈగ ఇండ్యదేశవన్ను జీవపరిపుటు వ్రిజీగే లిఁంగ శాల్-రప్తు మొత్తాగి జీవపడబపుదు. ఈగళరుపదక్కే- యిన్నిప్లాంగరి బిట్టాగియిగా ఎరి పానువరిగే అజ్ఞాగళాద జమీందారు బిట్టుపట్టగళ ఆళిపాధికారిగళిగే ఆర్జియియి చే. మత్తు శాతువ్రపదేశగళిశగళ్ళి చోళగ భూయిక్తదాదదరిం రాగారి. యిరర నిమి క్తదిం శాగరి, జవగళు వానమూడచే బిట్టు పాయి బిట్టిరువ జమీందారు బఱుగియిచే. శకళాసి ఖాఁజేఁమ్, పంచుగుఱుల్, ఖారిరాచ్, సుబ రావ్, ముంతాద బహుదేశగళశగళిగే జీవిది ర ప్రామదరచేసియిరువ పత్తరాద వ్రిజీగళ జ మీందారు బఱుగే విస్తారవాగి బండర్ బిట్టిచే. భూనియు విషయదొళగే నమ్మువనుళిగే ఇ రువ ఒందు దురవ్రిచూనపు అవరిగే బఱుగే బా ధకళాగిరుత్తే, ఱ్యాగందరే,—మిబ్బుగళిగే ఇరువ జమీందా రియిట్టు స్వల్పకాగరి, అవన జీవన కేం పశకారం పాలుచేయోఁగరి అదన్నే ర ట్టికొంఁడు శక్తవపడుత్తారే. ఇదల్లదే కుట్టిదే రదవ్రకగిట్టు బాగారిగాదిగే కదలకొల్లను. ఇరువస్థళర్గల్లి జోట్టు రి జిట్టిగాదరూయిల్ల చే పత్తాసేఁబోరకు స్వచేశదల్లి వ్యోగ జ మీందారియవ కేంరే స్థంశక్కే బోగి భూమి సంపాదిసికొంఁడు క్రమవట్టు కృషిమాడి తక్కాగి జీవిసవదక్కే- యిట్టుమట్టిగూ ను న్నిసలారను. ఈగ శాలు యిరువంరేయిల్ల నమ్మ భూక్తిగరు జేఁపిఁళిగియా, మైగళ్ళ శాగియా బిట్టిరువ రాదరే ఇండ్యచేశదల్లి యిన్నూ బ్రజాశ్వదిధలురిలిల్లవు. పూర్వదళదిగే ఒందుశతమానద కృత్తి పునరజీవదిరువే ఆవరు మార్కెట్లిగాదరూ బోగి నేలసి జీవపడిరువ రు. అంతాశ్చర్యయోగ్యాంశ పానుపగళు యిరువుదరింద యిరరిగే ఎం ల్లచేయోఁబుఁళుకృషిక్షేత్రియల్లి నూశ్రిలవదే యిళ్ళ. ధర్వవిషయగళిశగళిగూ బోగిరియే వ మ్ముతరు ఱంచుబిట్టవరాగి వ్రిజీగళిగే ఇరువ ఖాశాలశ్రీ- శ్రీలిరయోఁబుఁళుచేయిల్ల.

ఱ్యాగందరే, ఉపాధ్యాపకరే ఆవరిగే ఱ్యా గే బంరేఁదు విచారిసిదరే, ఆదరు స్వదేశ వన్నుబిట్టు, కళ్ళేయ జీవనోపాయవన్ను ధంపాదిసువ ఉద్దేశదింద మూరారేచ్ళగళిగే అందరే, ఆపరిక్ష, ఆస్ట్రేలియా, ఆఫ్రికా తుఖండగళిగూ ఇమ్మాన్ అనేక ఆన్యదేశగళి గూడోగి ఒంచోంపు వ్యక్తిక్షన్నవంపూ డికొళ్ళంసనేసి. వ్యర్మచ్ఛేర్యస్థేవ్యధాపు ర్వాజనగళింద లభ్యగుల్లి పాశీబల్యన్ను నోం సదవ రాదపు. వన్మువాదదోళ ఇక్షస్థోదర్లి యేఁయుత్తా ఎల్లి కూళిసిక్క బిద్దరే పా యుత్తారేయేఁబోరంరు రమ్మకంఁ "వళ్ళబి డళొల్లను.

చ్యేకర ఆభివృద్ధిగే- విషయవంద స్వస్థ శేవంబు యిస్తులభ్యమనాయిత్తే, యివను ఆ నుళ్ళవిసుక జమీం నిబంధనేయింరాన్నోం పి చాసువల్లె. ఇనాం, జోడి, ఖయంబుల్లి శళింబ జమీఁదారయు నా మిక్కం చ్యేకపాట్ర నిబంధనేయమేలేదేఁ నచేయాలిచే. అందరే శ్యేకరు నమ్మ దాదరళిగే మిళ్కీలుమాగి పానువరిలిపాంపిల్లా కంచాయవన్ను జమీం చాంరరమారిభ్రళ్ళ నల్లిమవదక్కే- బంలాగి ప రళారి పదవ్రి రక్కే ఇంపుబిరువుల్లా రే. ఱీ గే పరిపక్వక్తియంర కంచాయ జమాబ్ మా ఘవదబద్ధరి క్కేకవాళ్ళ యింరు పర్సిద్ధనాగియి చే. ఈ నిబంధనేయన్నుతుంఁబు సదవ రావ్ గ వరర్-మెంటిన ఘారం నాఘర్ బెంచేంబరాదదు మే। రాబర్ట్స్ ఁ యింబవరు జేఁ శ్రీవర్ల నంద రే.

"ఘదరిల్లి నబంధనేవ్రకార స్యేకరు నిరా రరక్షిగే- కొఁబకర్క- కందాయదరుంగ కృమ వాగి కొఁబువకరణకళే అవరిగే భూమియన్వ క్వవిరు క్తల్లదే ఆవేనాదయూ బాకిఁబిద్దరే ఆ మోబలగీకరుంఁబఖుర్-గను, జేళడా ఆరర ప్రకార అరుకబద్దిల్లి ఇరువుళుగవిసి, స్యేరవతి దువల్లి జమీం వత్తే అవన కమాం ప్థానవర జంగమ స్వత్తుగళ జప్తిజిఁంకాట్ములళ వ మూలాఖ్యవుత్తే. గమం బిద్దరే స్యేకరన్న జిపువలే బఖుంకరణన్ను కృముకొల్లాద్య ఖరు మాడబరుదు, ఫరంరు నరా-రివరు గన్నడు శాపన భాషావుం కొఁబుకల్లి. అ వను బంచవట్టలే కొఁబుకొవే. ఇవ కొంచ టిగేయోదరే భివుపళిలు రిజవాగే బల పాలుబేయురుత్తే అవపత్తియింద జిప్పుళిల్ల మినిని బీజవరి, కంచాయ యిపంగళిగు వట్టిదే రిలియబుత్తే ఇంతొవదమినిసి న రా-రదవరు కనుగేయుప్పర్వకణాళోల్ల కంచా యి కాళకువుదా భాగ్యాం అదక్కే- పింమని బంధనేయన్నుమాడి అప్రకార కంచాయమొ కరర్ మాడుత్తారే. వరంరు స్యేకరమువాదో యిల్లచేయిం రగాగ్ ఆగలిరుత్తే. యింబము.

ఈ సంకర్షగ మదర రాంశగళెంది మాత్రర్ల్లది, ఆదాగ్ దాదారిబర్ధరి వ్యాపిసియువవ చేరగళ ల్లి జోరరు మళ్ళ- ఎల్లచేశగళల్లియూ బో రేయేయిరే ఇకెన్నెందరి కాంశాంగళింద స్యేకర భూమిను విషయయిరువ స్వత్వసంబంధ పు పాశేయు బాగియా, ఆకపర ఆస్థిరవాగి యూ, అనుశ్చాసుకరవాగియూ, వ్రోకూలస పయసిగల్లి ఆబదపాయియ పాశీనధారణ కేం- పకారం పాథకవాగవేయూ, అంకరక వ్రిబలకాశిరవాగియూ ఇరువవన్నూ, ధర పరిజారరు నుళ్ళ-రాద ఆసువవర ఉస్తుంగళ బాగిద్దాన్నూ అమ అమవయుక్తవాగిరువ ఎ రయన్నూ పిందిపిదరే ఖ్యాదయాయిత్తు అమ శాపకేం- శీలిరయేయిల్ల చేయిదే.

ఇన్నుం విషనేయు అంశంబు కృషియు అభి వృద్ధిగే ఉక్తమశాద పాధనగళన్ను మరుకు విచారిసువేదే అవుబదు యావగళాయినా బం ధన ఏస్తారగళాయినూ యిరిపే. అవుగర న్ను తుబళి నలభ్యవాగియూ సంగ్రహంచాగి ణుం లిసుత్తేవే.

ఇనేఁదు —కృషికంత్రికన్ను విలాయరియిల్లి యాపమోరకేశదియుగ్గాకోఁ అదేమోరకేయో ధాన్యవేశద కృషిజీవనగళా కరియుబేకు.

ఎనేఁదు.— మొట్టమొదలి నన్నుశేమేయు నేల గలు సరియాద్దిల్ల. ఱుగాకోట్, ఆమేరికా దేశగళల్లి యాంత్రకశేల నేలగలు ఉపమోర నవల్పపుకరిసదేఁదో అంతాదవ్వన్నేల కాపుసంపా దిసికొళ్ళబేకు. ఇవల్లి, కుడి, కుంచెది ప్పు ముంతాద యిరర పాత్రంగళకు శుద్ధాంగ కే లసకే, బాపరిల్ల. ఆపుగరి కేబలు గి యోఁ స్మరణాళియూ మిశ్రేష వర్తమోనాకాశగళా గినూ యిపన బ్రేరిపాధనగళన్ను ఉప యోఁసిబేఁకు.

ఇనేఁదు.—బీఁ చేఁగాఁబర్స్ భూమియు గ ఉళ్ళవ్రపదదకి, అది ఇన్నూరేన్నాగి ఎ. దరే ఆళవాగి ఉళ్ళవ్రదకక్కి ర్ద. ఇగ అ నులుళ ఆధిపాదనూ ఉప్తు ర్ణుంబనసనూ డి ధాంఁకవాగి నాగిపిఁసుత్తా, ఆంతాగాలి యల్లియిపు జలచరమాను, ఉపా సార, క్తిల్లు సార, చిట్టుపుప్పసార, మోంబన్య వృద్ధి మొ ళ్ళగళొంద పాణాంగళు భూమియల్లి బేర కేంయ్యుంరే నాఁదక్కిల్ల. ఉపసారవే బసలయ్తూ- బేఁపాయుద కేలపరిత్తూ- యిరువ భేదవన్ను రిళిసు కొంఁబేఁరు. ఎలాయు శ్రీమాన్ని ఉపసమే ఇంపదరే చేళిసిన పణ్ణన్నుదే రివకాశిపుదను వ్యవపాయాఁరంగే చేళిసిను న్నుం మేఁశిదారచ్ఞాశి చేళిద పణ్ణన్నుళిం దే పరిచివిదిపుతవ. భూమిస్లేఁదాఁ బయ్యదవ కక్కే- భూమిగే చతుర్గుఁ బయకేఁబాకి మీళ్ళ కట్టిదింద్రవర్సిసిది మళేఁరిల్లి భూమిగా బా రెన్ను కొఁట్టికొఁండు దొఁగరంరే భూ మొ బస్తుంరవకేశక్తు. మత్తే బుదాయు భూమి ద్ధ బీఁబేఁకేఁబోరరు ఆతిశయదుదుదోఁ గభారను. మారిమతోఁదరే భూమిగే చారిస్తి సోబ్బగద కొరవిగూ, స్వల్పస్వల్పనాద భూమి యవా రంంశగూఁబోఁగి నిపాస్తారవాద ఖాగ మ ల్లియను. ఆర్తరింద ఈవిషయ భూమియుళ్ళవరిగే ల్లి అవశ్యజ్ఞాపకవ్లిరబేఁకాయ్తే. కాగామళే బరలోల్ల భూమియల్లి యిన్నువరక్కే, భూమిగు న్నుఆశ్రిసి ఉపగోఁకాయ్తే. ఈ ఎరడుకా రణంగళింద పృథ్వి మళివిద్దాపూ ఒళిగే వ్యాపిసిద కేవల అనేకశరీరగళళనక ఆరంభ ప ఎరిగే ఆధారవాగి వృద్ధి కొంఁమవదక్కే కారణవాగువను. ఱాగిల్లదే ఈ ఇంశేశగళు మయు మోఁలేఁమళి శేరి యిల్లిపుదరింద మ శేఁషగళు ఱీగువదక్కే- రణాయిల్లవే అది కరిసు కోఁబల్లి భూమియ ధర్వపాణిక న్నూ కొంఁడ్డిదిల్లి తుణవన్ను శేఁవఁఆదోఁ గి నాలు-నూరు దినగళ్లో చ్చిగు రతిదు నుకళళ్లి- మోఁబిఁయుత్తే. ఫ్రీకళవాగి ల భిశక్తిగ- పమ్మనను వ్యర్థంఁబిరువంతి పం పూర్ణఫలకారియాన్నాగి మాఁడికొళ్ళబేక దను నళ్ళవిళేళ్ళ కార్యవాగియిదే. రోట్టిమా ల్లి రుంబికొఁండిరువ బీరిసంరే ఆవిశ్రీసిదా గళెల్ల మళే బరబేఁకెందు వినీఁతిసిదరే లభి సువదు కులభ్ద. విద్యుదీపు తోరువదరూ, కుదిమతోఁనువదరూ- భూమియల్లిరువ ఎ రడు నూగరు కారణగళాగుగళవే. ఱ్యాగంద రే—ఒందు బగేబ్బిలాదరూ రేభూమిగళల్లి కళకొరు బసిమదోఁగబేఁకాగిరువదిల్ల దేశ ఒంచుతరద ఒన్దే జొను భూమిగళల్లి బీను నిబ్బిరంరే ఆగాస్థే బసిను తోఁనుత్తా వా ళి అవనరక్కే- అవకాశవుంటాగిబీఁను. మ క్రు ఉప్పుభూమిగళల్లి వ్రళయుంరు తోఁ నుదిరబేఁను. యాంత్రక్క ంరరే నీరు నిబ్బిసో లిసిదరే శేశ్ఛాగనల్లి యివువ ఉబ్బిళి మో లంక్కి బందు పవర్ ఆగదతోఁగుత్తే. ఆన్న ంరంద ఆగాస్థే నీరింద ఉబ్బిళాగబో శేను ఉపాళ్పుపడిదిరే ఫలవి తాధకవాద ళి ఆవనము. యాపాగ్యూ నీరుంకట్టదే ఖాగిరువ ఛాయిసోపిన శ్రీకోఁటదభూమి గళల్లి కేశ్ఛాగదొందిలి దిందే, ఆగాస్థే మిత్తి నీరన్ను తోరగబఁయిసి విపకశ్ళ ళ్ళ ఖ్రంరంం స్వామి బంగిఫలవాద్రొందవక్క ఇ రువు భూమింరిగే ఇాగా కేశ్ఛాగదట్ట నీరు బసిసుంరోఁబరంరే మాగ్గంవన్ను కల్పిసికొ బహ్మాగి ఇాగిఱుపుతి భూమింరేఁసు ఫలకారి ఖాంపుబేఁ. ఇాగి కేంరిచే నీరుంగిసువం రే మాఁపువదక్కాగ్యావాగిద్ద ఒతిశే. భూమి యు మోల్మాగన్నిదేఁం ఫలభ్రాయినుత కాశ్మే గిరి బాగ్యాం నేఁడ్డాదవ నీరున్ను తోరగే ఱు యిసి బిపబయుంరు భారయే యిదేఁమా లాభ కరవాదవక్కే ంరల్లవు. యాంత్రక ంరరే, ఇా స్వాగళు మామిఁఖాన్ను నేఁడ్డాగి ఆగ్రహువవ ల్లవే, మరెడ్డిదాగ నీరు పణ్ణున్ను కొంఁడ్డిపి పిఁబేఁ. శకళల్ల సిను బసిద జమీందారిశళ గే కృషిమాళ్కరుయిం, రాయతవాగిను, గాలి మఁఁబాశేక్- అవశ్యాగి బుంటాఁబవగిందరు,ను ల్లిగే కొణు ంరటాఁబవద భూనగ్లిని, గాలియోవ రిణ జలచర ంణుంబ్రొళ్ళిరుబికాలుంరాఁబ రపారరుత్తా నేరి కేంపుకాల ఎరిజేమ్మేట్టిదా న్యూ బ్బిగాగి బఱంగి చోఁవకరాగి ను గర్భ కిరాగియిను యిరువవు. ఈమేఁగే మొదువు ల్లి పలబారుఁబుపు ఇగి కేశ్ఛాగనిం బి నియంరుంరూడి వేఁబ్బాంరర పబ్లిరంకేమే ఇడ గుల్లువు వణ్ణన్నూ తుఁడుకవే. ఎల్లుబ్రీ ంగళ బేఁపుబు ఒళిగే ఆళిగాగి యిళియుంరి క్కే- అవశ్యక్త ంరంటు ంరుంగి పవర్ ఆ టాగదమేఁతే కేశ్ఛాంరే బేఁగగెల్ల కొంఁబి కు శోబ్బరవాగి భూమిగే ఎళ్ళేబాళవన్నుం బుంరుపదే. బేఁకె ంరంరిందు ంరు పర్వ బోఁదవనబిరువ వంగళిన్ను శ్రీతళ రీతిను కొంఁడు బలబేఁకేవఱిసిదవే ఆల్ప న్యవన్నుమి ట్టు కేలవిన్నివ్యతిరేకిసు. ఈవంరదభూమి అవశ్యళ్ళిగళబేఁకాద శోబ్బరద ంరంతి ణం ని ప్రస్తావవాగిను వదరంరి అవన్ను ఒదువు దర్ల పాకటిసుత్తేవే.

THE DASSARA AT MYSORE

ఈనెలద నవరాత్రోత్సవద విశేషగళ న్ను నేను సంక్షేపవాగి పాఁటిసి, శ్రీమన్మహా రాజ చామరాజేంద్రవొడెయర్ అవరుగళ రత్నఖచిత సింహాసనవన్ను మహారాజ్ఞి పాంసిదనేశ్వరి-దేవ్యర్ల పరికోమవన్నుంబ మాహవ ఉద్దేశదింద నమ్మ చ్యేగాను ధా రేనాచార కాదవన్ను ర్వాసోఁబనే నారిఁ మరిద్దేవు నమగవ్ద పుత్రసాం నమ్మఅత్తేగా దాపరిల్లిచేయోఁగలు ఆశనముఖదింద రాజ ధానియు ఉప్పిన వ్రకారిదున్ను తుంక యా వలుంరవూ దుంబళ్ళ వాయిరు. ఆరక అన్యజ ధిందు పుప్పిపద భామాన్యవ్రజెగళుగళు వే వన్నుమాఁర్ప రిసిను మాడిపేఁకాదవ రుకే లు. ఱ్యాగంరరే, ఉపుత్సవాద శరీరాన్ను ట్టిరు ఆవరువర పరిజనగళుజోరకు మఱా

రాజగ విభవమున్నోడుమ లడిజేయోడుడ వే పరభక్తులవిందఁ బరుగు సంపన్నస్థిరోచిగలు నవ కాశ్రీ పత్రికమదివదమోలలు రాజధానులేంబ రు వేగుతుండుదురు తుల్సీదాసు, రాజభక్త కర్యాప్రవేశాదగలూ పొఢాంతర కమ్మాంక రయో విభవానుసుగనగొడాద అలంకారగళోం కనిసోఁపిసుద్దరన్ను అంతా పత్రికమదివాడ పుమకి కాంశోఁళి శ్రీనివాసరావు మం త్రిగళ్నూ సంస్థాను నిర్వికల్పమగళి న్నాబుసి మహారాజ రన్నూళగళకరు ధరిసి, నమి త్రికపజన గళోంనే, ఒబథాపంతాదర ఎని కోఁధిరిం ద వ నభాపంటుబవన్నిస్థి, వర్ణిసి క్యాసినమన్ను అలంకరిపిద నమగుదల్లి మ ర్యాదాపూర్వ కంగ కోఁప్‌గస కారాల్బుట్టిరు. శాసనాధ్య కాశ్యగరు మోళగిసువు అల్లినరేద ద్ద లధికారిగళరూ న్యాయరూ అనమిసోఁత్ర మూంద రాగి మహారాజ నస్నేహనున్నిస్థిపి వి ఆర్ ముందకగళన్ను నమర్పిసిదరు. అవుగ ళిగిల్లి భుప్పుదార రెకాబూబు మర్యాదెగరు మాడిప్పుచు. ఫి నశ్రీ నవేయుసాగ్యే ల రవనిసిను బాబ్యంగణదోళ్ సూర్యోదయ లబ్ధిస్థిర్ సూర్యోదయ ఫలకట్ మండిదవు. క్వీ కర బాండ్ వాద్యగరు వాద్యంగోడ్డరు గ ళ్ళెయంగ్యానాంబే బే లరబాహ్మి యిరి. యి చేఁ మేఁర వర్షదం పొబ్లిసాల పాయంకా లంగల్లి సరదార్‌నవేయంగి, ఎంటి ను ర్యాదే సిఫిం బళేఁమ ల్బ్యంఫనేయంద టిమియరిక మ ను ర్యిపల్లదే నుడాగా గరమ పర్వంబ మాయింం కేలవుదోరు రేమ్మ ఆస్థాన మంటుపొల్లి బిజయాది అరమనేయ ముందు కదే గట్టిక్కారిగ మంతాద వాహా ఏరోదు గళన్ను సోఁజ్ఞసంయోఁపిసుతిరువవు. ముఖ్య బాగి యిాన ఉత్సవ ఒఁళేఁమగళు, పూర్వ ఆర్డ్ ఔాహ్యావుగళవర కాలద ఫలవగళ ల్యాలేయిళ్ళరుం బళిన్నుళిసిబిలేంబ ఎం దరళ నమగ్ అనురాదాన దర్యయ్యారిగే చీ ళే ఒంబళ్ళు దినగదు శరీమ ం ఔ తనేయిందవాదం గ దిక్షణం సోంపుగాబిద్దవు పాపంరాంశ శ్రీవిన్యాసాగా జావడ్డుదు అనమేళే ల బంరిసిల్పుట్టిక్ష చిన్నది ంంబళారయమేళే కు రియు ఎనిపాంర ంంగి విజయగళిదాగ మ్యేగాగ నే చిక్కుంద్యామ ఆంగి ప్రాశ్రిమాన్యా దాను నుగళొంగ ంచే గడేగాంచి కిందాపూజి బాంగ ప్రయోగాదిగళిన్ను నిర్వేంనిన బళిం ఆబ ళియకాగ ంంబరిసోఁ స్థిర నాతిసల్పుట్టిక్ష ప శెాల రిమణోయనాగ ఎబ్బురంటుబవన్ను పళేఁ శిదరు. ఆల్లి ఆపిసిమేఁబ్‌గ రేఁదేఁదట ఁ వశీత్యరే శేంప ఎనూ రోఁసిదా సగ రాంయి నేరిబుద్దరు. నా ముఁ చోఁళ మ ర్యాదెగళూ, నజళుముగరిబిరూ, నచేరువు. మాడాగ రిందరివుఁళేఁబాగు కిమ్మళక్ష్యవన్నా శోఁబిసి అల్లిబంద్ద పూజారిగళన్ను తిర్వ్యా మాడిద బళిక ఆనేయుమేఁళే మంగిళియిలు వా ఇల్ విసుఁబిందల్లి సంగ, చోఁగే దీవటి సేనగళశాంబిగళు, మంఁ ఇాబ్ బాణబిసుగ కే బర్తికార్రూ, ళేంగల జగనిరంళేమోఁ యి రుతిత్తు, చీంగేనకాగా రాజవరి ఎనాదీ బిజ యంర్వేయబిసుబల్లి మూగ్‌చోఁళ పొరళ కమ్మళన్ను ళుర్తివిశ్వాస సొంపుగలిద్దజనాళ్లి జనా స్వవారియాఁళేఁబుత్తువమ్, బీర్తిబంగారు ముల్లిగళ వర్షమంరెనద సంరోఁపళాగ్గళ కన్ను మాడిదరు, ఉంరా విశేఁషమరు రాజ కానియ ప్రవేశంళిగే సంధ్యాస్నిక్షా ఔోపదా నిద్దరే జ్యాఁళోఁజాగే జనగళ ఖుదయుంగరు భక్తి భరితిగళాగియూ విశ్వాసమయగళాగి యూ, సంతోఁ మభ్రితిరిగా గీయూ, ఉల్లాస సమృద్ధగళాగియూ ఇక్కరంరే గళు, ఆళంకబా గి ఒక్తుబిసిదరు, సర్వసుంగళాలియాద రా జధానియు విసూర్తిఁళోఁబా బభాక్తవాగిద్దం రేఁయూ ఒలిసు నమగే ప్రాభాక్తవాద ధన ళోఁప వుంటాయిరు.

Occasional Notes.
నైమిత్తిక ఒమయన్యానలు.

The case of the ex—Gaickwar.—గఁఁళోఁబా పంస్థానద మాజీ గాయకవా డిపవర కేసిన్దిమేయన్ను నవర్నమెంటినవ రు మరళి ఓదాశీలారరేంరు పరీం నియో పరిశీళిసుత్తిరువుదే.

Investiture of honour.—ఉుడుపుర మ అనరాద మహారాణాయంరిగే స్టార్ రా యిందరు చిహ్నేళాంకి బుటవే రేఁప్లి జి. సి ఎస్ ఐ యేంబ ఆలంకా బన్ను దయపాలిసు వంరే బ్రిళ్లా రబడే.

Appointment of a native judge—స్టేర్ రాయిందరు వాయవ్యళేఁమగళ జ్యే ళ్ళాంటి. నన్ని నేటివ్ జడ్జియోఁ్వాగన్న మోఁ రవ్యాదళోఁబ కొప్పిళ్యరిన్ను నియోఁగిసిదరిం ఎం ళేఁళిక్కే సంతోఁపిసుత్తిరే.

H E The Viceroy.—స్టేర్ రాయిందు రవు కిమ్మళ్యాస్థియనోఁజనిసే బయన దిసం బర్‌రింగళ ఎంరేఁ రెనరిఁళాన్ని కలక్ట్రేయిం ర రుచుగ్రహిసల్పట్టినుళిక్కే మోరమువరేంరేలూ, జ నవరిరోంగళ అభిభ్రాయగళన్ను అల్లింద వాఁళ్ ద రు ర మువరేంరేలూ రిళియబుంరే.

The native Civil Service.—ఇండియన్ ఉ వాంచేఁడ్ సివిల్ నర్వీసు పరీక్షేనే ఁోల ఇవనదళ్లి బ్రహ్మనాళాగర్‌ళ వర మూనరనే నగళన్ను బరేయుత్తిరువంరే ది ద్య నవ ర్యమోంటగెయు మాగ్రాస్ నివర్నమెంటినవరు ళ్ళి కేళిరోం రిందుళాదే. ఐందువేళే మ దరంత్ర నివర్నమెంటినవరు కాశ్రీ బరేయు కొ ళిబిదాగ్యా అవరుగళిబ్బరే ఒబ్బరన్నూ కళ్ళు మాయిసి కొంరిళ్లవరేంరు తోన్నుత్తిదే.

The Census clerks.—బెంగాల్ శేఁన్ ఎాపారెక్కొల్లిసిన చెళ్ళుబి మూర్ఖబెం రెంటకంశోబ్యను రేమ్మ ఆఫిస్ నుపర్వాస్తేయాం ప్లిళ్లేరు దుల్లు జోనేయుత్తు జిబియొద్దగరంరిందు రనళు పాయిగళ కలబ్ బుళ్ళనగళ్లి ప్రకార జుగాఁనేబరకే ఎరంరే, నవరే ఆఫిసరు ళ్ళిన్నుమేళే కుళు స్థేబళిసిద కైాకరరిగళ్లి ఫలడాకరేం, ట్రేర్ ర కాంబుగంటి ఒకాము కొంఖల్పుబడబేంర లూ, ఆళేంబాయు రమ్మనుంచిగే సేంది ము స్పిక్షణం, చాఁప్‌మనేయుచే ఒబ్బరూ జోరగే దోం సళ్లాడబేఁగేలూ గ్రస్తుబుక్కుంరోంబొట్టి రువుదాగి తిరిఁబబారే.

A libel case—మంల్లూర్ జేయ్యుటి కమ్మి నవరాద మోఁ రోంయేంంవరు లాయర్ ద్రేబు ఖుర్నా యింద పర్తికేయుమేళే మానహట్ట మొళ్ళమేయోయుదు రంరువంరే శేఁళిక్కే నాను బభంరే విమాదముర్తిరే. నవరిం బ్రేబ్ట్ బ్యూ పర్తికేయం ప్రాంరంభిసల్పట్టు బరు కాలవాహనిల్లవు.ఆదరే ఆనాస్థే గవర్నమెం టినవర ఆదరిళేగళన్ను నివృత్తిపాళవాద వృ ష్టియోఁజనే ఖచిందుళ్ళ అభిగళోళగ్గిన చోద మగళన్ను లుప్తాపన మాడుళిద్దదరింద అవ ధికారిగళ స్థేమనవ్యళ్లి పాత్రరాగదేరా యిరు. యావవరిగూ వృక్తాంక పరిశీళనగళు ప వర్నమెంటినవర ఆదళికగళోళగిన చోద గళన్ను నుణశ్శేన పరిశీలిసి ముఖ్యస్థరిగా మకరియిక్కోద అవరిగూ అవుగళ పాస్ ను మానగళిగే కొంగరే యుంటాగువదిల్లవు ఆ దిల్లిక మహనీ వ్యవస్థగళూ బుంటాగదే వ్య సందేశంటల్లవు.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.
ఒళదేశ మత్తు కాన్హుళాద్ వృత్తాంరగళు.

H. H the Maharajah.—శ్రీమన్మహా రాజవరు ముందిన శీనంబర్ తింగళ్లి యి ళ్లిసేవాదాల బిశ్రమిసువ అందాజ్ ఉంటెం మరియబహరద.

Return of officials from Mysore—నవకాంబోస్థన కొంగ స్థ ర రాజధాని గే బొం నిర్ధరు యిబరిగే కేలవరు తాప బ్‌బరకు. ఇన్నుంకేలవరు గళ కళ్ళవాగదన బందరు నివానరనమూ క్రమేణ్ బరబిళ్లవు.

The Parsee Troupe.—పారనీకరు తే లరు కేలవుదినగళ్లిరిసి యావూరాగిసేబంరు ఒంయబగే పారసీనాటక ఆడుకిద్దరేంబవన్ను ప్రకటనేంరరి కిరిదిదేయల్ల ఆజనయ మ్యే ఎంరిగేజోఁగి వన రాత్రిగొబ్బన్నల్లి కేలవుకంచే నంరిశాంబకాన్ను ఆనకరంరే. అవు కొండిక పరిసిల్లి బబంళిబోఁదవాగ్తే, రుంరా, ఆవర నాటక ఆరనునేయల్లి నంరు ఆతిస్పవుదవరేం రిబూ రిళియబుంరే.

Serious accident—స్టేట్ రేయిల్ వేఁళ్ ఆఫీసర్ నుబేదార్ మాల్ హోర్టర్ ఒబ్బను కిరిద మంగళవారద మేతుంంకాల ఒంరుబం రిను బార్క్వేళ్లాగ ళుబ్లాయువల్లి ఒళగే ర్గిరిన్దను బండిళిదకేళ్రబవను యంత్రవన్నువ డిసిదాగ హోర్టర్ పరియాగిసిల్లదే వ్వల్ల వాగియిద్దువిందఁ తేళగే విద్దు అవశ్యేగతేరేమం రుర్గిగి తేళగే పిళ్ళి రొంరుంరు పూ రాజ ర్లప్పట్టరు ఆయువుర్వను ళ్లిన బౌంర్ పిపి ల్ ఆఫ్ పర్ఫెక్ట్ ఒన్యూల్పట్టు మునశేదర్జబ్బట్టిక్ష గళన్ను హార్టర్ బీరవాయగు రుయిసిదా రిపరు. ఆమనుర్వ యాగ బమరి రొంరుంరు శ్రీ రియల్ యిలాళిగళ కైాకరరిగే జాగయాక శ్వల్ప కమేయాదరే ఆపాయిస్థ.

Col. A C Hay.—ఇష్ట గ్యానిపిజిపా పి ల్ వ నేవర్ష్‌ట్టియ చాపర కిర్నల్ జేయ రయు యిగ వశేమకొం రిందువ రజాశివా యి ఒంరుకి గళ్ళాస్థిరణా ఖాయిమ్‌గు దికరరంరేయాం నవరిఁళాన ఖలబ్ధియంరి మే శేషాద్రిశాస్త్రిగళదు యోరమువిజాశేఖన నన్ను నోఁబువవరేఁ ఆనాశ్రీ ప్రంరియా రనేయుదన బిళిస్థి శేలవు ప్లిళ్లేదార్ తుమకే గయు పకాయాగ్రహ కరుంరిసల్పట్టల్లి. ఫరరి ప్లిళ్లేదార్‌గదు తుమకూరినిఁబోఁగి విదాగ పట్ట దశోఁబేఁనేద పంగళియోఁ మూగా మింరు రిళియబుంరు కాబ్‌ఖోరబిందరు. రేయవాయ ఫరరిఁజవాన్ను దర్యాప్తిసుంరి ఆ రకే శిమాపాయిగళు జాత్రాకే జాతిదరంరే, తుఆంరవన్ను జేఁక్వాటర్ శోరిసిద బే ప్పుటి తమ్ముకరవరిం కర్తివుగా విదాగిపరే ఆసక్తిద్దే చూడిద్దు పోలి పర్తిమాడబే.

Dacoity.—మూగరి కొల్లూరు కొంరోం రు ఖోంబరి, బట్టుకుర్కి చబ్రేఁల్ పంరేఁగా జనమనేగే యాదింగళ ఎరిఁ కొంచిం రాత్రి

ఱక్తు ఱుదిన్నేఱుమండి శళ్యము మఱియొండ శళ్యము తొక బంను సదరిం మనిఁయిఱ్ఱిక్ష తీర్చిఱంగార కన్నీరే తిక్షేఱుళ్ళ మాఁగ్ శళ్యన్ను లుటాయి ఏళ్ళోఁఁంను జోఁఁదంతీయుం మాఁముల్ మీఁరే శళ్యరఁక్షే యీఁక్షే క్షేఱు పిళ్ళక్కిల్లవేం కేఁఁలూ ఐఱుకి తిరిశిల్పిట్టిరు.

Culpable Homicide.—మూఁఁకిశాల్లూరు కళ్ళిశాంగాఱుఱుడ వంశీకే జోఁఁనుకిన్న ఆతొ ఱ్ఱూరు తిఱ్ఱిఁగాఁఁనపాళ్ళక పణ్ణఁజోఁఁగిఁయం బతక్షిణ్ణ శేలవు రాశియన్ను, కపిడియీంల మక్షోన్సాను భిరిఁఁకుఁఁమి ఆళవుఁఁకొఁఁదుఁ మూల్ చాగ జీఁవిచ్చు శేరుఁఁగరు యిల్లుచే శ కడుఁఁయిచ్చిన్నదిరిందన భిరిఁఁదిఁఁమిచ జోఁఁయు ఆవనన్ను తాలిందిం ఒద్దు ఁఁ్ళిరింవ జోఁఁచే యలు ఆవిట్టి యాఁఁ ఏఁఁనుస్సిల్లిఁఁో కాకి ఆవను కూఁఁజీ బ్యకీవట్టనంతో తిఁఁఁప రాఁఁధియ ఆళిం్ళిక వతిక్కిఁఁనాదను వక్షతన పాఁఁగిన యొ ఱుఱుక్ తాఁఁ్ళరకు.

A theft—తతేద కింగళ తిరిచే శాఁఁటి వన్ని నంబనఁఁూరు చేఁఁక్షాఁఁనమేఁఁయొ ంరక్షణా తొయింగళకరిగా మాలుగుఁ కళ్ళవుఆళక్షే సదరీ కళ్ళనీ శేంరిద్దరేంబ నుఁఁాంబియమేఁఁరే పాల్ఁ-మండియన్ను ళోఁఁలిఁఁవరు దస్తిగి రిమాండి మ్యేఁఁూరిగే కరేఁఁుళిఁఁళ్ళ-ంకు జోఁఁ నిమంతీయాఁ, మజకాయి ఖిలాఖా ఖిగా దాజా అధికారదాద అసిస్టేంట్ కమ్మిసనర్ మీ: పూఁఁ్ళేఁఁ్యయ్యనవరు మొఁఁక్షదమేఁఁయ కిఁఁ ప్రతిరియన్నరిఁఁయక్క బ్కీ ళ్ళిన్నిఁఁబంధ్లు వాప ది జీఁఁరఁఁుజోఁఁదంరిఁఁయాఁ, విచారణీయ ఫలి కాంశమాఁఁళ్ళ అచ్యాఁఁ రిలియిల్ల వేంబదా రియాఁ మనఁఁకనూరు జాతీమీదార మొఁఁబ్బ ము జరిగిరుక్తాని.

Breach of Trust—తిజోఁఁుసంగతి నమునే రిరిఁఁల్పట్టిఁఁజేఁఁందరే,—ఁ తింగళొరు వి ళ్ళ-పీఁఁచి వాస్తవకాది కొఁఁమనిడ్ కమ్మిసి రియాఁట్ మానేఁఁజర్ వెంకటరమణయ్యనవరి కి యిచ్చిరి వారస్థరీఁదుండ కేలవు కరేఁఁసిఁ నోటుగళుబందవ్ళు ఆరసి దృష్టి స్వల్పము ట్టాద్దరింద ఆవుగర పంఖర్ కళ్ళిచే నోఁదిి రీఁఁుకుంబరే రమ్మణనేఁఁు దీయరుఆంకిఁఁుం కవాద ఖిసప్పుయీంబాదనవళక్కి-కొఁఁడ ఆవ ను ఆవుగళ్ళను ళరిసిఁఁుకొఁఁట్టిను మూల్ చారరు యిఁఁరిగేనోఁఁదిఁఁుకొన్నుపన్ని నోటు గళక్కిక్ Xరంూపాయిగళిఁఁబాఁఁరు ఒంను నోటుయిల్లఁఁజే, అదక్కి బదల్ ఁరంూపాయి గళనోటుయిచ్చిదరింతే రిరిను అంగడియనమేఁఁ కే ఫిర్యాదుమాఁఁడిరుత్తారేంజు.

Scholarships.—మ్యైసూను శేనేఁఁబ్లిం డీఁఁపాయ శాస్త్రేఁఁ వ్యవహా ళంటుమూ దుర ఉప్లేశవంబ పాల్ఁ విద్యార్థిఁఁ కె రినగళన్ను కళ్ళిసి ఆవుగరు తుఁఁశేఁఁయవారు పాల్ఁ-మండి విద్యార్థిఁఁగళిగే సొఁఁడ్బట్టరు తే రిరిఁఁచ్చిదక్కుఁఁది. ఇన్నొంబు జాస్తివేతనవ న్ను నేఁఁ ళ్ళిసుపరకార్యక్ష దిఁఁవానవరిగే యిబర్తీంబు శేలిచేవు.నవ్యఁఁ ఇన్ను కేంవన్ను జేస్టాగి చోఁఁదఁఁసిచాళ్యా ప్రయోఁఁజనవా రియాఁగుపుదు. యాతక్క-ందరే శాస్త్రీయ ఱాగి జీఁఁపాఁఁతి మూఁఁపరక్షణేఁఁుం. తప్పరిఁ కృ ఱిఁఁగే చూపళ్ళ బాళకగళిగాఁ ఆంశగళు నమ్మ స్వీకరిఁఁగాదు, యిశరిగినాఁగది రిరిఁఁయవిడిదుళ్ళు. రిరిఁఁుళుశొయ్యిఁఁక ఆళ్ళు-చేయా ఁుళ్ళు, నిబంధ పూర్వకవాద యింతొ వ్రిక్రిఁఁయిఁఁ ఱుంటూద జోరకు తుఁఁశేఁఁయి కృఁఁిళ్ళక్తి పరిళిళ్కార భాగలారదు.

NEWS LETTER
వృత్తాంతవ ఖక్.

కళేపరింగళ్ళనూనే కాాఁఁంఖనన్ని ఖంఁడూఁఁుపం ప్తానదింద పునామఖా దాన్నివిరిఁఁకిగే ఖబ్బ ఖాకీయిఁఁారను బరేయుఁఁుత్తనేఁఁందరే. జోఁఁ ల్ కర్ మఖా గాజరవర సంస్థానవల్లియూ, ఖాండ్ వాగే ఆఁఁ్ హాఁఁ్ ప్రతీశళ్ళోళ్ళూ అనేక దళోఁఁ్తిగళన్ను మాఁఁదిద ప్రసిద్ధక ళ్ళిదాద కాంఠీయూ ఏంబవను, ఖంఁడూగిరే ద ళీఁఁమోఁఁ ఏం వ్యేఁఁలుగళ ఘానతే ఁ్ళి ళోఁ ఏఁఁనవరింద దస్తిగర్ మాఁఁడ్సుట్టిరేంను తిళిది ఱుఁఁరచే, ఖాళ్యా ఏ మళ్ళు ళింగ ధుమను ఁ్యుమ నిఁఁుర్ లింబ డ్రిస్టిక్ట లూటిరం ముక్ అల్లిన బఁఁజనళళన్ను దానాఁఁధిఁఁకా ని వేఁఁధమళ్ళిద్దదల్ల ఁ్ళేళనగే మూఁఁదల్లి సిళ్ళి కళ్ళు కరనిన్నిల్ల బయు చూళ్ళిరిఁఁాగా ఏంఁఁసుకే లూయిద్దమ రేపిఁఁర్ సిళ్ళలూ అధికారిగళు తుఁఁనన్నుదస్తిసిరిమాడిదవరిగే ళ్ళినాంరంతు కొం తుళ్తేఁఁందుపళ్ళంతిసిద్దరు. ఇంనూర్ మఁఁాగా జవరవర్ను నదరి కళ్ళనవళ్తేయల్ళ్ళకుమ్మర్ నా నిజనన కాయయమూఁఁజవేళందు సుళ్ళిఁఁసిదరు ప వళ్ళియిల్ళ్ళనళిళు సిళ్ళ-చే రేప్పిసికొళ్ళిం దా రిమంతిరిద్దకళ్ళియి తుచిరే సిళ్ళి ద్ధ కాఁఁాగ లేళ్లయా ఁంఁుళోఁఁుసిరుత్తారే దర్శత్తిగా మివలళ్ళే బ్రళార్ మోఁఁ్ళర్ళవ్ళిరక్కళ్ళ బ్రిటిష్ అధికారియబళిగే కనజిరల్పబందవాగి పరిపాడవుంటాగిదే ఇవేగింంగళ్ తిరిచే శా రీఁఁుకదిన వేళిళ్ళ జిల్లాజిజ్జియకొడసే ఇల్లిన సేళ్ళిచ్చిరువవరు ఏంఁఁబ్రిల్ బీఁఁుల్ జానేమ న్ను ఏఁఁకమాయిఁఁుమీ మూఁఁదరళ్ళబ్కీ కొఁఁ గిజీఁఁుల్ జానామంఁఁచే గాఁఁడియింది ళ్ళిం యిబ్బరూ ఓరళ్ళే దొరతుఁఁుళోఁఁకరు శ్రవా ణవరిబ్బరూ ఇంంూ ళోఁఁరడిగళన్ను వళ్ళి ళ్యేళ వళ్ళిళ్యేళవాగి అవఁఁాయిఁఁ మాఁఁదరి కు-వళ్ళిం్ళిసిగరు అవుళళ్ళిక్షి ఒందరల్లి రి లవు ళ్ళేఁఁదిగరు ఖుఁఁంగ అమరిళ్ళిద్దం కంసు జిల్లాజిజ్జియవు అరొఁఁ్ళ్యవట్టు ళ్ళేఁఁడిగళ్ళ ఒబ్బరిరిసి అవరన్ను సిళ్ళిచ్చిమండి రిందనిల్ల మవఁఁజే కుఁఁు-ంఁఁడాఁఁిను.

బళి సేళ్ళిచ్చియవరు, అవన్నుమోఁఁడి వి నుమాఁఁపిబిట్టిమేంబుళేఁఁలు, కాళ్ళు ఆరుళు ళిఁఁసెంరు లంంంకారపూర్వకవాద ప్రశ్నోక్తర వన్నిక్తరు. ఈరిళ్ళియిల్లి నశేయుళరిఁఁణా ళ్ళి ఒబ్బ దళోఁఁగను బందు ఒందళరింగళమోఁఁడ లు ళ్ళిఁఁగళు తేంలనుఁఁుతువల్లవేంళ్ళలా, చై యిల్ సూపరిక్ చేంంబేంట్ ఁుుక్కూంళరిగే ఎఁఁసిరి రాగి నశేఁఁు కొఁఁుళ్యంతళ్ళిఁఁవరిం ళ్యాఁఁిషల్ ళ్ళిరిచ్చి ఇవరిగే తిళిసిదు అవ గమళేఁఁ పేళ్ళిచ్చెరిగువం యిళు ళ్ళిరిళ్యరిం ప్రళిబ్సు ళ్యేరియూ తేంలనుఁఁుడరిళ్ళిక్కి ఁొ రగే ళోఁఁగళక్కి ళ్ళేంరేంలు, చైయిల్ అధికా రిగళ ఁుుక్కూంళరిగే ఒళ్ళేఁఁయరాగి నఁఁేఁఁు కొఁఁుళ్యంతళ్ళిఁఁవరిం ళ్యాఁఁిషల్ ళ్ళిరిచ్చి ఇవరిగే తిళిసిదు అవ ర

ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

MR GLADSTONE AT LEEDS.

London, Oct 9—Mr. Gladstone, replying to addresses from the northern Chambers of Commerce at Leeds, yesterday, said the Government will not conclude a retrogressive treaty of commerce with France, nor sacrifice existing principles

At the Liberal meeting in the afternoon, at which 25,000 people were present, Mr Gladstone severely criticised the Afghan policy of the Conservative Government, and rejoiced that the British troops had been withdrawn from Afghanistan, except in an outlying corner, who e peculiar circumstances required them. He hoped that steady perseverance in carrying out the Liberal policy, would efface some most unhappy and scandalous memories, which are now sullying the fame of England

With reference to Egypt he said that our action there had been in accordance with our strict and intimate alliance with France

In conclusion, speaking of settlement in the Transvaal, he said that experience might necessitate the introduction of amendments but that the Government will protect the interests of natives, and the dignity of England

Correction.—In Reuter's telegram published in our last issue, it was said "that Mr Gladstone speaking at a banquet, at the Guild Hall last night, said, &c." We are now informed, that the banquet was given in the Town Hall, Leeds.

MR. PARNELL'S OPINION OF MR GLADSTONE

London Oct 10—Mr Parnell speaking at Wexford yesterday, declared Mr Gladstone to be unscrupulous and dishonest, and Ireland's unrivalled slanderer

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

Tunis 8th Oct—The short supply of water impedes the French advance on Kairouan

Tunis 9th Oct.—Incessant skirmishes are taking place between the French troops and Arabs; the French have evacuated Hammamet in consequence of sickness there

A TURKISH SANITARY MISSION TO MECCA.

Constantinople, 8th Oct—The Porte has sent a Sanitary Commission to Mecca to enquire into the cholera outbreak there

RUSSIAN PILGRIMS TO MECCA

St. Petersburg, 9th Oct—The Russian Government have prohibited the issue of passports to pilgrims proceeding to Mecca in consequence of the outbreak of cholera there

PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

The Shah of Persia has asked the Russian Government to send officers to remodel the Persian army.

THE OCCUPATION OF TUNIS ITALIAN PROTEST

Tunis, 12th Oct.—The Italian Consul here has protested energetically against the occupation of Tunis by the French

AN ARAB DEFEAT.

The Arabs have been routed by the Bey's troops at Testour.

CONSERVATIVE CRITICISMS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

London, 13th Oct.—At a Conservative meeting at Newcastle, Lord Salisbury made a speech, in which he said, he was satisfied with the policy of the Government in respect to Egypt, and that events would soon show the vital importance of Cyprus to Great Britain

The Conservative policy, he said, had broken for ever Russians diplomatic influence in Afghanistan, the Russians having been diplomatically hunted out of the country. He added that whilst Mr Gladstone was urging moral barriers, the Russian military power was steadily advancing

Sir Stafford Northcote, who also spoke, said that external pressure controlled and weakened the present Government.

Both speakers urged the adoption of more vigorous measures in Ireland

DECISIONS OF THE CABINET COUNCIL

The *Times* in a leading article announces, that at the Cabinet Council yesterday, it was resolved to insist upon the ratification of the Transvaal Convention on all essential points

It was also resolved to maintain concert with France in respect to Egypt, whilst, however, insisting that British interests must be paramount.

No decision was taken at the Council regarding the state of affairs in Ireland, about which a difference exists in the Cabinet.

MR GLADSTONE AT GUILDHALL, LONDON.

Mr Gladstone replying to an address presented to him at Guildhall, to-day, consented to sit for his bust

ARREST OF MR. PARNELL

Mr Parnell was arrested this morning, at an hotel in Dublin, and was afterwards lodged in Kilmainham jail.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the Guildhall this afternoon, laid stress upon the fact, that the evidence upon in the Cabinet respecting Mr. Parnell's arrest, which he said was the first step towards the vindication of law and order in Ireland. The Government did not fear the people of Ireland, but it was absolutely necessary to stop their being corrupted, and intimidated by professional agitators.

The warrant for Mr. Parnell's arrest charged him with intimidation, with a view to preventing the people availing themselves of the Land Act, and from the payment of rent

MR DILLON SUCCEEDS MR. PARNELL.

London, 13th Oct—Mr. Dillon replaces Mr Parnell, as head of the Irish Land League.

EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND

A defiant meeting of the Land League has been held at Dublin, and the excitement throughout Ireland is growing.

THE TRANSVAAL CONVENTION.

With regard to the Transvaal affairs, Mr Gladstone said at Guildhall that the Government will abide by the Convention

DECREASE OF CHOLERA AT MECCA

Cholera is decreasing at Mecca

QUARANTINE AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople, 13th Oct.—Arrivals here from Bombay, are subjected to ten day's quarantine.

ASIA.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

Simla, 8th Oct.—Sirdar Muhamad Yusuf Khan is reported to have left Kabul on the 2nd for Girishk, with some Cabul and Herati regiments, a few guns, and some Turkistan Sowars and Irregulars.

Reports have reached Kandahar that the Wardaks and Jaguri Lasars have plundered Ghazni

The Amir is forming Kandahari regiments, which will probably be sent to Cabul

TENURE OF COMMANDS IN NATIVE REGIMENTS

Allahabad, 10th Oct.—With reference to a current report that the decision of the Secretary of State provides, that the tenure of command in native regiments shall henceforth be limited to seven years, or until the incumbent has reached fifty-two years of age, it is stated here that nothing has been settled.

Some proposals have been received from the India Office, but they are too crude to be acted on It is doubted whether any definite arrangement will be announced for some time to come

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

Simla 13th Oct—News received from Kandahar to the 7th states, that a letter reached the Amir on the 7th from Sirdar Ahmad Kudus Khan, reporting the defeat of Sardar Abdus Salam Khan at Chasmah-i-oust, and his capture with thirty sowars

In a second fight, Lalmah with three regiments and two mountain guns, was defeated, and guns taken Lalmah had sent messengers to Abdul Kudus to make terms of surrender.

The Girdi force under Mahammed Yusuf Khan, has crossed the Helmand.

The Amir has written to the Heart Chiefs, to assist Muhammed Ishak Khan and Yusuf Khan, who are advancing from Maimanah and Kandahar respectively.

THE QUEETA GARRISON

Allahabad 14th Oct.—Orders have been issued for return to India of the troops in Southern Afghanistan, excepting the Brigade which will garrison Quetta, under the command of Brigadier General Edwards

General Hume, on his return will take up the command of the Lahore division.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF HERAT.

Simla, 14th Oct.—It is reported from Meshed that Herat was captured by the Turkestan army on the 4th.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1881.

MR. RUNGA CHARLU ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

In accordance with the notice given, the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah held a representative meeting of ryots, merchants, landholders, and traders of the Province, in Mysore town, on the 9th instant, soon after the conclusion of the Dassarah festivities. Special invitations were sent throughout all the districts of the Province, and, as the meeting was thrown open to the public, there was a very large gathering in the large hall of the old Residency. Besides the natives, there were present Mr. W. A. Porter, M. A., Private Secretary to His Highness, Mr. F. D Moppon, owner of large coffee estates, Mr. Wallace, another planter, Captain MacMyre, Inspector General of Police, and two ministers of the Wesleyan Mission. But, as we said, in our last issue, the meeting was not a representative one in the truest sense of the word, as the landholders and ryots invited to attend were not chosen by the popular vote, but selected at the will and, perhaps, caprice, of Deputy Commissioners of Districts; but the frank manner in which the assembled ryots and landholders and others were invited to make any observations or suggestions which might strike them, seems to have had a gratifying effect, as it placed everybody on good terms; but notwithstanding the apparent success of the meeting, we think there is not much to be hoped for from these annual gatherings, so long as the *material* of the Government is what it is at the present time. As we said, in our last issue, so we now repeat, that so long as the constitution of the Government and the Maharaja's Council consists of the crude and monotonous elements of which they are composed, so long will the administration be an unpopular one, and not all the gatherings of the "people's representatives", at the Dassarah, or any other time, will make the administration of the Mysore State better. The Dewan's speech which was a long, but not an exhaustive one, embraced a period of little more than six months since the assumption of the country by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, and, of course, it was not to be expected that the Dewan would be able to tell us of any great or important administrative results achieved during this short period. He has, therefore, furnished us with a brief sketch of the past financial history of the Mysore Province, its present financial condition, and the steps that might be taken to develope its agricultural, industrial, and manufacturing resources. The great burden of the speech, however, seems to be reduction and retrenchment in all departments of the state service, as if there has not already been enough of reductions and retrenchments made by Sir James Gordon, in the three years, during which he entered upon the preliminary arrangements, with a view to the rendition, which was accomplished in March last—measures, which have reduced the general administration, and especially the police department, almost to a state of inefficiency. There is, in short, throughout the speech, a spirit of boasting as to how much has been already saved in expenditure, and how much more might yet be saved. It is all very well to be economical and saving in the expenditure of an administration; but economy is one thing and parsimony is another, and there is every danger of the first lapsing into the second, when an administrator occupies himself mainly in seeing how much money he can save in the departments of the state service. However, to return to the subjects referred to by the Dewan. It is surprising to learn, but it must be true, seeing that the Dewan has authoritatively made the statement, that the highest figure which the revenue of the state attained, since the treaty of 1799, and before the recent famous famine years, was 109½ lacs. It was the popular impression that before the famine there was always a constant series of surpluses in the state treasury, which only the famine exhausted. To gather a revenue of 109½ lacs, however, is very fair for comparatively small Province like Mysore, but the effects of the famine may be gauged by the fact that the revenue, which in 1874-75 amounted to 109½ lacs, was er-

ıd to 101 lacs in 1880-81, a sum of 160 was spent during the famine years, and arther debt of 60 lacs incurred The ran, however, is sanguine that, in two hree years hence, the revenue will rise 04 lacs or 105 lacs of rupees from all ces, which is exclusive of 7 lacs annual- ollected under the head of local funds, 4 lacs collected by the Municipalities. r, as to expenditure, the Dewan tells with much evident satisfaction, that the two years of the British Administration e employed in making reductions and renchments in all departments, and that total reduction amounted to 13½ lacs of ees, "without in any way impairing the ency of the administration." Here are at issue with the Dewan The im- diate result of this tremendous reduction expenditure, as we have already said, been to impair the general efficiency the administration, and particularly of t department upon which the safety of lives and property of the people so atly depend. With regard to the gene- administration, the appearance of the rous public offices is proof enough of unwise economy which was exercised making preliminary arrangements for e rendition. Amongst the great dy of upper and lower subordinates, the offices, one clerk has now to the work of three and draw the lary of one. The result is, that public iness is much delayed, and in the end, it ill be found that that is a penny wise and und foolish policy by which the health d strength of the subordinate agency an administration are strained and ndangered, simply to effect a little cutting re and there. As to the police depart ent, it is notorious that since the reduc- ons in numbers and salary, under the heme brought into effect by Sir James ordon, in December 1880, there has been large increase in the number of highway bberies, dacoities, and big thefts, and, what worse, the detective capacity of the police almost nil at the present moment. It is well known fact that, during the past two ears, murders have been committed in ifferent parts of the Province, and even in large town like Bangalore, and the per- etrators have gone scot free, and are, pro- ably, at large at the present moment And et, the Dewan tells us, with great satis action evidently at the statement, that "by he abolition of separate Police Assistant Commissioners, and by a reduction in the umber and pay of the Taluk Police Ins- ectors and Jemadars, and by reductions n the number of the higher grades of Duffedars and peons, a reduction of another Rs. 1,25,000 has been effected in Police charges It should also be added that the police supervision in the taluks has been now transferred to the Amildars, who have n addition, to discharge their revenue work It is obvious that there is, at the pre sent moment, a very great and palpable want of efficiency in the police force of the Pro- vince. It is clear that if the number of both superior and inferior officers has been reduced, and the salaries of those remaining so docked as to make the recipients feel it, the department must lose in efficiency and zeal, and, what is equally bad, the members of the force can hardly be expected to resist the temptation of making up for the loss of salary by questionable and even nefarious means. When, therefore, he Dewan talks so glibly of there being no loss of efficiency whatever in any depart ment, since the large reductions and re- trenchments have been made, he is either ignorant of surrounding facts, or he is economising the truth, or he is laying a very flattering unction to his soul. We next come to the subject of education Education, by which we mean the educa- tion of the masses of the people, is not in so very flourishing a condition in this Pro- vince, that expenditure upon it will bear reduction; but here also the Dewan informs us, with great apparent satisfaction, that the expenditure was reduced by Rs. 90,000 a year. We agree with him, however, that there should be a better class of talak and hobli school-masters. Nevertheless, in spite of reductions in every department of the state service, the expenditure per annum is estimated at not less than 101 lacs of rupees, but this includes the payment of the annual subsidy of 24 lacs to the British Government, and 4 lacs as interest on the famine debt. We are glad to learn that the estimated revenue for the present year, ending March next, is 103 lacs, ex- clusive of local funds and municipal income With regard to the Judicial administration of the Province, the Dewan says truly that the Judicial administration has attained a high state of efficiency "to point of purity" he says, "the Judicial administration of My- sore can compare favourably with the best administered provinces in India" He then goes on to refer to a subject which has, from time to time, attracted the attention of those who take an interest in India, and the kind of law, and legal procedure provided for her by the British Govern- ment The Dewan says —

"Efforts may, however, with advantage, be directed somewhat to simplify the Laws, and to render the working of the Courts more intelligible to the people, and in order further to afford them facilities to seek an amicable settlement of their differences through the leading members of their com- munities instead of resorting to the regular judicial courts in every little matter, it is in contemplation to establish arbitration tribunals, composed of select village head- men, for the settlement of all minor matters"

There has been much difference of opin- ion on the matter above alluded to, and much can be said both for and against the measure proposed by the Dewan No doubt the system of courts of arbitration by the village headmen is as old as Manu, and, indeed, indigenous to the country, but we doubt whether, after English law and procedure have taken so firm a hold on the people, they will now be willing to have recourse again to the more primitive and less expensive method of arbitration in all their disputes, and the other great doubt is whether we shall be able to find village headmen as honest, honourable, and disinterested as those who, in the old times, were looked up to as patriarchs and judges over the village community We are afraid that, as a nation, we have lost almost all of that ancient simplicity which knew not the luxury and excitement of a law suit, in a court after the English model How- ever, it is well trying to revive those olden institutions which were of use and public advantage amongst us We entirely agree with the Dewan on the sub- ject of railways They are the great deve- lopers of the resources of the country, and their construction ought to be encouraged by every means in the power of the Govern- ment We are glad that His Highness approves of the plan of trying to save, every year, a surplus at least of five lacs of rupees, which will be entirely devoted to railways. When the famine came down upon the country, its effects were aggravated by the want of railways Eight years before the famine, that is, in 1868, the present railway to Mysore and another to Pankur, Tip- tur, Turikere, and so on to Shimoga, were projected, and had they been put in hand, their existence would have saved half the number of people (fully one million) who died by the visitation The subject is of such great importance to the Province and the Dewan's words are so full of hope and promise for future, that, but for want of space, we should have quoted the whole passage here, but we hope to publish the speech in full in our issue of Monday next

Original and Selected Notes.

CHOLERA is still severe at Sialkot Out of 457 cases reported in that city up to the 25th September, 237 had terminated fatally

IN England the Great Northern Railway Company are now having several railway carriages fitted up with the necessary ap- paratus on such a scale as will suffice to illuminate them with the electric light dur- ing the longest journeys on the line

HEAVY floods have done some damage to the crops in parts of both the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions of Bengal, whilst in the other head rain is wanted for the rice crop in other parts of the same divisions In Cuttack also rain is very much wanted

THE Viceroy and party, left Simla on Saturday for a trip into the interior Lady Ripon not feeling well enough for the trip has remained behind Dr Anderson, therefore, remains in Simla, and Dr Marston has proceeded with the Viceroy The party returns on the 31st, the furthest point reached will be Bagi The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 1st of November for the plains

SIR GEORGE COUPER, the Lieutenant Governor, is anxious to re-establish Agra as the chief town of the N W, before he resigns Considerable correspondence has already passed between the Local and Su- preme Governments upon the subject and it is believed the matter will be finally de- cided when the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor meet at Agra next month Al- ready a site is the press as offered a portion of the North West Provinces and Oudh Govern ment

THE Government of India have called for a statement of the number of convic- tions for infanticide which have taken place during the last five years in the Madras Presidency The statement is to show the number of cases in which women were found guilty of murdering their infant children, the sentences passed on them, and any remission of the sentences which may have been granted by the local Government The High Court and District Judges, Agents and the Judicial Commissioner of the Nilgiris have been requested by Gov ernment to furnish the return called for as early as practicable

NEW POSTAGE RATES FOR NEWSPAPERS.—The Post Office has been authorized by the Govern ment of India to accept packets of sound music on account of the price not exceeding transmitted by inland post — the paper for mula, or publisher or any one upon his com mand shall prove at the Post Office by a per son under whose direct the paper is printed and published that the price per copy and the number of copies of each issue of the paper printed by him during a given period do not exceed the following rates will be —Not exceeding ten sides half an anna, for every additional ten sides half an anna Newspapers packed in bundles will be charged at half the above rates Accepted sent gratuitously to subscribers of the news- papers, will be exempted from postage — *Mail*

THE pension of Mr Sadasiva Pillai, late Judge of the Sadr Court of Travancore (Retired), has been raised by the Maharajah from 500 Travancore rupees to 800 British rupees a month, The Dewan tells in his letter communicating the increase, that "His Highness is glad to have this op portunity of marking in this substantial manner, his recognition of the valuable ser- vices you have rendered to Travancore as the presiding Judge of the Sadr Court, in which capacity during a period of ten years you did much by your labors and example to raise the tone of the judicial service, and place the administration of justice on a basis, which has commanded the confidence of the public"

THE Poona Sarrapunk Sabha has sent a letter of advice to H H Sayajirao Maharaj rao of Baroda We have had an occasion to read the letter, but we could not secure a copy of it, for the office bearers of the Sabha refuse to give us a copy of it before they see it published in the sacred columns of the Bombay dailies We do not care to secure a copy of it, because the letter ap- pears to us to be a paraphrase of the princi- pal points of Raja Madhavarao's constitution Of course those in the Sabha that do not like to support Sir Madhavarao, are almost helpless, because the leading strings are in the hands of persons over whom they can have no influence But we grieve to find that the columns of the local *Prakash* too have been prostituted, if we may so say, for the very paper that once said that the Ma- harajah is an enlightened prince has now audacity to say that he is only a raw youth, We admit the Maharaj has had no personal experience in administering the affairs, but the education he has received at the hands of Mr Elliot is, we hope, sufficient to make him know how a State should be governed We cannot understand why our contempor- ary should thus fall foul of the Maharaja What we insist upon is that the Maharaja should receive the charge of the State *in statu quo* and then he will have a Coun- cil according to the requirements of the State

THE Calcutta correspondent of a Bombay paper telegraphs that on the 9th instant a serious accident occurred on the railway just above Bally, to the train intended for Viceroy "In accordance with the usual custom, the Viceregal carriages were taken out to attend trap, previous to their being put up again to the Viceroy's use The special consisted of an engine, tender, an ordinary carriage, four Viceregal carriages, and brake-van Mr Pearce, of the carriage Department, and a number of his staff trav- elled with the special The train had just passed Bally, and got on a good level of speed when, as the engine passed the dis tance signal post, the leading axle of the engine on the left hand side broke The engine immediately swerved off the line pitched its cowlings, and dashed down the embankment The tender was also de- railed, but before it came any great dis- tance turned itself in the earth and turned completely over, the next carriages telescoping into it This in a measure saved the other carriages which turned over on their sides Mr Jones, the Carri- age Department Inspector, was killed on the spot, and three others were severely injured The Viceregal saloons were considerably damag ed The engine's driver was from the wreck in a pitiful heap twenty yards from the line, and turned completely round"

THE Bhoonsla story about King Theebaw and his Queen is told by the *Indian Daily News* —There has been a sort of domestic earthquake at Mandalay. Queen is the queen was confined of her third child, a daughter, it is said, soon after the ceremonies of the King to assert his royalty as against the Queen pointing out to him that it was necessary for him to have a successor to the throne His advice record ed well with the king's inclinations and the suit was ruled, instead of their one more wife, he endowed him with two— one of them is the grand daughter of the Kin Pan Mengtara, and the other, the daughter of some influential Noble It it was not long before the Soo-paw-lat heard of what had taken place, and as she could not go to the king, she sent a peremp tory order to him to put away his new wives at once To this order, Theebaw sent back a message that he was tired of the queen because she only presented him with daughters, and tired of her control, but one he desired to be a real king, and to rule his conduct and his country in accordance with his own wishes. The effect of this late change of opinion was to keep the place in a state of commotion during the whole period of the queen's confinement After some seven or eight days, the queen left her apartment, and went strait to the king Him she seized and carried off to her own rooms, and there locked him up with the baby She then went out to attend to affairs of State, and her first order was to have the king's two new brides cast into prison, and heavily ironed There is said to be a general chuckle throughout Mandalay at the latter way in which the king has been discomfited

A NATIVE correspondent of Tripatty writes to the *Madras Mail* as follows — Tripatty is divided into two parts, the Up- per Tripatty and the Lower Tripatty. The former is a small village, with a big temple situate on a fertile and elevated valley be-

between two hills of moderate height The hill bordering on Tripatty is more steep and is higher than the one on the other side The construction of the temple above, is very simple This is the richest temple in Southern India. It has jewels and other things worth 50 lacs of rupees, and in cash, it has nearly 40 or 50 lacs It is here that pilgrims of all creeds and castes, flock every day from all parts of India the number of pilgrims on ordinary days amounts to two or three hundred, but during the annual festival, forty or fifty thousand people gather together on this hill A very large part of the pilgrims who visit this place, walk up the Hill, but the rich go in small portable cots or cradles Each one is convenient for a single person to sit in and is borne on strong bamboos sticks on the shoulders of two men The mono tonous songs of these *bhois* bearers can be heard far off in those lovely jungles, through which they trudge along with great pain and difficulty The name of the up hill idol is Sreenivasen and of the one below Govindraya Perumal The pilgrims always go first to the Upper Tripatty Hill, perform their vows and then come down, and return to their distant homes after paying a visit to the idol below The principal part of the vow to the up hill temple consists in having completely the hair of men and women both indiscriminately But why this idol should take particularly fancy for people's hair is a question that puzzles many The other part of the vow is to pay a tribute, by way of homage to the idol, and this sum is dropped into the huge *Hundie* which is hung up on the outer verandah of the temple The sum which each man pays varies according to his position and rank This is not the only source of income for the temple, for there are other ways by which the temple authorities obtain money from the rich pilgrims I will here try to detail some of them As far as my experience goes, in all the temples in Southern India —such as Conjeveram, Srirangam and others, the pilgrims are at liberty to go in and see the idol inside, without paying a pie to the temple authorities But here, it is not so Each pilgrim who wishes to have a look at the idol must pay one rupee for such visit One rupee, mind, and not sixteen annas Copper coins are no legal tender in the temple Again the stone idol here, is dressed four times a day, in different ways, and if pilgrims desire to see them they should pay one rupee for every visit Again, if pilgrims wish to burn camphor before the idol they will have to pay a rupee once more There are numerous such rules and regulations to get money from the pilgrims What a cruel custom is this? No doubt, the upper ten manage to pay and satisfy their religious cravings But what do you think of the poor, who come walking from thirty coss of miles Here, they stand like condemned criminals trying to propitiate and win the favor of the men who guard the gates Have these poor pilgrims an chance to enter at all? Yes, they have Once a month or two they are let in free of charge It is a sorrowful sight to see these fanatic pilgrims rushing in great numbers into the temple, each desiring to have a view of the idol inside They are shoved out by the people inside as soon as they enter in, and so the poor pilgrims come out disappointed and dissatisfied Again, if any such pilgrim wishes to see the brass idol on the hill Vahanam or Garudavahanam he has to pay Rs 21, if it is on the Serpent Vahanam the fee is Rs 60 and for a Brahmin Vachanam, the payment is Rs 1,600 Such Vachanams are not of of rare occurrence Again at every annual Brahmotsavam, the temple authorities get an income of not less than a lac of rupees But when a Tahsildar, a Deputy Collector, or any big official comes, he is allowed to go into the temple with his relatives and friends free of charge, and he is also fed as long as he stays on the hills, at temple's expense In a sanitary point of view, Upper Tripatty is very unhealthy, so the pilgrims generally don't stay there more than two or three days. They also find it inconvenient to carry with them the utensils for cooking purposes And so they depend for their meals on the Temple Prasadam The less said the better about it One third of it, is composed of stones, sand, and the remains of all sorts of insects, and thus the food is quite unfit for human consumption It is difficult to understand the indifference of the temple authorities to this wretched way of preparing the sacred food

Local and Provincial.

THE WEATHER.—For the last five or six days we have not had any rain Indeed, the weather has been now close and the sun rather bright and warm The ragge and paddy crops, however, are growing very well, owing to the frequent and heavy showers of last month, but if rain does not fall within a week hence, we are afraid the out come of the crops will not be good

LECTURES.—As notified that six lectures, on the closing scenes in the life of Christ would be delivered in English, every Sunday evening, at the London Mission Lecture Hall, near the Yellahanka gate, Pettah, Bangalore, the Reverend J H Walton, Principal of the London Mission Institution, delivered the first one of the series, yesterday evening The subject he selected was the "Agony of Christ"

MOFUSSIL DACOITIES.—There seems to be no end of dacoities in our Province We hear that on the night of the 12th instant a number of merchants on their way from Bangalore to Devanhally, were attacked by a gang of dacoits, between Yelahanka and Hunsamaranahalli, and were robbed of some valuable things which were in their possession at the time, in addition to being somewhat roughly handled by them As if this was not enough for one night, another gang on the same night came upon some people passing from Bangalore to Chickballapur and eased them of their possessions Can there be a better comment on the utter inefficiency of our Police?

A CORRECTION.—With reference to a paragraph which appeared in the columns of the *Daily Post*, recording a carriage accident which occurred to His Highness the Maharajah, we are informed, on good authority, that the pair of horses used on the occasion were not a fresh pair at all On the contrary, the horses have been in use for some years, His Highness being in the habit of both driving and riding them, and, in fact, they are amongst the best of his stud It was the fault of one of the syces who, in trying to disentangle the rein which had got under the tail of one of the horses, happened to place his fingers below the leathern part of the flank The horse became restive and began to kick, and his companion followed suit, and hence the running away of the pair We are glad to record that His Highness escaped without a scratch

PURNIAH'S CHUTTRAM.—The Charitable Government feeding place which has been in a dilapidated condition for several years past, we are glad to notice, is undergoing thorough repairs. It is undoubtedly a boon to travellers that the Petta Municipality has undertaken the repairs of the building Mr Ricketts who inspected the Chutram the other day has ordered, we hear, that the vacant spaces around it should be converted into a garden which should form part of the Municipal Garden. In the same locality there is another piece of ground belonging to Mundy Murramanah who, it is said, has been requested to turn it into a garden We would suggest to Mundy Maramanah, that it would be a profitable undertaking to him, if he converts this portion into a garden for flowers and vegetables, as it will not only pay him, but render the place picturesque and pleasant

THE REMOVAL OF THE SUB JUDGE'S COURT.—We are informed that the Chief Judge has requested Mr T R A Thumbichetty, District, Civil and Sessions Judge, Nundidroog Division, to give an opinion after consultation with the Sub-Judge, Bangalore District, as to the advisability or otherwise of locating the Court of the Sub-Judge in the suit of rooms in the Public Buildings, which are about to be vacated by the Civil Judge, Civil and Military Station. We need hardly say that a good deal of inconvenience will be felt by the advocates, pleaders, and the public at large, if the Sub-Judge's Court is removed from the present locality. If we remember aright, we think it was settled in the days of Mr Kindersly, that the Sub-Judge's court should always be very near to the Civil and Sessions Court, to which it is subordinate The want now felt is a place for the Foujdar Moonsiff's Court The difficulty may be easily solved by removing the office of the Superintendent of Police Civil and Military Station, to Cantonment We learn also that the merchants of Bangalore are getting up a petition to the address of the Chief Judge, expressing their dissatisfaction with reference to the proposed removal of the Sub-Judge's Court and the inconvenience with which they will have to meet, if the change is carried out

General Summary

MADRAS

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A BLIND WIFE.—A correct account in South Canara, states that among the cases for trial at the last Sessions was one in which a man named Mogu Chetty, was charged with attempting to murder his wife The prisoner had two wives, one of whom was blind, and he neglected her, and lived with the other Matters being as this state the deserted, wife rejoined with her son to her husband's house seeking maintenance They remained with him three or four days after which he promised to find her quarters elsewhere The three of the wife, the son and the husband, set off for the house of the Chauffeur and had to cross a river on the way, which they proceeded to do by fording About half way across, the husband, push ed his poor blind wife into the river, and left her to her fate A man who was tending buffaloes, appears to have rescued, her but not till she was so exhausted that it took a day for her to recover The foregoing facts having been proved while being further shown that the river in which the woman was so nearly drowned was not on the way to Chungys house which he first said he proceeded to take her, there remained no room for doubt that he had been guilty of a premeditated attempt to get rid of his wife who he doubtless considered an incumbrance The prisoner was accordingly found guilty of attempt to murder, and sentenced to transportation for life."—*Hint*

BOMBAY

ILLNESS OF THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPORE.—We regret to hear that the case of the young Maharajah of Kolapore has taken a turn for the worse, just as there appeared to be grounds to hope that his mental affection had yielded to treatment The Maharaja seemed to benefit greatly by his residence at Mahableshwar last hot weather He was able to go about the station and receive the visits of chief residents there who had previously known him He was several times in company with the Governor, and constantly met other residents in his walks and drives All seemed going well with him It being reported by the medical officer that his mental and bodily health was restored he returned to Kolhapore before the commencement of the monsoon But latterly he has become violent, and Dr M McConaghy was sent from Poona to see him Dr McConaghy has reported that his case was changed from melancholia to acute mania susceptible, however, of comparatively lucid intervals under quieting treatment The Government has now under its consideration the steps that may be rendered necessary by this unfortunate development of His Highness malady and its decision will shortly be announced.—*Gazette*

CALCUTTA

CARELESSLY HANDLING KEROSINE OIL.—On Saturday last Mrs. Wil on residing in Entally met with a serious accident by the explosion of a kerosine oil burner It appears that she had replenished the burner in question with oil, and accidently allowed a portion to overflow, which she neglected to wipe off before lighting the lamp and which, subsequently, caught the flame from the wick. This was communicated to the oil in the burner, when it exploded scattering its fragments and ignited oil over the unfortunate lady who was cut and burnt severely about her face and arms. Fortunately timely help was rendered and the flames, which had caught her clothes extinguished The injuries sustained being, however, of a serious nature it was found necessary to remove her immediately to the hospital.—*Statesman*

SIR ASHLEY EDEN'S PROPOSED VISIT TO DOOMRAON.—Grand preparations are being made for Sir Ashley Eden's visit to Doomraon in the first week in November The day after his Honour's arrival there is to be a State banquet to which all the civil officers from Arrah and Bankipore and the military officers from Dinapore are to be invited The band of the European regiment from Dinapore will be in attendance On the following day there are to be races, and on the third day polo matches While at Doomraon, Sir Ashley Eden will hold a darbar at which he will present Baboo Jey Prakash Lall, the manager of the State, with his *sunnud* or *Hurcela* conferring upon him the Rai Bahadoorship which was lately gazetted Baboo Jey Prakash Lall has lately been appointed dewan of the Doomraon States.—*Statesman*

A STEAM TRAMWAY.—The Calcutta Tramway Company are, we see, about to try the experiment of working their cars by steam and shortly expect to receive four engines from England Although it will be conducive to public convenience and to the saving of expense to the Company, it appears to us doubtful whether it will at all be safe to begin the experiment so soon when the people have not become sufficiently accustomed to this innovation in the main thoroughfares of the city Even with horses the tram cars are already sufficient sources of danger, and we therefore hope that a few roads in Calcutta should be kept form the encroachments of the tram line. The narrower and quieter streets should, in our opinion, be avoided As it is, it is not without considerable trepidation that people can now drive along streets traversed by the Tramway The rails, over which private carriages are now forced to cross, are very trying, and even injurious to the springs. The tramway will be a source of profit to coach-builders, unless such firms as Messrs Dykes and Company and others are liberal and accommodating enough to adopt the springs of the carriages they may construct to the strain they will henceforward be put by the extension of the tramways Many private carriages have already suffered much to the great expense and consequent loss of the owners.—*Indian Mirror*

PUNJAB

SIMLA.—A rather severe shock of earth quake was felt at Simla about one P M on the 5th instant.—*Englishman*

Our Contemporaries.

EX GAIKWAR OF BARODA

WE heartily congratulate both the ex Gaekwar of Baroda and his able Counsel, Dr Kavanagh on the successful result of the representation made to Lord Ripon's Government with a view to the reopening of the ex-Gaekwar's case The several points raised so ably by Dr Kavanagh have been fully considered and conceded by the Government of India. Instead of vegetating in a palace prison in Madras, as heretofore cut off from communication with the outer world, and kept under surveillance for life, the ex-Gaekwar will now be at liberty to select his own place of residence, and will be allowed such a degree of personal freedom as he has hitherto been deprived of without any shadow of law or justice on the part of the Paramount Power Considering the treatment he has met with, it cannot be said he has as yet received sufficient amends. At any rate, Lord Ripon deserves the highest credit for the spirit with which he has removed this reproach against the British Government The next best thing to abstaining from evil is to undo it, when you see that it has been done Lord Ripon will draw to himself the respect, confidence, and affection of the princes and people of India, if he continues to act, as he is likely to do, in the same spirit of consideration and justice.—*The Mirror*

THE CHARACTER OF SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

The *Indian Daily News*.—It is the misfortune of Sir Ashley Eden that he prefers stubbornness to conciliation, and a resolute expression of his

wishes to an exhibition of fact Where his own personal views are not concerned, he can be wise and patient, forbearing and just but as soon as he himself is personally interested in a matter, he invariably exhibits a temper which seriously conflicts with his fitness for his important office In such a case, we have never known any Indian official, except, perhaps Sir Stuart Hogg, manifest the same capacity for making mistakes There are many instances which occur to us, but one will be sufficient Sir Ashley Eden took a prominent part in the passing of the Vernacular Press Act If ever there was an Act which required to be dealt with tact and forbearance, or to be applied with the calmest judgment and a distinct acknowledgment of public opinion, it was the Vernacular Press Act. The Government of India, even though that Government was guided by one so little of a statesman as Lord Lytton, saw this, and distinctly leaned towards forbearance, but Sir Ashley Eden's personality had, by some means, got enlisted in discussion, and the result was that, setting aside all considerations of policy and statecraft, he made a pounce upon the Vernacular Press, and caused such an outcry, as at once threw the extremest discredit upon the measure The Government of India appreciated the mistake made by the Lieutenant Governor, and caused him to withhold his hand. That mistake, however showed the weakness of Sir Ashley Eden, in his capacity as a ruler, and proved that he did not know how to restrain himself when restraint was most necessary.

FATAL FIRE IN PARIS.

EXCITING SCENES.

A fire, dreadful in its results, has taken place at a ladies' outfitting establishment in the Rue Port Mahon, Paris, caused by the negligence of the shopkeeper, who left on the counter a lighted lamp. Presumably some light object was caught in the draught and blown on to the flame The whole of the ground floor must have been on fire before the alarm was given It was then too late for the inhabitants of the other stories to run downstairs Five men showed great intrepidity in ascending to the windows and saving lives, but many persons were burned to death. The calcined remains of a Mlle Duvivier were found on the fifth floor A Mlle. Leroyer, who had, on entering from a walk discovered the fire, ran upstairs to alarm her mother, who had gone to bed, and brought her down to the next floor where eventually a fireman saved her The same while the old lady was being carried down an escape ladder, forced Mlle. Leroyer to go up to her own room. Taking a heroic resolution she tore up sheets, knotted them together, and fastening them as a rope to the iron window guard began to descend The numerous spectators in the streets looked on with bated breath When she was half way down a knot untied, and she fell Her skull was smashed A young man who rushed forward to break her fall, was overcome by her weight and had his arms broken—In hanging to a cord which he had thrown out of an upper story to save himself and his mother a woman had his hand cut fearfully, but hung on still, and succeeded—A fireman who had carried four women from the sixth floor, assisted for others. The floor giving way under him, got out of a window on the fifth floor. Being pursued by the flames and seeing a water pipe at a projecting angle he jumped at it and caught it. He hung on for five or six minutes, when he was rescued Another volunteered to rush into the burning house and isolate the gas-meter He got his comrade to assist him first, and returned only a little burned and scathed. The fire broke out at half-past 10. In an hour the house was a mere hull.

AN ASTONISHING THUNDERSTORM

A Secunderabad correspondent, writing to us under date, Oct. 5, says —'You readers may care to have a short account of a remarkable thunder-storm which we had here to-day The morning was clear and pleasant but towards midday steady rain set in and the sky assumed that dull leaden, appearance which usually portends a wet afternoon. About one o'clock we were startled by one of the most awful peal of thunder I ever heard There had been no preliminary grumbling of the celestial artillery, as is the case in most thunderstorms Without (to put it tersely) any premonitory symptoms, there was a lucid flash, followed instantly by such a roar of sound that everything in the house quivered. Myself and a friend were at lunch at the time, and we dropped our knives and forks and gazed at each other in blank amazement The suddenness of the thunderclap which appeared to travel round the house as if bent on effecting an entrance somewhere shook our self-complacency as well as our crockery Recovering from our speechless amazement we were about to venture a remark upon the peculiarity of electrical storms, when there was a flash and a bang that fairly made us jump out of our chairs If you can conceive what effect one of the 12 ton guns in Bombay, fired under your back room window when you did not expect it, would have on you, you will be able to form a faint idea of what that second clap of thunder was like In less than a minute it was followed by a third, fourth and a fifth, each one, if possible, more alarming than the last. I am almost prepared to swear that I could hear the hiss and crackle of the electric fluid as it descended through the air, and there was a smell as if to adopt Hamlet, 'hell itself had breathed forth contagion to the upper world' The storm passed away as suddenly as it had begun I think there were in all six or eight thunder claps, the ninth was a comparatively insignificant grumble, miles away The storm, while it lasted, from five to eight minutes was one of the greatest heart quaking house-shaking things I ever had the fortune to experience I hear that the children at one of the schools were in shrieks and convulsions while it lasted and a believer in the definitive old person Mr Shipton was heard to say that 'it'—the winding up of creations—'had come at last "—*Bombay Gazette*

SALARIES OF HIGH COURT JUDGES

The *Indian Daily News*—In Bengal, there is as any one who has ever lived in the mofussil knows the strongest belief in the dignity, the capacity and the fairness of the High Court It is looked up to by the people, and it enjoys their respect quite as much as it possesses their confidence Now, we imagine, that human nature is pretty much the same in Bengal as any where else And though a particular office may be important and of great dignity, on account of the duties attached to it, yet, in the opinion of those brought into immediate contact with it and in popular estimation, the practical measure of the dignity of an office is the money standard at which the performance of its duties is estimated by the State In England it has been recognised that a highly paid judiciary goes a long way towards forming an independent judiciary High pay and permanency of appointment are at the bottom of the peculiar position attained by the English bench But that position, having once been attained in popular estimation, the dignity and honour of a seat on the bench has become, in its turn, a matter of ambition to men who have run distinguished and successful careers in the Courts What has been found necessary in England is still more necessary in India The people feel they have a guarantee of the independence of the bench in the fact that appointments are made from England They have also now a guarantee of its dignity in the fact that the post of a Judge is sufficiently well paid enough to hold on terms which together are calculated to make it an object of ambition to men of standing and ability Look at the matter from whichever point we may, we are compelled to admit that before the Indian people the question of the emoluments of the office very seriously affects the status of the office in public estimation We do not hesitate to say that, if the order of the Secretary of State be carried out, we shall speedily find that the High Court will have sunk in public estimation Less pay means not only inferior men but less confidence, and very possibly a larger transferral of business to the Appeal Court in London It seems to us a necessity of the administration that the High Court should be made to hold such a position before the public, as to secure not only a presumption of its independence, but a presumption of its right by virtue of superior ability and attainments to supervise the judicial machinery of those provinces It is somewhat singular that this economy should be forced by theorists upon Bengal, at a time, when, if the public have discussed the question at all it has been in the sense that the present salaries of the High Court Judges are not sufficient to attract to India the class of men called for by the work that has to be done.

MAX MULLER ON ORIENTAL STUDIES AT OXFORD

BERLIN, 12*th Sept*—The International Congress of Orientalists was opened to-day in the aula of the Royal University An address was delivered by Professor Max Muller, as delegate of the University of Oxford He fully dwelled in his speech the great advantages which England and in particular the English universities, enjoyed in the study of the East. He gave an account of what English Orientalist had achieved and how far Oxford had been able to contribute to the cultivation of Eastern learning But he did not conceal how much more Oxford might have done and might still do for true Oriental scholarship He said —

'No University has so many and so close relations with the East as Oxford It has at the greatest Oriental capitals Oxford and Cambridge ought by right to be the greatest schools of Oriental learning in Europe Think of India with its nearly 300 millions of inhabitants, drawing every year its best civil servants from Oxford and Cambridge Think of China Japan, Persia Arabia, Egypt Africa even the Malay and Polynesian Islands—everywhere England has its stations its missions its harbours its colonies its empires From merely practical reasons the two high schools of England cannot ignore the duty of supporting and encouraging by every means in their command as valuable studies of most countries and people with their languages customs religions literatures and antiquities The English Universities would cease to be Universities if they did not assign to the East its legitimate position by the side of the West Much no doubt, has been done of late in the two English Universities for the advancement of oriental scholarship and more may be expected from the immediate future But the practical interests of mere instruction presume too much and often to the total exclusion of real scholarship We have lately been able to appoint for instance teachers of Tamil and Telugu of Hindi and Hindustani Bengali and Marathi We have a chair of Sanskrit founded by an Indian colonel chiefly for the sake of educating civil servants and missionaries for India We have besides a young Indian, Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma who is present here to-day and who gives useful instruction in Sanskrit conversation at Oxford It is even intended to found an Indian Institute to which the natives of India have most generously sent their contributions in the hope of supplying young Indians studying at Oxford with a education courses pendingin their own profession of Chinese was chiefly endowed by English merchants who had made their fortune in China and wished to enable young Englishmen to fit themselves for a really useful career in that country These are the advantages, the bright side of English Universities in their practical relations with the East But I must not pass over in silence their dark side The practical interests preponderate so much over the purely scientific that in spite of all efforts made by the friends and representatives of Oriental philology in spite of appeals addressed to the Commission which had been appointed by Parliament for the reform of the Universities, Oriental languages which are no longer spoken whatever their importance may be for the history of mankind—yes, even for a correct understanding of classical and Biblical antiquity—are still without their recognised representatives at Oxford English students who wish to attend lectures on the alphabet of Egyptian antiquities or cuneiform inscriptions and Assyrian annals, on the literature of the Vedas or on Buddhism—may on Semitic and Persian antiquities—have to emigrate to the poor universities of Germany and France The evil is all the more crying because as you know, there are in England at the present moment throughly competent representatives of these branches of Oriental learning, nor do I doubt that in a short time room will be found Whenever endeavours of real loyal men England they are cured and cured thoroughly Another impediment in the cultivation of Oriental studies in England is the absence of all support which in other countries is given by academies by wise Ministers and even by enlightened Sovereigns to Oriental undertakings You have no idea of the difficulty of getting any paper of purely scientific interest printed in England In France, in Italy, Germany Russia any, even in Hungary and Roumania you have academies which publish new texts or translations, new investigations of every kind, without any expense to the author, nay, often with a remuneration for him In England there is an immense amount of important material lying buried and unused No encouragement whatever is held out of purely scientific work, and no books can hope for success unless they are able to appeal to the interests of the larger classes of educated men and women It has sometimes been said that this state of things has its advantages and obliges scholars to give to their works such an internal and external perfection that even the darkest problem become transparent, and the most remote investigations are brought in contact with general human interests. I admit that this kind of artistic perfection, this is true and genuine popular style which we find in England in the works of Darwin Huxley and Tyndall, in Germany in men such as Mommsen Helmholtz, Dubois Reymond, and others, is the highest degree of perfection which true science can attain But our Oriental studies are not yet arrived that stage We have still to construct before we can build temples, and I plead even for this kind of work that we want the help and protection of universities more than ever And often it gives me genuine pleasure to be able to tell this assembly how of late University of Oxford has recognised the duty to assign some share of its large resources to the publication of works of Oriental scholarship With the assistance of the Indian Government and chiefly through the exertions of Lord Salisbury, as Chancellor of Oxford and then Secretary of State for India, the funds have been provided for publishing a collection of translations of the Sacred Books of the East Vols 20 volumes of this series are ready and whoever has the will and the knowledge to take a part in this truly international Oriental undertaking will always be welcome Of still greater interest will it be to this congress to hear that the University Press of Oxford has just encountered a new undertaking—namely, the publication of a Dictionary of Sanskrit I have the honour to present to our President in the name of our University the first number It is too the interest is purely scientific what ever is still an *anacha* whatever has not yet been printed or published of MSS, whether Vedic Classical Semitic Medieval, preserved in the Bodleian and other English libraries, may here be printed without involving any sacrifices on the part of the editor It is well known how rich Oxford and England in general are in unpublished literature If only the time for science will come forward—the hard working miners the discoverers and conquerors in the field of knowledge—I am persuaded that the charge so often brought against the English Universities that they are good teachers (*Lehrern*) but not inventors (*Forscher*) of knowledge shall not be brought again

After the delivery of this address was appointed the afternoon the different sections will begin their work—*Correspondent of the Times*

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Vol. VIII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 17TH 1881. [No. 40.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು:—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಆಶ್ವಯುಜ ಅಷ್ಟಮೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಶ ಶೋಭಕೃತ್ [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೪೦.

"ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

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ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ		
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ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ	ಗಕ್ಕೆ	೦—೫—೦

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—ಸಂಚಾರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಕನ್ನಡಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಚಂದಾ, ಮೊದಲನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪುಂಡಿಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

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೧ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರ್ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾಗಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಸಿಂಬಳಸಿ ಕೆಲಸದವರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಚಂದಾ ಕಾಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಚಂದಾ ಕಾಸಿನವರಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೨ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಸಹ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

೩. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಾಗದವನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಒಂದೇ ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬಾರದು.

೪. ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

೫. ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

೬. ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

೭. ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

೮. ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

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ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವರ್ಣನೆಗಳು.

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ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು.

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ಹಿಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವ ಅಂಥ ಪ್ರಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವರ್ಣನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಸೂಚನೆ—ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುವವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಕ್ರಯವನ್ನು ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು.

ಸೂಚನೆ.

"ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥೀ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಯೋಗ."

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೇಲೆಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಳವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆಸಕ್ತರು ಅದನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಕಾಶೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ ಗಣಪತಿ.

ಸೂಚನೆ.

ಸಂಪಾದಕರ ವಿಜಯ ದಶಮಿಯ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ದಿವಸ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯು ಮುಚ್ಚಿರುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ದಿವಸ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯುವ ಕಾಗದಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವು ಮರುದಿವಸ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಕಾಶೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ ಗಣಪತಿ.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ವೃತ್ತಾಂತಸಂಗ್ರಹ.

Inspection carriage.—ಕೆಲಸದ ಕಿರಿಕಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದು ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮದ್ರಾಸ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ಬಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹಾಸಿಗೆ, ಒಂದು ಕುರ್ಚಿ, ಒಂದು ಮೇಜು, ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಡಿಗೆಯ ಒಲೆ, ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಪಾಟು ಇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕುದುರೆ ಎಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳಕು ಬರುವಂತೆ ಕಿಟಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಬೆಲೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಯಸಿದರೆ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಿರುವರು.

Employment of natives in Indian Railways.—ಇಂಡಿಯದೇಶದ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನ್ನರಿಗಿಂತ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ದೇಶಸ್ಥರನ್ನೇ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹುಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನ್ನರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ದೇಶಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

The North East Monsoon.—ಇಶಾನ್ಯಮಾರುತವು ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಸಾಧಾರಣಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮುಂಚಿನ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಾರೀಖು ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಮಳೆಯು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬೀಳುವುದೆಂದು ಹವಾಮಾನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

A new regulation.—ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೊರಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಮಾಡಿ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಹೊಸ ನಿಯಮವೊಂದು ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೊರಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಮಾಡಿ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅವರು ಹೋಗುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ದಿವಸಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಂದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ದಿವಸಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೊರಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಮಾಡಿ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅವರು ಹೋಗುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ದಿವಸಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಂದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ದಿವಸಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

Indore.—ಇಂದೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬಾಲಕನಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಬಾಲಕನಿಗೆ ಮಾಸಿಕ ೨೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಬಾಲಕನು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಮಾಸಿಕ ೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಮಾಸಿಕ ೨೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಮಾಸಿಕ ೨೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಮಾಸಿಕ ೨೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

(ಇದರ ಕೊನೆಯು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.)

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1881.

MUNICIPALITIES IN COORG.

కొడగుదేశపు మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రుజు.

కొడగు దేశం—కనిష్ఠ పెరియ కొడకుకేరిమే మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు పాస్ చేయబడ్డి తారీఖు 17 సెప్టెంబరు 1881 నేయ ఇసవి ఆక్టోబర్ తింగళిన 1 నేయ తారీఖినింద జారి బరువంతే మాడలు ఆజ్ఞాపిసిదే.

1. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

2. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

3. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

4. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

5. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

6. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

7. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

8. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

9. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

10. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

11. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

12. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

13. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

14. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

15. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

16. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

17. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

18. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

19. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

20. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

21. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

22. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

23. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

24. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

25. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

26. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

27. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

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90. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

91. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

92. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

93. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

94. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

95. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

96. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

97. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

98. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

99. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

100. ఈ రూల్సు కొడగు దేశద ఎల్లా మ్యూనిసిపల్ ఇంతిమిద్దిన రూల్సు ఎందు కరెయల్పడుత్తవే.

NATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

కల్కత్తా ఇండియన్ ఆగ్రికల్చరిస్టు మేగజిన్ పత్రికెయ ఒబ్బను వరియుత్తిరువ లేఖనదల్లి:—

ఫూనాలియం ప్రదేశద శేఠ్- మూలమ్జీ లుగర ఫాక్టరిగళల్లి ఆఖూడ వస్తు కాకంసుది లేంబ లోచను గాగిసుగరిసి. ఈ గాగిసుగరిగళ ఉత్పత్తి మునూర్ గగ్గరంక్షగళిగింత బిన్నవాగి రుత్తవే. ఉదాహరణెగాగి ఒందు చెండిగు గగ్గర బిల్లిగే రూ॥ 3-8 ఆణె బెలెయాదరే, ఇన్నొందు గగ్గరక్కె రూ॥ 2-8 ఆణె మాత్ర బెలెయాగుత్తదె. ఆదరింద ఈ గాగిసుగరిగళ ఉత్పత్తియన్ను గగ్గరంక్షగళింద లెక్కిసిదరె, ఒందు గగ్గర బిల్లిగె రూ॥ 2-8 ఆణెయంతె ఆగుత్తదె. ఆదరె ఈ గాగిసుగరిగళ ఉత్పత్తి వెచ్చవు రూ॥ 2-8 ఆణెగింత హెచ్చినదాగిరువుదరింద, ఈ గాగిసుగరిగళ బెలెయు రూ॥ 2-8 ఆణెగింత హెచ్చినదాగిరుత్తదె. ఆదరె

ముదరేళ్ళ పరిశీలన ప్రయోజనకారియూనిరుత శీయుపకరణమ్ తేనే.

ప్రథమము భూమియున్ను ఆకాశాని అరుణ శోభిత వర్ణాన్ను రీయుపకాశబేపు. తరువాయి సూర్యోదయమున్నాకే భూమియున్ను ఉపసూర్యా కిరణాలే వీటిపడిగాన్ మూడకళ్ళ స్తు. మోళకే అందరుగాన్ను ఎపుగరమున్నుకిన్ను బీరేశ్వరదల్లి కాటబేళు. స్థిర బెళకుబుండ కాలదల్లి యీ రకు మూరుపలకే కడమేయ్యిల్లవే రసికేళలిక్కు స్తు. కరిబణగోళలి బాణుకట్టవరకే కీష్టుయు తిలుగా జింబరియుకూడుము. తేనేబిడ కళ్ళు కాలదల్లి సరేయిల్లదే యోడాకాన్ను శీ.శే.విధవ వ జలపుటి వుంటాగదే యోడ వరుగా ఆక్సీన్యపట్టు మున్నుబరదే పాన్యవాద వక్షికే భావియు కేరేయుపే యోత్తరకయుతల కవిగ్ కట్టర్గర్చ్చు. ఈసంవత్సరదల్లి స్థిర రమ్మ ఒడపికొళ్ళులికే నన్న కాలదేల నెకిన్నరిగాద యిన్నూ ఆజగాయిపే సుపేక్షిగే కే అవకాశవిల్లవాయితు

వ్యవహారాణగలా వదు

ఎకే రిగకే.

హు. ఉ క్కే	
స్వల్ప ఆభిసృష్టిగా ఎల్లిగ	
ఉక కల్పిణనేంగిలం	
ద ఉరుబిక్క—	౧—౧౬—౦
పాదారాణ—గా నేరి పంచ	
గ ఉల ఉరుబిక్కే—	౧—౧౯—౦
డియో ఉ—ఓ—ర్ రియో	౦—౧౯—౦
ఆరోగ్యాగిరి	౦— ౪—౦
ఆయువకు మత్తు దోమ	
ళు నాకుబడక్కే—	౦— ౬—౪
కాట్టెరుగాని కే	౦— ౫—౨
కరికేరలిక్కే—	౦— ౪—౪
మినుకట్టలిక్కే	౦— ౪—౫
కణాంగే	౬— ౬—౦
ఇకాంగుళ	౦—౧౪—౦
బిల్లకేయుడా	౦—౧౦—౧
మోంగ్ : ఆవారణేసుం	౯— ౧—౨
ఉరుం గోళ్యాగవశ్యేరకే	౧—౧౪—౦
కాల్ బిగ ౧౯౭౦కే	౦— ౧—౪
బిల్లకే	౧—౧౦—౦
జమ్మా	౧౫—౫—౪

భూమియున్ను ఆకాశేయ ఈ ఆగతుయిపే భూత. కమేరే ఒడదగిరిన్ను కరగంబి యూరవరిందు మోళే గళిగే ౧౫౦౦మైపాయి కళిసిరే జాపేలేది మురారను. భూమియున్ను స్వంతే బాహుబడ్డల్లి మే తేకిసి పరిశార పా ఇకుసిసుపిదరే రుకేళ్ళ గతే నుమువరే కూపాయిగళ్ లాభవరలిగే పరూ ఎంబేతా కాగి బాళిగళు అనేకరూపిదుదరింద అల్ప కన్ను తుశ్రేంపు వయదల్లి అరిశేయుమ తేను. ఎంబను.

ఖారేమిదారు మూవకరిక్కు మోపా కోపణకే నమ్మ శ్లేషద శ్రీశ్రీయారు యూనదే యిగతక్కల్లవు, ఇంతా ఆకాశమూ అల్లింయూగదిక్కే శాపే కారణ రాపేవే. యూరిక్కు ఎరసే, యూవకేలపవ్వాదరూ ఆ రీ రేయుక్కేరసు మూవుతంకే కుదాయితువరు యోవరిగూ మూకలారరు. ఓబ్బర్శ్రీత్తరిగే పుం ఖారకక్కు వపరిసింత అనేకళాగా అధికవాగి యోద ఇకరిగే పుంటాగిద్దరూ, అదన్ను ఉప యోగిసిళ్కొళ్ళులారదే వక్షి ఆంధకారూ శ్రీక్ష క్రీయనేరి యోదరుసిమోళలిపుదాగే.

ఇదరింద నమ్మ ఆనమధ్యేయుమన్ను వృక్ష పరిసిదంతే ఆను కృతకి ఆనదరింద భూమి యిర కక్ష-ఆకర్షిల్లరుగూ, వ్యవకి కృషికృత్తిమల్లి ప్రవ రిగా మహాంశ్రకాద శ్రీక్షేరవన్ను పాపిశేరిసి రిసిదరే అగ కన్నుతశ్రేయోద్దు ఆదరిగిశేరిరంతహ అనేగ ణాంపుదకళ్కే- ఇదు జింబకాలవల్లుబ్బ వ్యవహారుక్కు శ్రీకరి శీఘ్రరకళ్కు- ఆళ్ళ రేయ న్ను పదరిద కాళియాగారకు బహుదినకాలవి రి గాపిపుకొన్నవే ఆపుగళన్ను ఇందవ్వాగరూ మ శ్రీంద జ్ఞేళలిళ్ళ నమ్మంరక ఓప్పగిల్లవు శ్రీ శ్వర ఆజ్ఞాన్ను ఆనాదరణే. ఎబుపుగరిందలే భూ మియు ఫలిమపడదిల్లవు. యూవాగ అదు ఫలిస చేశోంపు శ్రీయోద ఆగ జమీందారరిగే అ ప్యారవ్యవస్థు కాణదాగాయితు. ఈ కారణదింద శ్రీ మోంపుగళు ఆనుభవిసుకొండిద్దరూ ఆ రీ రేయుక్కేరసు మూవుతంకే కుదాయితువరు యోవరిగూ మూకలారరు. ఇబ్బర్శ్రీత్తరిగే పుం ఖారకక్కు వపరిసింత అనేకళాగా అధికవాగి యోద ఇకరిగే పుంటాగిద్దరూ, అదన్ను ఉప యోగిసిళ్కొళ్ళులారదే వక్షి ఆంధకారూ శ్రీక్ష క్రీయనేరి యోదరుసిమోళలిపుదాగే.

Occasional Notes.

స్వీకరిక విషయవ్యాప్తులు.

An Arab defeat.—స్పెయిన్ మోరాక్కోళ్ళన్ను ద్ధ ఆరబిస్వైన్యవన్ను భేయిసిరంపోదాజు ఓడి సిబిట్టిరు.

Flood in Silhet.—సిల్హట్ ప్రాంతదల్లి ఈసిగ్ ౧౫ఘల వ్రవాణబుందు అదరిందేయుం ద కన్నుగూయుగళ్లిరతక్కు శ్రీనుగళు బరుళ వాగి వాతావరణంతే రిరియుత్తిదే.

The Maharajah of Benares.—కాశీ క్షేత్రద మహారాజరవరిగే, ఆ కోర్యద భాగ్య కడమే యాగి బహుశి ఆపాయాస్థితి.యిల్లిద్దాదేం దు తేళరిగే- బిందిసుత్తేవే

Population of British India.—బ్రిటి ష్ ఇండ్య మత్తు నేటివ్ సంస్థానగళ జనసం ఖ్యేయు ఒట్టు ౨౪౨,౫౫౫,౦౧౧ గా మంది ద యిరుంతే అందాజాగిరుత్తే

Cholera.—బేనాచేశక్కే- కేరళ రోగం గాయి వత్తు శాంతిర్ంయుంట పట్టగళల్లి ఉ ఘాగ్ మాలాబార్ ఉపదేశవు త్యాపిసిరువదాగి రిరియుతకేదే.

Reported capture of Herat.—ఈ జేల మహరూర్ రనేశవారిలయిల్లి రుకిస్తాన్ వే నెయింద జి రాంక్ పట్టిల్లు. ఆకారియిపీశ్వర్ట్ట టుంతే నేపుడ్ నేంబస్థళిందద వృత్తాంతి బం దియుతదే.

Sanskrit—English dictionary.—శ్రీ ఫిసర్ మూ ఎం ఎం విలియంర్ మోంన్ వ్రసిద్ధ ఇంగ్లిష్ సంస్కృతకోశవ్వుకోవసదాగి ధనవ్వ ద ఇంగ్లిష్ విద్వత్సరి రియూమాన్ మహిరిదుత దాగిశేళు త్తేవే.

An absconding Post master.—శిమ టోమేయో మోంబస్థళద పోస్టుమాస్టర్ కాత ఖాజ్-ర్బీపర్ మోంబాగేను ఎరారియాగిరు వరేయుం, ఆవర్కే- కారణ ఆశ్చాపి రిరియ బరిల్లవెంరలూ రంగూ వర్ణరియోంండ రిరియుకడే.

Hostility at Aligarh.—పంజాబ్ శీ మేంఖల్కిరి అనేక శత్రుగళ్లి ఉగ్ర మింరూ గళిగూ మూవల్మానరిగూ ళలు ఉర్రింజే గుత్తే అదేప్రకారా పాదుకొన్న శీమేగే శీ రిద ఆరిహుర్ పాంక్తదల్లియూ తుళళగ ళ ఉలుళ్కే- పూర్రంధిపరుకకాగి ప్రవాదల్లంటూ రిదే. విశేష ఆర్వ్రిశేతున్ని గూ ఇంతాపుం పాటిగరు నడేయువరు ఇంతే ఆశ్చర్యకరవే.

The Viceroy's tour.—వ్రైవ్ రాయిల్ వరు కర్ణాటకక్కే బేటియిందనే బరుతరిరిగే సుసే కారిణిపనిల్లి పిలారాందర మోరటే ఎదరల్ ష్ట ళన ఆఫ్ హాప్ వ్రశేదేశగళల్లి ఇదిన్నేరు వి ప్రతగళకుకర పందారాగుదుగళిద్దు అల్లింద మిగ్గి ఆల్రా. జయపుర, ఆజమీర్, చిత్తూర్, కాశి, ముంతాద స్థళగళిగే రాత్రి ౩ంబర్ ఎరడ నే కారాళ్ళ రవరియాగి కల్లు-క్టేరే కయిమా ఏజుతరేంక్ తిరిగాళ్లుతకేదే.

Locked up in a room by the wife.—స్త్రీయారిగే భార్యరక్కేళ్ళిసిదవ. డు కాదారణంబం బా ఘర్షణగు కు దొంరకిగూ తెయ్యగళవారదు. బహుదాదేశద ఆరపకా ద లీయాయనను కమ్మళాలాపంకర శాబ్యభా రవన్ను వజిసిరిలిక్కే- ఓబ్బ వుమారను మేరేం బ జేవదింద బేరేయిబ్బరన్ను మనవిమాడి కొళ్కోట్టు, కోరలనే భార్యేయు కన్నగంద నన్న ఒందు కొంతడిదోకే రికాతి బిళగాబ కిదరుంతే

A Mihomedan visitor.—రాయిచూ రిలియల్లి కిస్టెర్స్టు వ వేషధా ఖ్రజ్జియూని స్తు ఇగ నైజమర వంపస్థానద జ్యూవిషల్ ఫి లాఫీగల్లి అదకి ంత ఉన్న కంఫికరవన్ను పదేదిరువ మేం ష్యేయిద్ మహమద్ యోంబయు ప్రశ్నా దోడ్డనుమవ్యరోబ్బను రేదద మం గళవారదిన తుమకూరిగే బంగిసుత్తారే. ఇవ రు బేగళూరన్ను కోడబేకేంబ కార్యక్ర మందలూ, శ్రీమాన్ శీమేగ కోరుబోళ్ళ లిన న్యాయవిచారణే శ్రీమనవన్ను అరికుయో గృహిణేంబ అభిలాషెయింరిందిగూ భట్టిగే బంది ద్దారేందు తిరి కాలుతకేదే ఎరడనేయవారణదవ రయళ్లిను రేస్వర్ణ అమతూబపడేకాగిదే.

Sir James Gardon.—తుపంస్థానద బ్రి టిష్ రేసిడెంటి రాంక సర్ జేంస్ గార్డన్ కే. సి. ఎస్ వి యకరు మూనరింద రజా మేళే ఇంద్లాండిగే తోరిసుత్తారేయాద్దే తు చాబేబరవరు మాడేరుమహరూర్ ంనే కా రిణవన్ను నిర్దేశిత ప్రయం స్థళిందద బాహ్ మీం టంకే రిరియుబుతకేదే ఇకరు మానేజు రిణు శుక్రవారదిన తుమకూరిగే దయుమా కిమవచారియిగా, అకరమన్ను యోయుతుకొళ్ళ లిక్కే- ఏవానను మీ. క్రోటర్ వర్ణరిగే రి బరు మొదట్టమమ్యరు అకాలిక్కే పరియాగి యిల్లిరువుదరింద, ఒందువర్షదాద ఉం టాగిదే. ఫర్ జేర్ రియవర వ్యవహారమన్ను విచారణేయల్లి వర్ణరిగళు బాహుబళద కారణ కరన్ను తల్లిపికొళ్ళంతు కళ్ళు భావవన్ను చదిసిద్దారే.ఆదరే విజవాద కారణమాత్రి ని బ్బరికూడిరియిల్లవు.

Population of Bombay.—శకిక ఫిబ్ర వరిఒంకళ్లి రేశీయుల్పట్ట ఖాన్ప్ మారియదే చేయింద ముంబై రి.సిడెన్సియ వ్రజానం స్థే యిరవకిరంతంతే రిరియుబరుదే.

చేయువరు గణనగా.

పాశ్చిమ్యరు	౩౫,౭౧౦.
ఇతరయూరోప్యరు	౫౦౦గళు
ఎంఘాంశిరుంకుళు	౮౯౧౫
మువల్మానరు	౧౪౧౦౪.
ఆఫ్రికాదేశీయరుగళు	౬౦౯.
పారశీకరు	౮౯౪౬.
జ్యూయిష్ళరు	౩౩౭.
నేటివ్ క్రిస్టియానరు	౩౦౬౦.
యూరేషియానరు	౧౧౬.
యూరోపియన్ళరు	౧౦౪౬.
జీవాంచేళకరు	౧౬.

తొరిదిరువాగి ఓ౩౩౧౧౬ మంది ముంబయి కాపాసిపాస్థానకే, ౧౪౨,౭౦౯ ఫిరుషరు మా బిమూనారిలకార ఆర్థ్ ఓరళిళ్ళు మంది యిద్దారు. గర మత్తు వంశపర్ర కాలదొళగే ౧౨౯౭౧౧ మందియకవక ప్రజాభివృద్ధియూ కిరుతేచేసిరుపుదు.

Rumours at Nellore.—తుళ్ళేళ్ళు జనవరిందు ప్రవహిసుత్తి బరుత కవుంట్ రీంగ కల్లి మళ్ళిపోలుకకాగి వర్ణరిగే అదకాద కవాద ప్రవాహవుంరు అల్లిని రితిపోరిదేయు పై అవకరుగళ్లి నేల్లూరిన జనర కాపర్ళక్ష ళ్ళ అవహంచిసిరుపి మద రాస్ స్టేంటాగి ర్ ఎరగిళగే ఒబ్బ భారదుంటారక ఇరేయు క్తారేంరదే.ఉపారాల్లి కాదకాగిద్దుళిం రు శేదకాదేది నూముగలివనరు శీలకరు ప్రప ంచ ముళ్ళగిపోయిన్ళ దేంబ వృత్తాంతళన్ను ఆకాశగల్లి మూడుళేత్తు రంరుంబంకమ్మా ఆ రీతు రమ్మ వ్యాపారవన్ను చేంగాయిల్ నిల్లిపి రిట్టు బక్కిమాస్తుయాగి శీంగుమళ్తేవేందు శీర రిదాగ్యా పాలుశీంగుమంబళకళ్కే-రేయూ, స్వంత యిట్టుశీంగ్-ర్యుకమ ఉ క్తమవెంక లూ పరరిణమగరు శీళ్కుత్తారే. ఇగ ఎంతా ధాయువు అనేళరిగే నిన్న క్రియాగి ర్ఫూరాదరం శీ లాతాదేవి మాడరిళ్ళ-పళ్ళిమనికా. వా లస్థితియు అవగుంబవరే.ఆదే. ఆదూ ఆవరిగే స్వేచ్ఛాస్వాతంత్ర్యవాగిదేబుదు.

Rumours of an apprehended deluge కేనేరిగాని రోంం స్థళరిందద మాజీ మం కూర్ ఒనీం కారిణిపన్ను ఎంబాజీంరంకు ముంబై పత్రికేగే శబుదివల్పట్ట వాగదక చే రియింద తిరియబరుపదేశంరరే.—

ఆదూ కాబా గాళివళ్లి ఉదికే ఒంరు పర్యవత్రకాద భుంటాగి ఆవళు రిరిక్షేం శికారే. ఉదికే ఒంరువన ఆంబాల్ రోం ఒ స్థళక్కే- పవాసక్కాబ్బిరువ ఒంరు నదియిం ది ఒబ్బను చోరే నదియరిందుబాళ్కే నిరి నింద బబ్బారుతిరంళగళు రోంళక్కే- ఎంరు చోరేయిరుళేకే రుంరుళింరను. స్వల్ప రొక్తి మాత్రే అవకుళరు ఇంగు మరేయాగి చోరేయుబవను రుంరిద్ద స్థళచోళే ఒంరు దీటిరిద్దిరు. అదన్ను చోరే నదికళ్ళ-వ ళ రేయు పదేపదేపల్లిక్షకర క్కేయల్లి కొట్ట మ. అవరదన్ను ఓంరిరోదే ఓబ్బళ్తే రా వ రిగరు బాన్నుబయకాల వదరిలేరిరి, వన్న కాలళి తిన్నుతిరాగిరే.బరుత వీదాపరిక బ్బకళగళే వదళి వదరుపరిరి, రేబుపాడి ధ ముదక్కే మూరుపల ఉరిక్కే- మాబాపళ్లోడుతా

ನಕ್ಕೆ. ಅವರಿಂದ ಜೀವನದೆಯೆಲ್ಲವೂ ದಾಖಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಕಾಣಿಗೆ ಫಲಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಂತಾ ಸಂತೆಯಂದು ಪೀಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರಿವೆಯೆಯಿಂದು ಕಿರಿದು ಪರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಅಸೀಲರುಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ದುದ್ದು ಖಾಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕಿಕ್ಕಿ-ಕಂಡಿ ಕಲ್ಲಾಣಮಾಡುವುದಿದಾರೆ ಯೋಜನೆ. ಮಂಗಿ ಸೈಕಲ್ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಫಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಪರಿಷತ್ತು, ಪ್ರಾಜೋಪಕಾರ್ಯ-ಯೋಜನೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಯಾರಿಸಲಿಂದು ಅರಿಸಿಕಲೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಪತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷೇ-ಪೋಲಿಸರಿಗಿಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ಕಾರಣಕೆ ಸ್ಪುಟವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದ

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THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

RIOTS IN IRELAND

London 17th Oct —Rioting took place yesterday, at Mallow and Limerick. At the latter place it was very serious, and the rioters had to be dispersed by the military

Numerous indignation meetings have been prohibited

The extreme Radicals in England denounce the arrest of Parnell and the others

Mr O'Connor has succeeded arrest and escaped to England

Mr Healy remains in England

TURKEY AND EGYPT

The Turkish Commissioners lately sent by the Sultan to Egypt have been recalled and will return to Constantinople next Thursday

ASIA.

THE SURRENDER OF HERAT

Simla 15th Oct —News of Ayub Khan's defeat reached Herat on the 30th September Futtehula Beg Chief of Gwalkhas left Herat, and went openly to join the Turkistan army then only thirty miles off Herat The force numbered about 2000 horse and foot with five guns

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR

Simla 18th Oct —All is quiet in Kandahar and the Ameer is doing his best to restore confidence

THE CAPTURE OF HERAT

Simla 21st Oct —News requiring confirmation has been received that a letter from Abdul Kadus Khan had reached the Amir, announcing the capture of Herat by himself and the Chamrahs under Ayub Khan and Yahutush Khan son of the late Khan Agha

A battle was fought outside the city in the course of which the Herats Infantry Regiments deserted Ayub Khan, and the city was occupied without resistance

REJOICINGS AT KANDAHAR

On receipt of the news, a salute of thirteen guns was fired and Kandahar was ordered to be illuminated for seven nights

DEFEAT OF TWO TRIBES

The Amir has publicly announced the rebellion and subsequent defeat of the Wardaks and Kohistanis by Sardar Ahmed Khan and complete restoration of tranquility

EVACUATION OF CHAMAN,

Chaman was evacuated by the British troops this morning and is now held by local levies who will remain there during the winter

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 1881

MR RUNGACHARLU ON THE ADMINISTRATION.—II

In resuming our consideration of the speech delivered by Mr Runga Charlu, in Mysore town, after the Dusserah festivities, to the large gathering of ryots, landholders, merchants, &c, we have to call attention to the plan by which the Dewan would promote the development of the several industries of the country, industries on which the prosperity of the people and of the State depends. We are glad to be told that the Government of His Highness will be ready to hear suggestions on this subject and will give them every attention, but we confess we cannot understand the system on which the industries of the country are to be developed. The Dewan says—"The appointment of a special officer for the purpose cannot be of much service, as the experience and knowledge of a single individual could accomplish but little." This is true enough Even European Governments, and not less so the Government of India, have found that the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture, or Commerce, or Trade, has been next to useless, has not tended to the development of the resources of the country in those directions, which was sanguinely expected from such an appointment The appointment, in fact, has turned out as unsatisfactory as that of the office of the Press Commissioner, which was but recently abolished We think, then, that the revival of the office, on the list of the Mysore State service would be merely an expensive addition, without producing any satisfactory results The Dewan, however, goes on to say—"His Highness the Maharajah is desirous of organising a large association of private gentlemen, who are likely to interest themselves in the matter, and when such an association is formed, His Highness' Government will consider it to be its duty to help the efforts of the association to promote the industries of the country" We confess, that we fail to see the feasibility of the plan here proposed for developing the resources of the country How can an association of private gentlemen undertake to do that which ought to be the special object of the Government, with all the means and appliances which it has at its disposal? Primarily, it is the State which should adopt all such measures as may tend to promote the industries of the country, and private enterprise must, to a great extent, be dependent on State aid, but we cannot conceive how an association of private gentlemen is to take the initiative in and carry out all measures which are, to develope the resources of the country At all events, whatever the Dewan may mean to imply by the suggestion, he has not apparently been sufficiently explicit as to the nature of the plan he wishes to propose The best plan, it seems to us, to promote the industries and develope the resources of the country, would be, for the Government to encourage and aid liberally every species of private enterprise that might be started, not by a single association of private gentlemen, but by any number of such associations Cotton cultivation, woollen manufactures, sericulture, tobacco cultivation, tea and coffee planting, and so on, are all industries which will surely develope the resources of the country, and if these are undertaken by private enterprise, the countenance and practical help of the Government should be continuously afforded them, till they become self supporting The Government at present helps the Gold Mining enterprise, by making many liberal concessions to those engaged in it Why may not the Government afford similar help to all other industries, such, for instance, as those we have named? It would be more feasible, also, to form small associations for the promotion of one special enterprise, than to form a large association for the promotion of many such enterprises We think our suggestions are more practicable and might well attract the attention and consideration of the Government of His Highness The Dewan, in the course of the observations which he subsequently made, alludes to the introduction of machinery to be used in manufacturing and agricultural industries, and there can be no doubt that the introduction of European machinery for the purposes of arts, handicrafts, and agriculture, would be the best thing for this Province, but how is one large association of private gentlemen, or a number of smaller similar associations to undertake this part of the industrial development of the country, unless they are aided by the Government with pecuniary grants, or otherwise, of course, returnable to the Government on terms easy to those who apply for such help? Indeed, it seems to us that, for some years longer, the development of resources of this Province must depend, in a great measure, on State aid, for, though, here and there, an individual or an association of individuals, may be possessed of sufficient capital to send to Europe or America for all the machinery that may be required, still, the large body of the industrial classes have no other means but that which suffices to keep them at their work (such as it may be) and to support themselves and their families It is in such cases that the State should step in with its aid, the results of which will be seen in a few short years Except the European planters in the Province and a few of the natives, the industrial and agricultural classes of Mysore are too circumscribed in circumstances to take advantage of the help that science and skill afford the richer classes Under these circumstances, we think that, instead of forming an association of private gentlemen and depending upon them to aid in the development of national industries, the Government should set aside a certain amount of its revenue, to form a fund for the purpose of helping those who may require money, in the manner we have proposed, in pursuing some industry which will advance the prosperity of the country The Dewan next draws the attention of the people to the necessity there is to have always on hand a surplus stock of the staple food of the country, in order to meet such an unexpected contingency as a famine He says—"The prosperity of the country can never be assured until the labour of its people yields a surplus over and above the food consumed by them So long as the labour of agriculturists scarcely yields the food consumed by them, it is not possible to avoid their complete prostration on the occurrence of a famine or other calamity" This statement is quite true, though, as is well known, a very large portion of the ryot population are in the habit of gathering the surplus of the staple food and putting it by, as the proverb has it, "for a rainy day," but no savings of the kind could have sufficed to stave off the demands of a disastrous time like the three years' famine, with which the country was visited up to the end of 1878, nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the people will more largely follow the custom to which the Dewan has drawn attention In the concluding part of his speech, the Dewan speaks as follows on this point—"At the special request of H. H. the Maharajah, I exhort you, and through you the rest of the people, not to forget the important, and I may say, the sacred duty, which devolves on every cultivator, always to lay by sufficient provision of food for himself and his family, for a year or two. The peculiar character of raggi, the food grain of this Province, for which there is little demand elsewhere, and which can endure keeping for years, affords great facility in this respect" We have but one point more to notice in this first annual address of the Dewan It is with reference to advances or money to be made to help ryots in their agricultural operations. On this matter the Dewan says—"It is also intended to intimate, under proper arrangements, to prevent abuse, a system of advances to the ryots for the more extensive digging of wells in the talukas, where there are springs in the soil" We sincerely trust that the above promise, so liberally announced on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja, will be as liberally kept, and that no narrowness of policy, or any trammels of Red Tapeism, will be allowed to interfere in a generous interpretation of the promise

Original and Selected Notes.

THE Bombay Government have subscribed Rs 10,000 towards the endowment fund of the Bombay Education Society's School

THE young Thakore of Wadwan, was recently installed on the *gadda*, and married two ladies Both of them are now dead, and His Highness is a widower.

THE Viceroy is to hold Durbars at Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, and Benares The levee at Delhi will probably be held on the 3rd proximo, and at Agra, on the 9th.

IT is reported by Afghan merchants who have recently arrived in India from Cabul that on the news of the Ameer's victory reaching Cabul, a salute of 101 guns was fired, and the city was illuminated.

FROM Bengal we learn that fever is prevalent in the districts of Beerbhoom and Midnapore, also in Jessore, though not in epidemic form It is abating in Moorshedabad, but is still prevalent thoughout Nuddea. It also prevails in Bogra, Saran, Chumparun, and Purneah.

MR REGINALD SAUNDERS, a brother of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway and of the late Chief Commissioner of Mysore, has resigned the Bengal Civil Service He arrived in India in December 1851, was appointed Judge of Ghazepore in 1874, of Azamgarh in 1875, and of Farukhabad in 1877.

THE war between Greece and Turkey, which seemed imminent if not unavoidable, a short time ago, seems to have been averted, for the Greek Ministry have ordered the dismissal of all reserve men who have served their time, and of those who have passed their 30th year Some 40,000 men, it is thought will thus be sent home, so that the army will be reduced to its normal footing of 30,000 men.

General Schnior, Governor of the Constantine Military School at St. Petersburg, committed suicide last month by cutting his throat with a penknife The deceased was a very clever officer, and his loss is much regretted. Cases of suicide are frequent among Russian officers A military writer attributes them to ill-requited love, losses at cards, and the ennui attending garrison life in the intolerably dull provincial towns, or the frontier posts in the outlying provinces.

On the 53rd ultimo a London friend of Mr H M Stanley, the African explorer, received a letter from him at the Congo River, dated 4th July last, containing the following information —"All through the month of May I was seriously sick—so serious, indeed, that on the 15th day of my illness my people were called, my last, as I thought; orders were given to the Europeans, and my farewell was given But the crisis passed, and I am alive yet, and at present strong and hearty Yet I know what real sickness is now, and what Africa is when she is in earnest"

Cholleraic fever is still raging, at Amritsar, about 200 deaths occurring daily from this cause alone. The inhabitants are flowing for Lahore and other neighbouring stations, and the city presents the appearance of hartal (a day when shops are closed) The people show a great disinclination to use European medicines Up to date the rain-fall this year has been three times the average amount Mr Robert Clarke, the Deputy Commissioner, has been most indefatigable, as have been the other officials, going personally round the city every morning The Lahore paper also says that a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner has been ordered to proceed at once to the town

The Superintendent of the Hill State of Chumba, Punjab, has made so successful an experiment in the cultivation of hops, that he has decided to import skilled growers from home, and to extend the cultivation to every suitable place in the State He might devote his energies more profitably in other directions It is probable that beer drinking will never be very popular with natives of India, and even if India succeeded in growing hops on a large scale for export as well as for local consumption, she might look far and wide for customers to pay her a remunerative price Hops would probably grow in Australia, but we are not aware that they are raised there.

It is stated by a Calcutta contemporary that Miss Beeby, who, when in England some time since, was presented to the Queen at Windsor and, in the course of the conversation which ensued, Her Majesty put many questions to her regarding her experience in the Zenanas of Lucknow and Patna, and not only said she would like it to be widely known how much she approved of and sympathised with every movement that would bring proper medical care to the zenana ladies of India, but asked Miss Beeby to write to her from time to time regarding its progress Her Majesty showed at the same time much curiosity about the general life of Indian ladies

The Netherlands Indian (Batavian) budget for 1882 has been laid before Parliament at the Hague The expenditure is estimated at about 148,000,000 guilders and the revenue at 138,000,000 (The guilder is almost identical in value with the rupee) The deficit of 10,000,000 thus created being added to the accumulated deficits of 1880 and 1881, a total of 28,500,000 guilders is reached, which it is proposed to meet by means of a loan to be concluded jointly with a new loan for the mother-country which will also be shortly required The deficit of 1882 is ascribed principally to the diminished production and the price of coffee The sum of 3,500,000 guilders is set apart for the abolition of certain seignoral rights, the improvement of the eastern mouth of Surabaya harbour, public works in Acheen and the expenses of the State Railways

Their Highnesses the Meharam Jumaboo Subib and the Maharajah Syaji Rao Gaekwar have issued invitations for the investiture The company of the visitors is requested from Saturday, the 24th, to Saturday, the 31st December. The programme of festivities is as follows —24th December, Saturday, lawntennis, 26th, Monday, races and arrival of H E the Governor of Bombay, 27th, Tuesday, races and durbar at the Nawar Bagh Palace 28th, Wednesday, investiture durbar at the Nazar Bagh Palace, levee of His Excellency the Governor, exhibition, sports in the arena, and dinner and fireworks at the Moti Bagh, 29th, Thursday, chaukah hunt and breakfast at Makarpura, durbar to be held by His Excellency the Governor, and fancy dress ball at the Nazar Bagh Palace, 30th Friday, *fete* in the Public Park, 31st, Saturday, races and sports in the arena

A Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* reports that the Umritsar fever has not abated "Business is almost at a stand still, nine tenths of the shops are closed The public offices, and the railway, post and telegraph offices are working under much difficulty Europeans are not suffering The deaths in the city only once recently have been under 200 daily The sweeper mortality continues, but assistance has been sent from Lahore Much filth, however, has accumulated, but this is being removed The doctors think that the wells are completely contaminated those who can afford water from a distance remain healthy Four new dispensaries are open with double staff—half of whom are perambulating neighbourhoods and half dispensing medicine On Monday last over ten thousand persons were treated by the medical staff. All the officials under Mr Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, are untiring in their exertions and much help has been received from other stations"

The (London) *Standard* remarks — "Amongst all those who have talked about the end of the world as coming in the year 1881 the good people of Tinnevelly stand alone, so far as we have yet seen, in taking practical action in consequence of their expectation The excitement produced by the Tinnevelly preachers, who have been predicting the approaching end of the world has spread like wildfire among the natives, and has extended to the Hindus also Some of these latter are engaged in paying off their debts, extending works of charity, and otherwise getting ready to meet the event with a clear conscience We fear it is too much to hope that this spirit will move westward Tradition—no doubt calumniously—states that when an American, thinks he is going to die his first emotion is one of regret that he does not owe more money It is with us a' practical assumption' that all who go to church have paid all personal debts, and need not to be talked to on that score Some poor folks, who cannot go to church know better but the fact is not told in Gath, nor published in the streets of Ascalon" So we have no chance of a Tinnevelly demonstration here"

The number of persons annually killed on railways in the United Kingdom is, from one point of view, very large, and viewed from another standpoint, quite infinitesimal. During last year, the numbers killed and injured were 1,136 and 1,958 Of these 113 and 1,619, respectively were passengers Though these numbers may at first sight seem large, they are, relatively, exceedingly small In the "good old times," as they are called, it is probable that actually more people were killed in coaching than are now killed by railway travelling while the number of travellers was comparatively trifling It is not necessary now to make a will, before setting out on a journey, because the chances, according to the proportion of killed to the number travelling, are 1,252,704 to 1, that you will return, and 374,166 to 1 that you will return unscathed The oldest among us who remember the coaching days of their youth, cannot, with all their regard for the good old times, recall such a satisfactory state of affairs During the last year, the train journeys made amounted to 603,884,000, a number which allows 17,254 journeys for each inhabitant When the railways of India come to do a business at all approaching to this, considering the vast distances people travel in this country, the golden days for shareholders will have arrived

Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, is anxious to promote social intercourse between Europeans and natives, but he considers it an expedient to invite native gentlemen to dancing parties, at Government House, who do not avail themselves free to bring the ladies of their families with them, considering their presence to be, on that account, unsuitable As he does not seek to disturb any customs of native society, there must be feels, be occasions on which the respective sections do not mix Recently he gave an evening party at Ganesh Khind Poona, to native gentlemen Some native newspapers complained that Europeans were conspicuous by their absence from the entertainment So a Bombay paper announces that urgent many Europeans were asked, all indeed of the known to be in Poona at the time who have intimate relations with natives, and who might be presumed to be acquainted with many of the native guests They included the members of Council all the principal civil and military officers of Government and those of the Educational Department His Excellency the Commander in Chief actually gave up another engagement in order to be present The number of Europeans asked was as large as only limited by the size the largest room of Government House could not have accommodated more Besides, the principal amusement of the evening being a play in the Hindustani language would not have been attractive to others

The following resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce is published in the *Gazette of India* —

In his despatch No 118 dated 13th December, 1877, the Secretary of State directed that indents for the clothing of the police should be pooled here as hitherto quently in April, 1878, the Government of the Punjab represented that such a course tended to police clothing could not be economical and therefore requested permission to continue the practice of sending home indents for them This was referred in May, 1879 The rules then in force regarding the supply of stores allowed the purchase of European articles either in the local market or direct from the manufactures in England Those rules have since been modified and by Resolution No 998 dated 10th June 1881, the Government of India declared its policy that, wherever practicable articles of Indian manufacture shall be substituted for imported goods and that in cases in which this is impracticable European stores shall be obtained only through the Secretary of State and through no other agency The Government of the Punjab has now submitted for transmission to England an indent for clothing under its request for the Provincial Police force The Government of India is reason to believe from the information now before it, that the Indian woollen mills will be able to supply all but the finest cloths demanded in the indent The Governor General in Council accordingly requests that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will cause careful enquiries to be instituted as to how far it may be possible to procure articles of Indian origin for the clothing of the Punjab police In this view the indents are returned for revision The Government of India expects the heads of departments to take special pains to carry out the policy declared in the resolutions cited above, and hopes that the local governments will insist that they shall do so The local governments should pass no indent for stores upon the Secretary of State without satisfying themselves in each case that the article entered in the indent cannot be procured of Indian manufacture at a price not higher than that of imported goods

Local and Provincial

The Resident —A report current just now fixes the 28th instant as the date of the arrival in Bangalore of Sir James Gordon, K C S I, the British Resident at the Court of Mysore —*Post*

The Weather —Looking at the latest season report we find that the want of rain is felt throughout the province The ragi crops are already withering We fear that there will be a failure of crops during the year, if no rain falls within a week

Bangalore Literary Union —Baba Bipen Chunder Pal of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, Calcutta, will deliver a lecture On "Young India, her hopes, and aspirations," in the Hall of the Bangalore Literary Union today the 24th instant at 7 P M —*Post*

Fatality —Yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock an old man was attacked, on the road to the Petta bulwi station, by a fit of epilepsy and suddenly fell to the ground A passer by gave information of the matter to the Police and the patient was, we hear conveyed to the Petta Hospital

Postage on Newspapers —The new rules regarding the postage of newspapers will come into force on the 15th proximo The advertisements optional and prepaid not Unpaid it will continue to be governed by the rules and conditions which at present regard to the transmission of newspapers by post

A Sunday Lecture —The Reverend Mr J Vanes, Principal of the Wesleyan Mission Institution delivered a lecture in the Hall of the London Mission Institution, near the Yelahanka Gate, Petta, last evening at 6 o'clock There was a large gathering on the occasion The subject was the Burial of Christ"

A Batch of Pleaders —The undermentioned persons have been enrolled as Pleaders of the 1st Grade in the Courts of Mysore and the Rules of 15th February 1879 —

Hebbur Ramdasiah, Pakala Narasimhaiah, Anekal Venkatesh Doddaballapur Srinivas Rao Yelahanka Gundappa, Kolar Narasimhaiah, Bellary Krishnamurthy, Vellimalai Iyer, Proposing pleaders in the Courts of the Anantapur Division

Government Securities —As it has been found convenient to have all the Government Securities papers belonging to Temples or other funds, properties or deposits made by contractors in the Government Treasuries at Bangalore the Dewan, we learn has issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts in Mysore to submit an inventory of securities now in their possession stating on what account and for what time they are held by Government, and to whom the interest drawn on the same should be remitted The securities should be sent to the Comptroller, Bangalore, endorsed to the Dewan The Comptroller, will make necessary arrangements for the payment of interest to the depositors

Municipal Accounts —The receipts of the Public or Town Municipality for the month of August last were Rs 17 550 13-4, including a cash balance of Rs 11,271 14-8 from the previous month's accounts The principal items of receipt were Rs. 2092 12 for octroi on tobacco and betel leaves, Rs 2818 11 9 for taxes on house buildings, and lands, and Rs 390-2 for the miscellaneous "miscellaneous collection" The main items of expenditure were Rs 274-15-3 for collection of octroi Rs 256-15-9 head office charges, Rs 534-14-8 for repairs, Rs. 3,415-4-10 for police, Rs 886-5-8 for conservancy, and Rs 180-4-9 for lighting There was a total expenditure of Rs 6,147

4.8 for the month, a balance of Rs 11,706-8-8 being carried to the next month's accounts

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TEA.—The Book Agency Office, Bangalore has received a large supply of tea from the "Chalapore Tea Estate", Punjab Chalapore it is from Kangra valley, excel every other tea grown in India, in point of taste, sweetness, and smell, and that it has been tried by first class tea drinkers, and pronounced to be the best ones that can be procured, it rates which are both favourable to the rich and the poor The teas are respectively named as *Universal Mixture* and *Orange Pekoe*, and are priced as follows —

"Universal Mixture" Rs 1-8-0 per lb
"Orange Pekoe" Rs 1-12-0 per lb

These teas can only be had from the office above alluded to, and from Messrs W Martin and Co, at Cantonment

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THE BANGALORE TOWN MUNICIPALITY.—Memo of propositions to be laid before the next Ordinary Meeting of the Town Municipal Commission, to be held at their Office Premises, Bangalore Cutcherry, on Friday the 28th October 1881, at 8 A M I The usual monthly accounts and monthly return for the month of September 1881 II Final consideration of the question of the Pye Laws for the Town III Proposal by the President to pay the Vaccinators according to the various operations they perform IV Statement showing the income and charges of the newly added limits V Proceedings of the Durbar of Mysore dated 7th October 1881 regarding cases of muzzling in the Month ly Monthly Form B VI Consideration of an application from Al lal Rahiman wi Abdul Gafur for purchasing the buildings situated in Sultan Pettah, and used as male and female Muhamedan schools VII List of proposed or gazil works for sanction in the Budget for 1882—3

General Summary

MADRAS

A CASTE CASE.—The case which Lingam Lakshmiah Chetti was convicted by the Session Court of Vizagapatam for criminal breach of trust, and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1000 and in default of payment of the fine to undergo a further imprisonment for three years and of which punishment he has yet to undergo, a portion of the time, was finally heard by the High Court, last week and was finally heard by Messrs Justice Bensley and Muthusami Iyer yesterday by which the Judgment of the Lower Court has been reversed and the appellant the Rajah of Venkatagiri has been honourably acquitted by the Court the Government Pleader appearing in support of the conviction The results of the appeal was that Mr Bensley succeeded in quashing the whole case from the commencement of the Session Court has been reversed and the prisoner was ordered to be released from custody

BOMBAY

DOMESTIC DISPUTE.—A curious domestic dispute between the Thakore of Vasdi (Gujarat) and one of his rancee has had to be decided by the Bombay Government of some time ago the eldest of the Thakoresses born human son and no doubt was cast upon the legitimacy of the child's birth Latterly, a younger rancee and a greater favourite had a son, and the Thakore was seized with a desire to secure the succession to his gadee for the youngest son He accordingly charged the elder wife with inconstancy and disowned the paternity of her child The Political Agent required an explanation as to why the Thakore after first acknowledging the child suddenly changed his mind and denied its paternity and the prince long pleaded that the previous acknowledgement was made while he was suffering from temporary insanity Government have decided that the accusation of inconstancy against the elder rancee is unfounded, and that her son is the lawful heir to the gadee of Vasoda —*Gazette*

Our Contemporaries

THE NEW DECENTRALIZATION SCHEME

The *Pioneer*—It cannot be doubted that the Financial Resolution published in the Gazette of the 1st, is the most important declaration of domestic policy which has been made since Lord Ripon became Viceroy More power, administrative and financial, is given by the supreme to the local Governments, and these latter are in turn invited to devote their powers and responsibilities in part as to local bodies Freely ye have received, freely give is the text from which the Finance Member preaches to an audience more attentive it is to be hoped than those which usually listen to the sermons of the Indian Roaneges Decentralization and local self government are to be the main principles of the domestic policy of the present Government of India, and if that Government is properly supported in carrying out these principles, Lord Ripon will undoubtedly leave the people more contented and attached subjects of the British Throne than he found them The idea is by no means a startling one, it is not even a novel one but it is not on that account one less but the less satisfactory one, and it is to be hoped that in overcoming the difficulties which must necessarily arise in execution the Viceroy will not lack in vain for the cordial co operation of the entire community not only as well as official native as well as European But the most arduous part of the reform usually devolves upon local Governments and it is to the way in which local Governments perform their duty that the attention of the public should be first directed If this further extension of local self government with the local Governments of which we are in receipt power from the Government of India they jealously retain in their own hands the intentions of the measure will be completely frustrated It is vain to lay down that the money considered is one not altogether ignoble ones which will tempt local Governments to object to such of not actively to anything like a elected development of local self government Any such measure would in the first place decided by impair the uniformity of Commissariat which the position for which Anglo Indian Statesmen and soldiers behind the French bar in Egypt

HINDU FEELING IN AFGHANISTAN

THE *Indian World*—An excess of confidence in its overwhelming strength and unlimited resources has not often led it into the most disastrous mistakes The religious feelings of the Indian people must not be ignored although the opinions and lives of the common mass which have little value and at the seats of the various Governments The free intercourse will Europeans so city which occurs at the office naturally softens the austerity of religious prejudice It is only in the recesses of the Western Society have not made their influence thoroughly felt that religious is a servile and time sincere type However much religious feeling may appear in Native society in the more important centres of population the Government will go grievously, if it so led to judge from the broken utterances of the educated classes in the cities of the ardour and even stress of the masses in the rural villages and towns Whatever may be the European idea of the feeling it is an undoubted fact that the Hindus look upon the cow as sacred and regard its slaughter as the most sinful one it is possible for men to commit This feeling is not a mere idle sentiment but rather a proof of conviction, and it is most in force in the Punjab and in the Berars Division of the North Western Provinces It is only necessary to put so sympathising and considerate a Government as Lord Ripon's in the land to ensure that every effort will promptly be made to restore confidence to the Hindu heart which has been very much mortified by the outrage, recently offered to their religious feelings It is not that they wish any new rule to be passed giving them the preference on any advantage on any point It is only natural that they should expect from the Government that it should hold an even balance between its Hindu and Mahomedan subjects—maintaining in force such concessions as it may have already made in favor of either It should not be forgotten that the decidedly larger proportion of the Native Army is composed of Hindus and Sikhs, and that it would be the very height of impolicy to alienate their sympathies by disregarding their religious prejudices and showing a marked preference to the Mahomedans It is to be hoped that the Government will lose no time to ascertain the real state of Hindu feeling in the Army

THE CIVIL SERVICE

The *Indian Daily News*—The time has arrived for the establishment of a single and distinct Judicial Department unconnected with the Covenanted Civil Service A schedule of Executive offices should be compiled, and the Civil Service limited to its requirements Natives desirous of entering this service should be obliged to compete for appointments in the same way as Englishmen There should be no other door of admission All Judicial appointments Convenanted and Unconvenanted, should be classified and appropriated to the Judicial Service, the terms Covenanted and Unconvenanted being abolished The High Court would be the head of this department, and an appointment, with a more euphonious name than that of Moonsif would be the first rung in the ladder Thus Court of first instance would discharge the duties Civil and Criminal, which under Sir Ashley Eden's resolution, Junior Civilians will now have to perform Unconvenanted officers already do the civil portion of the work Such of them as are unfit for higher employment may be invested with the same powers in criminal matters within their respective jurisdictions, as Junior Civilians and Unconvenanted Deputy Magistrates now exercise and Deputy Magistrates may receive the same powers in civil cases as Junior Civilians The service must be such as will attract a superior class of men with the salary now given to a Deputy Magistrate on first appointment Appointments should only be given on a system of nomination and competitive examination Selected candidates should be subjected to an examination which should be sufficiently searching to bring out their general requirements, as well as their legal knowledge I dare to say this examination would be a bar to appointment, and there should be no other means of admission The limit of age might be 22 The prizes must not be given away to outsiders If they are good men will not be objected for the lower posts and members should have an acknowledged status and position accorded to them It will not do to leave them in the position of the present Subordinate Judicial Service Those now holding the higher appointments in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial branches be transferred along with their appointments to the Judicial Service, and these subordinate branches would cease to exist There ought not to be any difficulty about a scheme of the kind It need not cost more than the present system It would be distinct department of the Government on like the Public Works or Police and if fairly carried out might solve for a decade or two at least, a good many of the difficulties in which the Government now finds itself placed in connection with the Covenanted Civil Service

SANDAL PLANTING IN MYSORE

Looking at planting in its two aspects—of the production of strong healthy nursery plants and of getting those planted out so that there shall be no interruption of growth—sandal planting is not an easy operation The seed itself of soft sticky nature the size of a pea in a fleshy fourcantible pericarp is very liable to go bad, but in ordinary soil it germinates with difficulty, so much so that it was supposed at first that the seed required, as in Nature, to pass through the intestines of birds or animals but there it was overlooked that a bird's gizzard would be certainly destructive to the seed, and the digestion of animals most probably so, while it is a matter of observation that sandal comes up naturally in many places where there are no animals to help it It is a fact that soaking the seed for one or two days in a mixture of cow dung and water has been found to hasten germination, but this is observable in other seeds The difficulty of getting sandal to germinate in the early days of forestry may be put down to bad seed and ignorance of the way to sow it

As soon as the young sandal has come up its troubles begin, at first, during the rains, with a species of rot in which the root may be observed attacked by a fungoid looking growth The leaves turn yellow and drop off from below upwards, and the sandal seedling appears as a little stick with only the terminal bud left If the attack is mild the plant makes fresh root growth, and terminal bud new leaves, but if not attended to plants perish very rapidly in this way I have seen a nursery of 20,000 seedlings destroyed in ten days during heavy rain The remedy is drainage The foresters, as soon as the disease appears, "lift" the tile-pots taking them out of the beds and standing them on one side, high and dry, with the air playing round the pots. When the heavy rain is past, the tile-pots go back into the beds

During the monsoon, to some extent, but more usually afterwards, many plants are lost from grubs eating the fleshy cellular portion of the tap-root Sandal has a tap-root like a immature radish, and it is attacked in the same manner as that and other fleshy roots

These dangers past, it was observed in the early nurseries that something was wrong during the dry season Here and there was a plant growing *a merveille* One thought with horror of its tap-root for the next planting season Elsewhere, in odd corners, a few plants pushed on steadily the generality looked pinched and miserable, in different soils, variously manured, and properly watered When the planting season arrived there was a small proportion of good plants left, and yet, was it not worth planting sandal even on these terms?

The remedy for bad germinations and subsequent poor growth in the nurseries has been found in humus, or the nearest thing to it, in the way of a vegetable manure, which the climate produces. The seed is sown on the tile pot beds just covered with a mixture of sand and leaf manure From then, till the plants are transplanted a year afterwards, the beds are kept constantly *covered* with old leaves, dead grass, or any litter at hand. The leaves and litter, if properly watered, decay rapidly and require to be replenished at intervals of a few weeks Last year this plan was tried in a few nurseries, and gave good results which persistently carried out But it raised opposition —to the careless it gave trouble, to the neat it looked very like a messy craze During the present season it has been followed in 17 nurseries in different hands and in different parts of this country It is easy to account for its beneficial effect, as a matter of observation it leaves nothing to be desired in the appearance of the nurseries The portion of each nursery under sandal is shaded with boughs so as to afford a broken half-shade similar to that in which sandal comes up naturally in thickets and hedges Each tile-pot now contains a bunch of two plants with the rich dark foliage of healthy sandal There are this hot weather (1881) above a lakh of tile pots stocked with sandal and in many nurseries it would be difficult to find an empty pot

But as yet we have to speak to the planting out and management of the tap-root In young plants the tap root is usually longer than the height of the plant above ground It is very sensitive to injury, and this was the cause of the failure of the early attempts to plant sandal If cut so as to only remove two or three inches *leaving ten inches about perfectly undisturbed in situ* of the plant will usually die The plan now adopted to keep the tap-root of manageable size is to have a layer of bits of broken tile straws so as to be flat at the bottom of the tile pots much as one pots plants in a flower pot and doing so may be presumed to afford the same advantages in the way of drainage By this means the tap root is stopped growing down more than ten inches, the depth of the tile pots, it divides and accommodates itself within the tile-pot, lateral roots develope, and we obtain a form of root suitable for planting

Transplanting begins as soon as the ground is thoroughly moistened by the first rains it takes usually about ten inches of rainfall to do this The tile-pots are lifted, walked away to the newly filled pits One tile is gently removed and the cylinder of earth and root resting on the other tile slipped into the ground The earth is filled in, and the remaining tile gently pushed back from the roots it has protected and confined during the last year, is pulled out, and goes back with the return coolies to the nursery to be re-set, and begin its work again Watering should be stopped in the nursery a day or two before the tile pots are taken out, so that the earth cylinders may be as hard as possible, and the transplanting rules provide for a little watering, for a day or two after the plants are put out It is worth nothing that the best planting —the minimum of root disturbance—is during the driest weather [for the season]—a curious adaptation to the weak point of the climate

Some one may ask why not use flower-pots instead of tile-pots? In the first place, flower-pots are more expensive—all potters

cannot make them, and, secondly, many of the advantages of tile-pot nurseries would be lost, i. e., the shape of the tile-pot cylinders giving roots with the maximum of depth and the minimum of width—the compactness of the nurseries and consequent saving of water for each bed is a honeycomb of 100 tile-pots in a space of 40 inches x 50 inches—the ease with which the tiles can be removed from the cylinders of earth and used again in the nursery next year The system of planting, from tile-pots has been already described in the pages of the present journal In Mysore, during the past season, two and-a-half lakhs of plants were put out from tile-pots at a saving of fifteen rupees per 1,000 plants. Of this, 5,000 odd was sandal, and the percentage of bot weather failures among the sandal was 38 per cent It must be remembered that this was the first year of sandal planting on a large scale, and this figure will probably be much reduced in the future As usual, nothing was spent on watering or weeding after the plants were put out Repeated failure is not a very serious matter on these terms, Rs. 5-8 per 1,000 plants represents the cost.

Each tile-pot contains usually more than one sandal plant, sometimes as many as half-a-dozen, depending on how the seed comes up

There is thus a survival of the fittest for rot, grubs, and the first hot weather to work on, and then, when space is required for growth with the first monsoon after planting out, all but the best plants in each pot are cut out

A word in conclusion about sandal plantations elsewhere We have heard about those of Madras, and would be glad to learn more, their forest reports always late, have lately not been sent to Mysore It is believed that the plantation on the Neilgherries cost considerably more than Rs 30 per acre of 500 plants, and that near the Cauvery falls is really an *ata* sowing with a suggestion of English ploughs and elephants—costly enough, and impossible for work among hills or in existing forests. Rs 30 per acre of 500 plants is now the maximum cost of planting on Mysore, but it is hoped that sandal may do with pits 2 feet instead of 3 feet cube, and then the cost of planting will fall to Rs 16 per acre of 500 plants.

Sandal-planting has been begun, I believe, in the Nizam's Dominions and in the Central Provinces, to both of which places seed has been sent from Mysore There are some sandal plants now growing in the Botanical Gardens, Brisbane, from Mysore seed. Possibly the existence of frost may mark the northern limit at which sandal can be profitably grown in India. A specimen of sandal from the Nizam's Dominions compared with Mysore wood, showed a denser structure, and was nearly scentless, but no particulars of the elevation at which it was grown were received. Probably good sandal could be grown anywhere in Southern India between 1,500 feet and 5,000 feet elevation and a moderate rainfall The higher limit would be approximately the climate of Brisbane below the tower in Mysore, the tree looks straggling and forced, but it does not lose its scent. There is now in the Bangalore Museum a specimen fully scented, which was found growing on the banks of the Cauvery at only 1,200 feet elevation There is a large trade in sandal between Polynesia and China which began about 44 years ago The people of Western Australia find it pays them better to export sandal at £7 a ton than to till the ground, and the sandal trade has been credited with atrocities in the Southern Ocean and with the present backward state of Western Australia. This wood however, is inferior stuff Indian sandal stands as far above all other kins in the China market as does Indian opium It is stated that the profits of the middlemen are enormous, and that £200 a ton is a common price for first class Indian wood in China. Be this as it may, is there any other wood in the world which will fetch a *Steady* best price at the place of production of £45 a ton?—*Indian Forester*

THE MYSORE BLUE BOOK

We have just received the new Mysore Blue-book, promised by Lord Hartington on the 23rd of March last, and we must confess to having mastered its contents with mingled feelings of disappointment and satisfaction,—disappointment at its containing so little of all that we had a right to expect, satisfaction at its not containing one single document, one single paragraph, or one single word, that can affect the arguments advanced in this journal during the past year, or that can overturn, disarrange, or discredit the formidable array of facts officially recorded, that led the *Statesman* to call for a serious and independent inquiry into some incidents, and some rumours regarding the administration of Sir James Gordon, K C S I, and Mr, C Rungacharloo, C I E. There is no further explanation on the subject of the discrepancies as to the value of the Mysore jewels in 1868 and in 1877, or as to the contradiction of Colonel Malleson's testimony in 1874, with reference to the perfect accuracy of the catalogue, by Mr Gordon's assertion in 1877, of its numerous inaccuracies. There is no correction or explanation of Mr Gordon's erroneous assurance that the master key of the jewel room was never left in Mr Rungacharloo's charge, but was always taken care of by a superior English officer, or of his other equally erroneous assertion that all the jewels were under lock and key There is no account whatever of the disposal of the "very large quantity of jewels allotted to the widow Ranee Chundra Vilass, deceased, in 1872 The Memorandums signed "E B," that appeared in the *Statesman* on April 7th and June 16th of last year, is given at full length, with Mr Gordon's reply of 29th of July, and the report of the Jewels Committee of November 1880—exactly what we hoped for—forwarded in a despatch to Government of the 18th of December 1880 These papers, with the exception of one trifling additional, which we will note briefly, have all been published, and have received full comments from us The only additional information on the subject consists in the "Enclosure" to the Committee's report, containing a list of eight very leading questions put to each member of the committee in turn, with their respective answers, intended to ring out the impracticability or impossibility of any "irregularities or improprieties in connection with the palace jewellery" Thus, as we have often pointed out, these members of a protected committee of examination were at once judges, jurors, and witnesses in an inquiry into their own official conduct But, in fact, while the whole of this farce was conducted and controlled by Mr Gordon and Mr Rungacharloo, they were the only witnesses who could have given any information to the point Colonel Hay Mr Annand Rao, Mr Sheshadri Iyer, and Mr Krishna Murti could have known nothing at all about it Mr Krishna Murti says—"I never had the charge of the palace jewels at any time" He acted for a very short time as *Controller of the household* in 1877 Mr Sheshadri Iyer noted as *Controller*, in subordination to Colonel Hay, in 1878 and 1879, Mr Annand Rao only speaks of his partial charge since May 1879 Colonel Hay only answers for his 'general charge of the palace duties since April 1879

It is true there was one point on which Colonel Hay might have thrown light, if he had been asked the question But in no case was there any deviation from the leading list of eight questions Colonel Hay might have told the Committee what has become known beyond a doubt during that gentleman's visit to me, that he, as Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, never had the master key of the jewel room placed in his charge during Colonel Malleson's frequent absence on leave or duty from Mysore This would have contradicted Mr Gordon's inaccurate assurance that the master-key was always in the hand of a superior European officer, and would have brought out the fact that it was frequently for weeks together in Mr Rungacharloo's possession Colonel Hay was not asked the question, so we cannot blame him for holding his peace Peace-making is always blessed

But all these general questions and vague answers as to 1874 and 1879 were entirely thrown away Doubtless, they were collected and sent up to Government with the very best intentions, but they could tell the Government nothing at all If there were, indeed, any "irregularities or improprieties in connection with the palace jewellery," they must have taken place before Mr Gordon and Mr Rungacharloo re-arranged the jewels in July 1872, when they found, but did not report, "numerous inaccuracies" in Colonel Elliott's original catalogue,—probably some little time after the death of Murree Mullapa in December 1871, and of the widowed Ranee Chundra Vilass in June 1872 One can well understand that the death of that lady, and the advisability of making a suitable disposition of the "very large" quantity of jewels left in her possession, may have induced Mr Gordon and Mr Rungacharloo to undertake the laborious re-arrangement of 1872. These are points on which those two gentlemen could throw some light if they were asked. But they never have been asked anything to the point, the committee of examination—that is to say, Mr Gordon and Mr Rungacharloo,— only asked Mr Gordon and Mr Rungacharloo the same eight vague and general questions that were put to the three subordinates and *comediens* who made up the phantasm of the committee.

While there is nothing in the Mysore Blue Book to supersede or make superfluous the inquiry into the jewel scandals which has been called for in vain, or to clear up the plain facts and plainer contradictions betrayed by official documents, there is nothing to excuse or justify the extraordinary appointment of Mr C Rungacharloo to be Dewan of Mysore We can understand the process by which it was effected, we can see how it was done, but we cannot understand how Mr, now Sir James Gordon, was allowed to become and to remain to the last sole master of the situation The Government, successively of Lord Lytton and of Lord Ripon, seem to have looked on in perfect apathy and indifference, to have accepted with unquestioning faith every word said by Mr Gordon in Mr C Rungacharloo's favour, and to have overlooked all that was on record against him, to have forgotten the official evidence before them that he was "much disliked in the Palace and to have seen nothing strange in the Maharajah's alleged preference and choice of the quondam controller as his Dewan The most satisfactory fact about this Blue Book is that it is marked "No 1," so that there is more to come In the meantime we may make a few remarks as to this alleged preference of the Maharajah on the *documents now laid* before us. Lord Ripon in Council writes to the Secretary of State as follows, in a letter dated the 2nd of February last —

'We have agreed to the selection of Mr Rungacharloo C I E for the office of Dewan in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, who considers him the fittest person in the Province for the appointment and who reports that the Maharajah has preferred him to any others who might be nominated The members of council have not yet been selected'

But the Maharajah, not yet released from tutelage must have had miraculous courage and firmness of character, however strong may have been his dislike and distrust of the controller, if he could have resisted even by a word, the appointment of the person whom he must have seen to have been selected and imposed on him by the Chief Commissioner previously his guardian, and by the Viceroy in Council The Blue Book shows us how it was done and the several steps by which Mr Gordon installed Mr Rungacharloo without prematurely naming him to the Government of India

In the letter from the Government of India No 2 42, dated 9th of November 1878, the appointment of two Native Revenue Commissioners had been proposed In his own scheme, dated 10th February 1879 Mr Gordon "earnestly urged" upon the Government that there should be "only one Revenue Commissioner and Secretary combined,' who was to be embryo Dewan There was to be no opportunity for invidious comparisons as might have occurred if there had been two Commissioners The Government was to have no choice The Maharajah was to have no choice

'In the concluding paragraph of the letter under reply, continues Mr Gordon 'it is stated that His Excellency in Council attaches primary importance to the selection of the official who is eventually to succeed to the office of Dewan, a selection which will obviously require the greatest care and discretion' I propose to avail myself of this proposition to such extent as will enable me to appoint at once to an office under me a native official of suitable attainments to assist in the arduous work of reorganisation which is before me The official in question would properly occupy the position of Revenue Commissioner provided for in the scheme, but it would be more convenient to appoint him immediately to the office of Secretary which is about to be vacant, his duties, however, being those of Revenue Commissioner and Secretary combined Working thus in close relation with me he will be trained, in the best practical manner, for independent administrative work."

No particular person was indicated, no name was mentioned. The Government was to be committed to place the nomination in Mr Gordon's hands by allowing him "to appoint at once a native official of suitable attainments,' "to be trained for the office of Dewan," "in close relation" with Mr Gordon. *If*, after two years of such training and such close relations, Mr Gordon was satisfied with his nominee, how could the Government possibly set him aside?

Again the Chief Commissioner was determined that the Maharajah should have no choice in the matter —

"The Government of India," said he, "should reserve in its hand a veto on the nomination to, and removal from, the appointments of First Minister or Dewan, and of the First Judge of the Chief Court. I am decidedly of opinion that in the interests of the Maharajah and of the people it is absolutely necessary to provide such a safeguard, and most desirable to make it as intention known in unequivocal terms, rather than leave it as a matter of inference, as has not unfrequently been the practice elsewhere'.

Perhaps there may be some innocent people who suppose that Mr Rungacharloo, and the people near the Maharajah's person, appointed by him and on his interest, knowing that Mr. Gordon had selected Mr Rungacharloo in February 1879—really long before that,—to be "in close relation with himself, and to be" in training as Dewan, would allow the young Maharajah to be in total ignorance of that important fact and of the additional fact that the Government of India had approved of that selection Perhaps some people may be so very innocent as to believe that the hangers-on of the all powerfull Mr C Rungacharloo, or even that Mr Gordon himself, would reassure the Maharajah on the subject of his right to have a free choice, and to express a preference for any particular person as his first Dewan, or *an objection to any particular person*,—in short that he had a perfect right to celebrate the day of his majority, or to anticipate his emancipation by flying in the face of the Chief Commissioner and the Viceroy and rejecting their nominee for the office of Dewan after that nominee had been two years "in training for the office We are not so innocent, we are incorrigible, for we cannot admit the possibility of the young Maharajah ever having been allowed to feel that he had any choice in the matter

On this interesting part of the subject, we have yet much to learn Meanwhile, the fact is not without significance, or without some cheering and hopeful meaning that at some stage or other—we have through the action of the Home authorities—Mr Gordon's proposal of a veto on the appointment or removal of the Dewan as negatived a modification in the proposed restraints over the Maharajah's prerogative that may have momentous consequences for Mysore when the hour has come and the man —*Calcutta Statesman*

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ಪ್ರತಿಸೋಮವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಸುದ್ದಿಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಾಕ್ಷರಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವುದು.

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ಪುಟಗಳು ೪.] ಕೋಲಾರ:—ಶನಿವಾರದ ಇವನು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ೨೨ನೇ ತಾರೀಖ್ ಸೋಮವಾರ. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೪೧.

"ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

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ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಖರ್ಚು ... ೧೧—೦—೦

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ಕೇವಲ ಗಾಳಿ ೦—೮—೦

ಇಂಚಿಕೆ ಗಾಳಿ ೮—೮—೦

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ಗಾಳಿ ೦—೫—೦

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ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಙ್ತಿ ಗಾಳಿ ೧—೦—೦

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೧. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಜಾಂದಾಯನ್ನುಳಿದು ಜಾಹಿರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನುಳಿದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಕರವಾನಿಸಬೇಕಾದರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಬಂದ ಕೋಸಗಂದಿಂದ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಸಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

೨. ಪೋಸ್ಟಾಫೀಸು ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೩. ಕೆಲವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅದರ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಬಳಿಕ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಾಗಿ ಸೇರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೪. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೫. ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೬. ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೭. ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ಇದಕ್ಕಿ ವಿಜಾಪಲ್ಲುವ ಸಂಪ್ರತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸನ್ನಿಹ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ಕೋಲಾರ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ—

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಾಪಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಸಂಪ್ರತಿ ಸಮಾಚಾರಗಳು.

ಕಾಬೂಲ್ಯುದ್ಧ.	...	೧—೮—೦
ಮುಡಿಕೊಂಡಮಣಿ.	...	೦—೧೫—೦
ಭಾಸ್ಕರ (ಮರ್ಚಂಟಾಳೆ)	...	೦—೩—೦
ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ವಿಲಿಯಮ್ಸ್ ಸಂಗಾತಿ.		೦—೫—೦
ಬಾಲಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ.	...	೦—೪—೦
ಅಭಿಕ್ಷೆ.	...	೦—೧೫—೦
ಶಿವಾಜಿಚರಿತ್ರೆ.	...	೦—೭—೦

ಅನ್ನಿಸಿದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು.

ಸಮುದ್ರಜಾಹಾಜ.	...	೦—೭—೦
ಶಬ್ದಕೌಮುದಿಯಾಯಿ.	...	೦—೮—೦
ಮಕ್ಕಳಾಟಿಕೆಯಾಯಿ.	...	೦—೩—೦
ಸುಲಭಾಷಾಂತರಕಾರಿಕೆ	...	೦—೪—೦
ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯುಕಾವ್ಯ.	...	೦—೨—೦
ಬಾಷ್ಪಯಂತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಳಿ	...	೦—೫—೦
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಣಿತ ಅಂಕಿಗಳಿ.	...	೦—೨—೦
ಭಲ ಕಾಮಾಲಾರಿಗಳಿ	...	೦—೭—೦
ಕಾವ್ಯೇಮ ಮರ್ಮಜ್ಞ.	...	೦—೩—೦
ಬಾಣಾಕ್ಷಿ.	...	೦—೨—೦
ಜಾತಕಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿ.	...	೦—೨—೦
ಧಾರಾಳಿ ರತ್ನಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರತಿ		೧—೦—೦
ಧ್ವನಿಪ್ರಕಾಶ.	...	೨—೦—೦
ಶಿಶಾಂತಿಲಾಭ.	...	೦—೧೫—೦
ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ	...	೩—೪—೦
ಸೃಷ್ಟಿವೈಚಿತ್ರಮಯಿ	...	೩—೪—೦
ಆಕ್ಸಿಡಿಯಾ ಸ್ಟೋವ್ ಎಲಾಚಿಕೆ		
ಗಳಿಗೆ ಧಂಬೆಗೆ.	...	೧—೪—೦
ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಪಂಜರಿಗೆ		೧—೪—೦
ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು.	...	೦—೪—೦

ಸಂಪ್ರತ್ಸರಿ ಮಿಷಲುಗಳ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು.

ಅಸಮಂಜಸಿ	...	೦—೩—೦
ವಿಸ್ತಾರದ ಭಾಷಾಂ.	...	೦—೫—೦
ಸುಸ್ಪಷ್ಟದ ಭಾಷಾಂ.	...	೦—೨—೦
ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಸಾಮ್ಯಾಗಿ.	...	೦—೨—೦
ಜಾಲಾಜಾಲಾಯಿಂದ	...	೦—೦—೬
ಕೆಲಸಂದೆಯಾಗಿ.	...	೦—೨—೬
೧ ಕಾದಲ ಚಮಚ.	...	೦—೧—೦

ಪೀಠಿಕಾಬಿರಿದಾಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗ್ರೇಷಾಕರ್ ಪೈರಿಯಟ್ಟರ್ಸ್.

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—ಪೀಠಿಕೆ ಕರಾರುವಾಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೀಠಿಕೆಯ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಪೀಠಿಕೆಯ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1881

INGRATITUDE.

కృతఘ్నత్వము.

ఓరుగల్లు పట్టణమునకు సమీపమందున్న ఒక పల్లెలో ఒక బ్రాహ్మణుడు తన భార్యతో కూడ నివసించుచుండెను. అతడు పేదవాడు. అతనికి పిల్లలు లేరు. అతడు ప్రతిదినము ఉదయమున లేచి, స్నానము చేసి, సంధ్యావందనాదులు ముగించుకొని, ఒక పెద్ద గంపను తీసుకొని, అడవికి పోయి, అందులో కట్టెలు నింపుకొని, వాటిని తలపై పెట్టుకొని, ఓరుగల్లు పట్టణమునకు వచ్చి, వాటిని అమ్మి, వచ్చిన సొమ్ముతో బియ్యము మొదలగు సరుకులు కొని, ఇంటికి తిరిగి వచ్చి, భార్యతో కూడ భోజనము చేసి, కొంతసేపు విశ్రాంతి తీసుకొని, మరల అడవికి పోయి, కట్టెలు తెచ్చి, వాటిని అమ్మి, సరుకులు కొని, ఇంటికి వచ్చి,

ಕ್ಷಾಂಶ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಆಗಾ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ

Enrolment of pleaders —ಪ್ಲೀಡರ್‌ಗಳ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಂತೆ ಪ್ಲೀಡರ್‌ಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವವರು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.—

ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು.
ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಗಡ.
ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ದಿವಸ ಮತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳು.
ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ವರ್ಷವು ತಿಳಿಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವನ ವಯಸ್ಸು.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಕಾಲ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಹೆಸರು.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಜಾತಿ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಪಂಗಡ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಹೆಸರು.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಜಾತಿ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಪಂಗಡ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಸಂಬಂಧ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಹೆಸರು.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಜಾತಿ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಪಂಗಡ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.
ಅವನು ಓದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಸಂಬಂಧ.

The weather and prospects —ಈಚೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ಇದರ ಕಾಲವಿಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾಲವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪಾಯಕರವಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು ಸಂಭವಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಧಾನ್ಯದ ಬೆಳೆಯು ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಮಳೆಯು ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಸಿಲು ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮಿಡತೆಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಿಮಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಹಾನಿಯಾದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಗಾಳಿ ಬೀಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಂಜು ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಆಲಿಕಲ್ಲು ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಮ

ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND

London 24th Oct—A mass meeting consisting of 50 000 people has been held in Hyde Park at which resolutions were passed, condemning the policy of the Government in Ireland

A farmer has been murdered at Ennis Country Clare

THREATENED RENEWAL OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR

Bombay 28th Oct—The *Bombay Gazette* published a London telegram stating that preparations are being made for renewing the war in the Transvaal

The force will consist of the 2nd 10th 70th, 92nd 97th Foot the 6th Dragoons, the 14th Hussars and guns

Nearly 3,000 Infantry under General Sir Evelyn Wood, are expected daily at Mount Prospect and the balance will be left at Durban and Maritzburg

Stores are sent up

The Convention is not signed and fighting is expected

RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION BY THE BOERS

Durban 25th Oct—The Transvaal Volksraad have unanimously ratified the Convention with the British Government relying upon England's promise to modify it in a way which is found impracticable

COMBINATION OF IRISH LANDLORDS FOR PROTECTION

The Irish landlords are combining for mutual protection

REACTION IN IRELAND

London 26th Oct—The Dublin Corporation have refused to grant the freedom of the City to Mr Parnell and Mr Dillon

THE MADRAS COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Sir F Roberts has started for Madras

THE LATE GENERAL COLIN MACKENZIE C B

Lieutenant General Colin Mackenzie is dead

THE KING OF ITALY'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Rome, 25th Oct—King Humbert will be accompanied by the Queen, on his visit to Vienna

HIS VISIT TO GERMANY POSTPONED

The intended visit of King Humbert to the Emperor of Germany has been postponed, in consequence of the ill health of the latter

RUSSIA'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH MERVE CHIEFS

St Petersburg, 27th Oct

Tekme Sardar bribed certain Merve Chiefs **to proceed to Askabad, to submit to the Czar Russia demands as the guarantee of their submission that they surrender the guns at Merve**

The Merve Chiefs remained five days at Askabad and subsequently visited Teheran.

ASIA.

THE CAPTURE OF HERAT

Simla, 24th Oct—Further reports regarding the capture of Herat state that a third and decisive action took place on the 2nd October at Shaglan seven farsakhs from Herat.

According to Abul Kudus, the battle was hotly contested He had artillery and regulars with him and had been joined by Ghilzais of Obeh and others The day after the battle he marched to Dahan, ten miles from the city, which he entered without opposition on the 4th

Other accounts state that the victory was due to the Char Aimaks Kabulis holding aloof during the action

NEW GOVERNOR OF KANDAHAR.

Sardar Habibulla Khan, son of the late Amir Dost Mahommed, has been appointed Governor of Kandahar

THE RAJAH OF PITTAPUR

Pittapuram, 26th Oct—The Honorable Rajahgur Pattipurum, after performing the annual ceremonies of his parent, starts on the 10th November to visit the new Governor of Madras

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1881

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPRESENTATIVE MEETING AT MYSORE—No III

In the first two articles which appeared in these columns on the first annual meeting of representative ryots, landholders, and merchants of the Province, we drew attention to several points in the opening address of the Dewan, who presided on the occasion, and we pointed out how some of the conclusions arrived at by the Dewan were incorrect, while we approved of others At the conclusion of the Dewan's address, there was a discussion by the representatives, who complained of grievances, under which ryots, landholders, and merchants laboured and suggested remedies It is on this discussion that we wish to make a few observations in the present article We may promise that besides the Dewan and the members of His Highness the Maharajah's Council, there were one hundred and forty four representatives from the different towns and taluks present on the occasion, and many of them spoke on topics which concerned the immediate interests of the portion of the country in which they reside and carry on business, and though they were apparently listened to with much civility and courtesy, yet, it strikes us, from a perusal of the proceedings that many of the grievances of which they complained and the many excellent remedies they proposed, were overruled and set aside In the remarks we are about to make, we shall restrict ourselves to the concluding portions of the discussion We may, however, say a few words on one point upon which we feel strongly, and that is, the revenue derived by the state from the propensity to the use of intoxicating liquors on the part of large classes of the population In para 27 of the published proceedings it is stated that "with reference to the bagam toddy, he (the Dewan) objected to concede any rights to the villagers, and stated that the revenue from toddy was one specially reserved by Government and that it is most successfully managed under the contract system in which no alterations can be made without prejudice to the Government revenue" It is evident, from these words, that the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah is one of that class of modern politicians who think that the means by which a state derives its revenue are not to be taken into consideration at all, so long as the revenue is levied and gathered We know that drink is one of the worst evils that can afflict a nation, and the people of Mysore are not free from this degrading vice The object, then, of the Government should be to place such prohibitive and restrictive duties on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as may reduce the temptation to indulge in them to a minimum, and to make up for the loss of revenue thus occasioned, by the levy of some safer and more legitimate mode of taxation This object is being pursued by the best and noblest English statesmen, and, in America, that object has been attained in some of the states of the Union, but here, in the Mysore State, we have the old pernicious political doctrine still maintained, that no matter the means by which a Government gets its revenue, so long as that revenue is collected No doubt, it will prejudice the Government revenue, if the tax on the seller and the consumer of toddy and arrack were enhanced, but the people are certainly not benefitted by the cheap means at their disposal of getting drunk It is bad enough, in all conscience, that European liquors should be within the easy reach of the rich and well-to-do classes of the Native community, but it is worse that the poorer classes should be exposed to the temptation of drinking such horrible stuff as is sold in the bazaars, and from which the Government derives a very large portion of its revenues Leaving aside, for the present the consideration of the questions of revenue discussed at the meeting, we come to paragraph 36 of the report of the proceedings In that paragraph, it is stated that "the representatives from several of the districts spoke strongly against the present system of conducting civil proceedings in a foreign language, which places the parties at the mercy of the pleaders, and they argued that the proceedings of the courts should be conducted and judgment delivered in the vernacular language, that the compulsory (?)employment of pleaders has proved ruinous to them, and that they should be allowed to appoint whom they liked to conduct their cases" We confess we cannot see the force of these objections to the present system in the administration of civil justice The civil law administered in British India, as well as in most native states, is the English Civil law, the procedure is English, the pleadings are in English, most of the judges of original courts, though Natives, are competently educated in the English language and laws, and try cases which come before them and think out their judgments in the English language, the genius of the vernacular languages of India, and especially Kanarese, is not fitted to adequately express English law and procedure, how, then, can so radical a change be introduced as to make the language of the original courts, namely, the munsiffs and subjudges, altogether vernacular? We think the present arrangement is best suited to the necessities of civil justice, and that is, that the proceedings should be conducted partly in English and partly in the vernacular, though the use of the latter by suitors very often places them at a substantial disadvantage in intricate cases involving the niceties and technicalities of English law and procedure. The Dewan's reply to these objections however are worth quoting He said—"That His Highness' Government were desirous that the language of the Original Courts, namely, those of the Munsiffs and the Sub-Judges, should be Kanarese in order to make the people familiar with the proceedings held in these Courts, that Pleaders when enrolled with due regard to their status and character and properly controlled are a valuable adjunct to the administration of justice; that they cannot be altogether dispensed with as there must be some recognised and responsible men in all the Courts to conduct the cases of those who are not able to appear themselves, that the parties cannot be safely allowed to appoint any irresponsible persons they liked, but besides being allowed to appear in person, they may also with advantage be permitted to appoint any members of their family or near relations to conduct their cases for them, and if the lower Courts, viz, those of the Munsiffs and the Sub-Judges which are presided over by Native Officers, instead of too closely following the practice of the superior Appellate Courts and depending on the Pleaders for the conduct of cases, would themselves ascertain the facts from the parties and their witnesses, the objections urged would to a great extent be obviated. The Chief Judge would be consulted as to what improvement could be effected in the matter Then, these "representatives of the people" took objection to the law of limitations, as laid down by the English law now in force in the country. They objected to the "present law of limitations which compels all suits for money to be brought before the courts within three years, thereby entailing ruinous costs on the parties, and suggested that the period of limitation for such cases may be fixed at 12 years, as in former times." Here, again, a complete revolution in the existing English law and procedure is proposed We know how amongst certain classes of the Native population false claims, founded on false documents, even with the limitation of three years for money lent, are brought in the law courts, and how fond these classes are of litigation, whatever it might cost them. If they are to have a tether of twelve, or even six years, as proposed by the Dewan, we shall have the courts teeming with false cases, even more than they are at present. If a person has a just claim on another, it seems to us quite unnecessary that he should let it lie over for three years, before trying to recover it, through due process of law We quite agree with the representatives that the rate of court fees, at present charged in civil suits, namely, 7½ per cent, is too high, and that it is high time it should be reduced, say, to 5 per cent, but we cannot agree with the reply of the Dewan "that the rate of fees, which was the same as in British territory, could not now be reduced, but that relief would be really afforded if arrangements could

be made for dispensing with the 2nd appeal in cardcases" What we maintain is, that the series of appeals in civil cases should remain as they are at present, for the more numerous the appeals the greater the chance of obtaining justice, but let the court fees on all appeals be reduced to one half of those in original suits. With regard to the establishment of arbitration tribunals of village headmen, in petty civil disputes, we have already expressed our opinion, in our issue of the 17th Instant. We repeat, that whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the advantage or usefulness of those tribunals, in these modern days, yet, as they have been long known in the country and once served a very useful end, we think an experiment may be tried of re-establishing them. We concur in the opinion that the ayuldars of the Province should never be allowed, in any way, to interfere with the administration of civil justice. They are simply unfitted for it. Here we stop. In our next issue, we hope to resume the consideration of this very interesting discussion by the late gathering at Mysore.

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH

We need not make any apology for reverting to the subject of the Dewan's speech again considering its importance to all persons connected with this State. A short time ago, we expressed hopes of learning something regarding the state of the State's finances. We are glad to notice that a ray of light has been thrown on it. We should have felt more gratified if fuller details had been given. But they are promised and we must hopefully wait for them. From the facts and figures appearing in the speech, we learn that the Famine drove us into a debt of 60 lacs. We were under the impression that it was as high as 80 lacs. If we were wrong, it would a welcome surprise to us. But we doubt, if the former figure is correctly reported, for, the interest we pay is stated to be 4 lacs, and calculating at 5 per cent, this is the rate at which we have been lent the sum, the principal amounts to 80 lacs. Taking the official statement of the Dewan to be the true account, we venture to assert that our abnormal efforts towards economy are not all called for. If our extraordinary P. W. Budget had been but put in abeyance for a quinquennium, not a long period in the life time of a State, we should have been able, we think, to clear off the burden. But we acted as if we were seized with a panic. Efficiency was sacrificed to economy, and we are yet, we are afraid, going on in the same course. We may allow that the measures were rightly adopted, if the justification is that we are making efforts to repay the State's debts. But such does not appear to be the aim. Why should we repay the debt when we are able to pay its interest? Such seems to be the argument that is gaining favor. We are to put by five lacs annually, and this saving we shall appropriate towards further extension of railways—not to discharge our creditor's dues. The railway mania appears to have disturbed the equilibrium of our political minds. If the reports are to be credited, we are to invite English capital. The Rothschilds and Barings are to be asked to sink their funds in our little country—we, of course, in return giving them the needful assurances and guarantees. It seems to us that the report is not altogether without foundation, for the Dewan himself hints it. On the most favorable terms, we should have yet in our opinion to pay interest to them, at least during the period that their money is invested without return of profit. Clearly putting it, we say that we would have to pay them certain interest, say at least 4 per cent., for the period it may take the lines to be constructed. The Dewan estimates the total sum at 80 lacs and the distance at 200 miles, even granting that 80 miles are constructed in 12 months, we will have to pay interest for at least 13 lacs of Rs. annually, which will be about 52,000 Rs. a year. The aggregate interest on 80 lacs for periods of differing durations would be about 4 lacs. This is in our opinion a very questionable policy. A merchant who borrows his capital and speculates never prospers, and yet we think of imitating him. We have forgotten that we have on hand far more important claims to be attended to. A doubtful policy has been adopted and we are continuing in it—not minding the serious injury that stands face to face to us. Dangerous experiments are yet being tried for the sake of economy—economy which was initiated originally on the plea of reducing the scale of expenditure for the benefit of native rule but is now worshipped for its own sake apparently. We will only select one of several such cases. It was ruled some years ago, we remember it was during the latter part of Sir James Gordon's administration, that tanks yielding a revenue under one hundred Rs. were not to be repaired by Government, but that the Ryots should look after their up-keep. The result could have been plainly foreseen. Eyes and ears were shut to it, and the obstinate fact remains, that hundreds of such tanks have been since breached and have discontinued to yield revenue. The ryots did not repair. Executive officers were not instructed as to the alternative measure they were to adopt. The consequence was what could not but have been seen. As with small tanks, so with large ones, necessary improvements have been put off from day to day, on the all engrossing excuse of the famine debt. Our contemporary of the *Daily Post* has already noticed the state of the Police and the increasing number of dacoities, mail robberies and plunders of Government Treasure. We thus have the picture of irrigational resources damaged, impending repairs neglected, necessary improvements postponed, and last but not the least of all, life and property growing every day more and more insecure. We are sorry the Dewan does not open his eyes to these crying evils, but floats in the airy castle of speculation blooming in his imaginative head. Our remarks gain all the greater strength, when we report the Dewan's statement that it is fallacious to suppose the resources of this State to be capable of illimitable expansion. The Dewan's statement is perfectly true. It was under the developing care of the British Administration that we grew richer. Much further development is not possible. But we do not at all agree with the Dewan when he says that at the time of the treaty the revenue was "grossly understated." We go to the extent of affirming that this statement of the Dewan is incorrect, and we therefore regret its appearance in his official speech. We shall content ourselves with the bare statement of figures. We take them from Wilks and the subsequent administration reports—our authority is not open to attack. Gross Revenue as stated in schedule, i. e.,

	Pagodas
1792	14,12,533
1799 1800	21,58,607
1800-1801	24,10,511

The argument probably is, that since during the short period between the presentation of the schedule and 1800, the revenue increased by one third the original schedule must be an understatement. This we say is absolutely a fallacious inference. The period spanned is 7 years and not 1 year. Another important circumstance to be remembered is that the period up to 1792, and between it and 1799, was one during which war was raging in the country, and when people had no peace. We can imagine the attendant devastation, if we but recall to mind the condition of Turkey during the late Russo-Turkish war. Then we know that the administrator was the despotic Tippu and we know what attention he paid to fiscal and financial matters. Bearing in mind the times, and conditions of those times, and the degrees of accuracy of accounts then kept, we hesitate greatly to come to the ungrounded and therefore unjust conclusion that the revenue was grossly understated. It is not difficult to see that 1800 is the year of the revival of prosperity, after the war of the previous year. If, independent of all these considerations, mere difference in figures is the criterion, we appeal to the following, taken for every period of 8 years and ask what the inference is?

Revenue at the time of schedule Rs	42 lacs
Do do 1803	71 „
at the end of the late Maharaja's Reign	55 „
1838	71 „
1846	76 „
1854	82 „
1862	97 „
1868	108 „
1877	1 91/2 „

If the revenue in 1833 was stated to be 55 lacs, and in 1873 is found to be a trifle under 110 lacs, what is the inference? Is it that the former was "grossly understated?" We would say so strongly against common sense. To us, it only shows what a good and bad administration can achieve. Compare 1803 and 1833—71 lacs in the former and but 55 in the latter, the bad followed the good. Again compare 1803 and 1873, the good took the place of the bad. We cannot do better than extract the following passage bearing on the points of accounts during the Treaty year. It is from Wilks, and it fully confirms our statements. This high authority ought to dispel all false notions on this subject once for all—

"No doubt remains in my mind that the accounts furnished to Lord Cornwallis (on which were founded the Schedule of 1792 and subsequently those of 1799) were actually extracted from the records of the revenue and exhibited the most correct account that Pippa Sultan was capable of giving of the gross revenue of his country at the former period." "The interest," he observes "becomes the more satisfactory from comparison with the revenue of 1731, when it had not much declined from its highest amount under the Muhamedan Government."

If the Dewan aims at extracting an argument from his statement against any further increase of subsidy, he has touched the wrong spring. He perfectly right in adding that that sum added to our present subsidy will break the back of the Camel. But our plain argument is that our present revenue shows our maximum of property. Our expenditure during the late administration shows the minimum scale under the increasing necessities and multiplying duties that devolve upon a State, in these days of rapidly growing civilization. Therefore is it that the paternal British Government which has been and is in reality to us an *loco parentis*, should not think of draining our pocket empty, but should leave certain pocket money to its royal infant, and see how he can turn it to his improvement. Our royal ward in turn should find increasing pleasure in our prince's happiness, i. e., of his state, but not rest satisfied with the thought—"He lives and he needs no more."

Original and Selected Notes

It is said that the people of Multan are to be punished for their recent disturbances by having to maintain an extra police force at a cost of Rs 8,000 a year.

The opium revenue in Bengal, in the six months ending 30th ultimo, proved Rs 1,09,76,472 better than the budget estimate, and that in Bombay was Rs 35,03,175 worse than the estimate. The nett result was therefore Rs 71,73,207, better than the estimate.

Bombay will soon have one of the largest steam-engines in the world. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has ordered out for the Manockjee Petit Cotton Mill, a steam engine of 3,500 H. P., the fly-wheel is to be 35 feet diameter. The engine will cost £17,500.

It is believed in Baroda that a son of Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, who has been for some time attached to the Hyderabad Residency on probation, will be appointed Private Secretary to the Gackwar on His Highness's assumption of the *gadee*. The salary of the appointment will be Rs 1,000 per month.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from Peshawar, of the recent arrival of a large caravan from Cabul, consisting of 600 camels laden with the usual merchandise. Crimes of violence appear to be frequent in the vicinity of Peshawar. Cases of the abduction of women, and murder of men are reported.

The Government of India have accepted a tender of the Cawnpore Mills Company to supply blankets for the European troops in India for four years commencing from October next year. Mr. G. W. Alton, formerly Proprietor of the *Pioneer*, has the contract for supplying boots for the troops from his manufactory at the same station.

A TELEGRAM to the *Times of India* states that 500 tailors of the Army Clothing Agency at Alipore have struck work for higher wages. The superintendent arranged to supply their places with 500 outsiders. The strikers are opposing the engagement of the new men and the Calcutta police have been asked to assist the authorities.

In compliance with the request of the Earl of Lytton and the Marquis of Ripon two of the guns captured at Cabul will be placed before the principal entrance of Government House at Calcutta. They should be furnished with small boards on which the statement might be painted that these pieces of ordnance are about all that the Government of India have to show for an expenditure of 2 crores of rupees, and a huge loss of human life.

A Committee, including the Maharaja of Mohurbhunj, has been formed at Balasore for the purpose of promoting the construction of a line of railway from Ruigunj to Kattack and Pooree. The promoters insist on the benefit of such a line to the vast multitudes of pilgrims, estimated to number between two and three hundred thousand annually, who visit the temple of Jugunnath at Pooree, and they put forward estimates to show that this pilgrim traffic alone would yield a profit of 10½ per cent after deducting working expenses. The promoters have set down the cost of the line at Rs 30,000 per mile. The Maharaja of Mohurbhunj will give the sleepers without royalty and the larger rivers will be left unbridged, and will be crossed by ferries.

The *Native Opinion* of Bombay says the *Hindoo* strikes a revelation about the relations between the Government of India and Mysore. During Lord Lytton's time the Bombay Government made a proposal to transfer a large slice of the Mysore territory to the Bombay Presidency. It was a tract abutting into British territory believed to bring in a net annual revenue of about three lakhs of Rupees. It was to be transferred to British Government compensation being paid by means of the financial rearrangement that was then about to be made on the transfer of the Province to the rule of a Native Prince. The time for was to be effected before the installation and a Commission was appointed which consisted of Government servants to represent both the parties. The proposal would have been carried out, had not the new Secretary of State been against it. He said: "As the readjustment in question appears to be of some magnitude I consider that any action in the matter may reasonably be postponed until the Maharaja has assumed the administration of his State, when in my opinion, your Excellency in Council will be able to deal with the question more satisfactorily than now in communication with H. H.'s Government."

An almost unique case of a man performing his own obsequies occurred recently at Ahmedabad. A Brahmin Bawa, said to have been a Pardesee, who lived in a hut on the verge of the Dhingushwar Mahadeo tank, at a place called Bhut Sankheedhar, for the last twelve years, was in the habit, it is said, of praying for a couple of hours daily, all the while gazing intently at the sun without turning his eyes from its scorching rays. A few days ago he called his creditors together, and paid off every pie

of his debts. He then repaired to a temple for his last hymn of praise, and thence straight to an out-of-the way place where he had previously improvised for himself a sort of funeral pyre with his own hands, not having, apparently, admitted anybody into his confidence It is reported that he ascended the pyre with alacrity performed his own funeral rites by lighting it with his hands, and thus voluntarily burned himself to death. Information of this self immolation was given by a barber to a police officer, who, on proceeding to the place, found that he was too late, for the Bawas's body was by that time nearly all burned

THE native public, says the *Hindu*, owe a debt of gratitude to the *Madras Times* and the *Madras Standard* for their notice of the merciless pressures of the Government in collecting the arrears of revenue after the famine It will be remembered that we have been of late writing almost week after week, on this subject Recently we noticed in our leading columns how the screwing out of the last pie from the ryots of Salem has almost ruined them, and we also published in the same issue Mr Stokes' report and the Board's proceedings thereon *more anno* It was nearly a week after that the leader in our contemporaries of the *Times* and the *Standard* on that subject made its appearance Even if our columns have not been the actual source of information to our contemporaries, we are at least entitled to the credit of having been the foremost of the three Again the Madras *Madras Times* has a leader in its issue of the 21th on the methods of coercive processes in the collection of revenue, a subject which we noticed some months ago The dailies of Madras did not then condescend to notice the subject, because a native paper was the first to handle it, only our contemporary of the *Standard* showed that he was not ashamed to proclaim his friendship with the poor, if the subject is a grievance of highly paid officials our contemporaries will be ready to lend their support, but with the poor natives they have no sympathy But considering the influence they necessarily possess with the ruling race, it will better prove their sympathy with the ruled if they are more ready in noticing such subjects It is however better late than never

A HINDU Correspondent has favored us, (*Vide*) with the following account of the origin of the Deepavali Festival —"Once upon a time, Narakasura, the son of Bhudevi, (mother earth) in the pride of superhuman might took it into his head to oppress the son of men, by entering into Dwarakapura, and forcible removing from that place 16 000 of the most beautiful gopikas (shepherdesses), whom he shut up in a dreary dungeon Enraged at this unparalleled piece of audacity, Krishna and his consort, Satya Bhama, mounted their vehicle the garuda (kite), and went over to square accounts with Narakasura They ought with him a bloody battle, and the skill of Satya Bhama especially was conspicuous Of course Narakasura (like a good fellow, willing to oblige the writers, readers, and listeners of pretty stories,) is killed Krishna then opened the dungeon, and released the captive damsels, and told them they might go to their homes, but they replied they could do such things as they were far from their homes, and they preferred to be under Krishna's patronage Thereupon he married the 16,000 young ladies. This was on the evening of the 14th lunar day The next morning all the damsels bathed for they were sadly in need of it, and prepared delicious sweet meats to celebrate their release And even now, after the lapse of centuries, their descendants and co-religionists bathe with oil early in the morning, and feast during the preceding night, as well as the remainder of the day, in commemoration of that event Children amuse themselves by letting off crackers The festival is eagerly looked forward to by newly married young men, especially when their fathers-in-law have a pretty well filled purse For them they have a right to be invited to spend a few days at the house of their fathers-in-law, where they are feasted sumptuously and presented with a suit of clothes, whose value varies with the state of the father in-law's finances, and the position, the son in-law holds in his estimation The Gazetteers regard this as their most important festival, as they say it is also the birth day anniversary, of their pet deity Krishna"

Local and Provincial

CHOLERA —We regret to hear that Cholera has broken out in some of the adjoining portions of the Bangalore Taluk Mr Ricketts, we are informed, has ordered a cholera shed to be erected at Kristnarajpur

THE RESIDENT'S RETURN —Sir James Gordon, Re dent at the Court of His Highness, arrived here on the 28th instant A number of officials, both European and Native, were present on the Railway platform, to receive Sir James

THE RESIDENT ON TOUR —We believe that on Sir James Gordon's arrival, he will start on an official tour through the neighbouring Districts of Coorg The Chief Judge of Mysore will shortly proceed on a tour of judicial inspection —*Spectator.*

ENCOURAGEMENT TO LOCAL MANUFACTURE —We direct the attention of the Local Government to the paternal policy, adopted by the Government of India, of encouraging local manufacture, by bringing for Government requirements articles of local make, in preference to imported articles from Europe

RAILWAY ACCIDENT —We learn from Kalyandrug that on the 23rd instant, a man aged about forty was, while passing through a jungle to a village, seized and eaten by a tiger Some mangled pieces of the body, found by the police, were subsequently sent for *post mortem* examination though the body was hardly recognizable

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF DIFFERENT RAILWAYS —We learn from an official statement that the average receipts per mile per week from 1st April to 3rd September 1881, on the different Railway lines, were as follows —

East Indian Rs 517, Madras, 137,
S Indian 112, Nallahatte state 43,
Mysore state 51

THE AMRUT MAHAL CATTLE —We understand that Colonel Hay, who is shortly expected to return from England, has been appointed by the Mysore Government to take charge of the Amrut Mahal Cattle from the Commissariat Officers of the Madras Presidency It is said that there are 13,000 heads of cattle and at the rate of 50 Rupees per head, the total cost of purchase amounts to nearly four lacs of Rupees We are tempted to ask what good Mysore expects to derive from keeping this huge stock of cattle at a great cost, and where are the four lacs to come from? Can our empty exchequer bear this drain?

ARREST OF DACOITS —We are informed that the Treasury dacoits of Shimoga have at last been arrested and brought to Shimoga on the 20th of this month The Police Officer who was after them these four months accompanied them from Kalyan, where they were arrested, to Shimoga, their final destination About 6000 Rupees in cash and not 12000 Rupees as the *Spectator* says and about 1500 Rupees worth of articles belonging to private parties and capable of being identified have been brought with the dacoits It is said that the larger part of the gang and the treasure are still to be traced Eleven persons were arrested and brought, and we hear many of them have made confessions

DELIVERY OF RAILWAY PARCELS —We note that the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway has advertised for tenders for the delivery of Parcels to any part of Madras and its suburbs, from the Central station. The delivery is to be performed by horse van or jutka, and of course ensures despatch This is certainly a great convenience, especially in the case of parcels containing perishable articles, like fish, ice, fruit, vegetable, &c Why have not similar arrangements been made for the delivery of parcels in Bangalore? Bangalore is becoming an important station, and a good number of parcels must be received here, daily, from Madras and elsewhere —*Spectator.*

THE STATE COUNCILLORS —From a local paragraph which appeared in the *Bangalore Spectator* of Saturday last, it would appear that the two "non official" State Councillors, Messrs P Krishna Rao and A R Sabapathy Moodeliar, are to receive Rupees 5,000 per annum each, for their services as members of the Maharajah's Council We think that this is an unnecessary waste of the funds of the State, especially at the present time, when the revenues are so low and the State is in an almost hopeless condition of indebtedness Each of these gentlemen will thus receive Rs 416-8 per mensem for occasionally going down to Mysore, during the course of a year, to attend the meetings of the Council It seems to us that they should have been merely honorary members of the Council, at all events, the payment of their bare travelling expenses between Bangalore and Mysore would have amply sufficed

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS —There is a great deal of discontent amongst the work people of the Mysore Government Press, The men, we understand, petitioned the Superintendent Mr H Hudson (who is also Deputy Accountant General of the State) against certain arbitrary rules as to the amount of work required from each man, and about the system known as "piece" or "job" work Mr Hudson, we believe, has declined to listen to the prayer of the petition, and has told the men they might either remain as at present or leave the service We cannot understand the arrangement as regards the Mysore Government Press Why was the Deputy Accountant General made also Superintendent of the Press? Was those no more competent hand found for the place, else could only the Deputy Accountant General fill it? There is, to our mind, something unsatisfactory in the arrangement

Correspondence.

THE BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

DEAR SIR,—I closed my last letter making only a very few observations on the appointment of a Sanitary Inspector for the native town of Bangalore who is capable of doing that work satisfactorily and with advantage to the public It is a fact known to every one that, as a general rule, native towns are built very irregularly and slovenly It need hardly be demonstrated that native Bangalore stands the foremost among them in having innumerable by lanes These are solely inhabited by the filthiest of the population, such as the Pattegars, Devangadasaru, Jamkandarara Tigalaru, Kurubaru and various others too numerous to be detailed in this short list of mine The habits and manners of these men are no new facts to be divulged to the public by me The Pattegars, a class most addicted to drinking, is the worst type of all To pass through the lanes inhabited by these men is too heavy a penalty for the passer by to be easily borne In many instances, the dirty water of the houses has no other way of escape but to pass right across the road The houses are so miserably and closely built that no fresh air could easily blow in This is in itself quite sufficient to tell upon the health of the people Imagine, dear Mr Editor, what would be the effect, if, in addition to the tainted atmosphere, these men have been obliged to breathe a moist air full of nauseous vapor surrounding the locality? Do the inhabitants know how their health suffers? No Then, who else but the Sanitary Inspector could prevail upon the Government and do the needful to check all these evils It is my honest belief that nine tenths of these lanes are in no wise better than what I have stated above. To allow this state of things to continue any longer is a grand mistake, for it would be fanning perpetually the flame of epidemic diseases

Now to turn the attention of the public towards the high road It is indeed a great pity that there are to be found too many evils which could hardly pass muster before a wise Sanitary Inspector Leaving out of consideration the dirt that is accessed in front of the houses, by the naturally lazy inmates, look how beautifully the municipality cleans the roads and sewers. The scavenger with his shovel removes the dirt from the gutter and spreads it over the road to save the trouble of removing it further on. The weeds that are grown on each side of the road are never cleared away What I say is not a rare instance Any one might see this any time he chooses I have seen the municipal authorities taking no notice of the rubbish lying in the main roads for days together The effluvia arising from this collection is no odorous perfume I believe in my humble opinion, none but a *pukka* Sanitary Inspector can put a stop to all these abominable practices that are now in vogue

The most important item to which I call the particular attention of the municipality, is to the few wells that are situated in the heart of the town The water of these wells are very badly used Passages to let out the dirty water have been constructed at a very heavy cost, but they seem to be very rarely made good use of The water stands stagnant and emits such a bad vapour that it is past description. In fact it stinks worse than a carrion What are the Municipal Commissioners about? Do they really go round their beats and inspect all these? It is a grand mistake to allow people to make the worst use of these wells. It would rather do well do destroy all this, if the municipality cannot afford to convert them into good use A guard must be placed at each well to see that no dirty cloths are washed in them All these shortcomings in a municipality like Bangalore are really intolerable

If it is really the aim of the municipality to preserve good health in the town, it is no use to delay in appointing a fit Sanitary Inspector A mad coal man would, in my opinion, be a proper selection There seems no reason why Mr Chouken should not be asked to do the Sanitary Inspector's work in addition to his own.

B V

THE WATERFALLS OF TRIPATY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS MAIL.

SIR,—The Hills at Tripaty contain many beautiful waterfalls Some of them are perennial springs, and others are only monsoon torrents Twelve of these are known by the name of *Theerthams*, or sacred falls Each of these has been associated with some local traditional legend, and is said to possess some miraculous and divine efficacy One that is called *Pap nassum*, or the sin washer, is worthy of notice, from the wonderful phenomenon which it presents. Apart from the miraculous phenomenon, the natural beauty of the place, and the loveliness of the path which cheers the eye make the spot well worthy of a visit. The distance between this waterfall, and the temple on the Hills, is nearly three miles The way which leads to this beautiful waterfall, lies between verdant hills, alternated with fertile valleys which are watered by numerous meandering streamlets, of varying breadth and length, Some of the surrounding Hills seem to reduce the pedestrians beneath them to mere pigmies. How cheerful it is to breathe the pure atmosphere, as the leaves of the trees absorb all the noxious qualities of the air! Man is ashamed, when he sees the luxuriant beauties of unassisted Nature, which abounds with moral associations, and melts the stony hearts of atheists Now, let us turn to the wonderful phenomena of the waterfall. If sinful persons go and stand below it, the water becomes white as lime-water, or conjee water, if others go and stand there, the water is pure, and not discolored as before

This whiteness of the water is proportionate to the number of sins that each has committed I tried the experiment with nearly forty or fifty persons If a virtuous incorrigible sinner stands near the fall for half an hour, the water flows white as chunam water all the time he remains there, but resumes its own colour, the moment he goes away. This seems to be quite an inexplicable mys

tery, and it eludes all science. I shall be much obliged if he or any of your learned and scientific readers can throw some light upon this mystery.

Tripaty. E. B. M.

General Summary.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

(For the week ending the 19th instant.)

In Bengal there has been slight rain in some districts; rice and other standing crops are doing well and cultivation for cold weather sowings is in fair progress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no rain (except in one district); crops are suffering in central districts and more rain is needed everywhere. In the Central Provinces heavy rain fell in one district and none elsewhere; agricultural condition and prospects are satisfactory. In the Bombay Presidency rain is needed in two districts, *kharif* crops are generally good, and the sowing of *rabi* is in progress. In the Madras Presidency and the Mysore State there has been very little rain except in two districts in the former and in one district in the latter, and standing crops are in need of showers. In the Punjab, in the Central India and Rajputana States, in Berar and Coorg, in Assam and British Burma, no change is reported, and agricultural prospects continue on the whole favorable. Generally the summer monsoon may be said to be practically over; harvest operations have been completed in some parts and are progressing in others; the usual autumnal sickness still prevails in many parts; in some provinces standing crops are in want of rain, while ploughing and sowing for the cold weather crops are generally in progress.

Madras.—General prospects good.

Bombay.—Rain in Kaladgi, still required in Belgaum and Ahmednagar; *kharif* crop generally good; sowing of *rabi* in progress; cholera decreasing in Ahmednagar and Sattara; fever and cattle-disease continue in some districts.

Bengal.—Slight rain in some districts during the week; rains seem to be over; weather becoming cool; prospects continue to be generally favourable; rice and other standing crops doing well; cultivation for cold weather crops in fair progress; fever prevalent in many districts.

N. W. Provinces and Oudh.—No rain has fallen during the week except a shower at Meerut; crops suffering in central districts, and more rain is needed everywhere; prices on the whole stationary; fever still very prevalent; cattle-disease continues in Kumaon, Gorakhpur Farukhabad, and Jhansi.

Punjab.—No rain in the province during the week; agricultural prospects generally good; fever prevalent in most districts; prices generally stationary.

Central Provinces.—Mornings and nights cool but days warm; heavy rain at Sambalpur; prospects of *kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings progressing; cholera abating; fever still prevalent; prices easy.—*Mail*

MADRAS.

FEVER IN BLACK TOWN.—Fever of a peculiar type, is just now prevalent in several parts of Black Town. The first symptom is a swelling of the throat, preventing the patient from swallowing either solids or liquids. The native attribute it to the displeasure of one of their deities. The fever is called "Rathrakshasa Mari," and they recommend the wearing of an amulet (large bead worn by Pandarams) daubed over with saffron, round the neck, as a preventative.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The pupils of the different High Schools in the Presidency, are vigorously prosecuting their studies for the approaching examinations, which are to be held in December next. The Madras Christian College is about to send up a large number of candidates, about 54 for the B. A., 98 for the F. A. and upwards of 100 for the Matriculation, while the Sydapett High School has 15 candidates for the Matriculation, and 21 for the Middle School Examination.

TRIPLICANE "ANNA KUDA UTCHAVAM".—A correspondent writes:—"On Sunday this Utchavam was celebrated to Sree Parthasarathy Swamy, at Triplicane, under the patronage and expense of the well known and pious Govindachettiar, of Pondicherry. It was a very grand festival which to my estimation would have costed our Chettiar, nearly Rs. 700 or Rs 800. Nearly 100 marcals of rice were cooked, together with an equal amount of vegetable curries and sweetmeats, and offered to the above said Sree Parthasarady Swamy, and then amply distributed to the 300 persons who were present"—*Mail.*

THE NILGIRI RAILWAY:—We learn that the authorities at Calcutta approve of the construction of the proposed line of railway, on the Rigi system from Mettapolium to Coonoor, by the Nilgiri Railway Company, on the following conditions only, viz. (1) a Government guarantee of 4 per cent for five years from date of through opening of line, which must be completed with in three years of undertaking. (2) Guarantee to be paid from provincial funds, as the line will serve only provincial interests, and not form a portion of the great railway system of India. (3) The guarantee to be in rupees and not in sterling money. (4) Arrangements must be made for the conveyance of Government mails, soldiers, police and treasure at special reduced rates. (5) One mixed train, at least must run daily in each direction. (6) That fares be at the discretion of the Company, but within a maximum fixed by Government (7) That Government be permitted to purchase the line at intervals of 10 years or other periods that may be fixed upon by the local Government. (8) That Government be reimbursed all profits earned in excess of 5 per cent, interest, meanwhile, being calculated at 4 per cent simple interest. Government will provide the land required by the Company for way and works. If these terms are agreed upon, a contract upon their bases will be drawn up between the Company and Government.—*Madras Times*

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.—A correspondent writes to the Madras Mail:—"As cholera has broken out in this Presidency perhaps you will not object to publish in your columns a very successful treatment of this disease by homœopaths, as given by Ruddock in his *vade mecum* Immediately any pain in the bowels is felt, the patient is to take 2 or 3 drops of the tincture of aconite, in a tea-spoonful of water, and to lie down in bed, and be kept as quiet as possible The dose should be repented every hour, according to the urgency of the symptoms; after three or four doses the patient will most probably fall into a comfortable sleep, and must not then be disturbed on any account. He will on waking up be quite free from all bowel complaint, but will perhaps be rather weak, and on no account should he be allowed to take solid food, beer or spirits; soups, broth, jellies, light puddings, &c, with a very small quantity of wine and water should only be allowed him for some days, and a tonic made up of 5 drops of the tincture of nux vomica with ½ of a grain of quinine in a tea-spoon full of water, should be given every 3 or 4 hours. Everything in the way of violent purgatives must be most carefully avoided; if it is absolutely necessary after recovery from the disease to move the bowels a tea-spoonful of castor oil taken at bed time will do all that is necessary. This aconite treatment was tried most successfully in England, and in no instance did it fail there when administered at once at the first symptoms of bowel complaints, and as often as it has been tried here in India the results have been equally satisfactory. But of course all depends upon there being no delay in treatment when cholera is about, and as the tincture of aconite can be obtained from any chemist it is very easy for every one to keep a small quantity by him, and to use it at once—*Mail.*

THE LATE FIRE IN BLACK TOWN.—At the Town Presidency Magistrate's Court this day, before Mr. Schalich, Inspector Fitzpatrick of the B. Division, charged a Bombay merchant, named Hajee Allabraca Surjun, with having on the 23rd instant committed an act so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or the personal safety of others, by causing tinkers to be employed in soldering leaky tins of kerosine oil, with their forge about 5 feet distant from the tins, in a godown stored with 1,000 tins of kerosine oil, knowing the same to be of a combustible nature, in Angappah Naick Street, Black Town. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but said that this practice had been going on for the past fifteen years, and that the fire which had broken out was purely accidental. He had sustained a loss of about Rs. 2,000. His Worship observed that this was a very unfortunate case, in a pecuniary point of view, for the defendant. He did not suppose that there was any malicious intention, but he must say, that the defendant was guilty, under Section 336 of the Indian Penal Code, of doing a rash and negligent act. It was a case of extreme thoughtlessness on the part of the defendant, who looked after his own interests regardless of the consequences that might arise to others. The godown was stored with 1,000 tins of kerosine oil, and the flooring was saturated with the oil. In this country godowns were badly built, ill ventilated, and dark, and in one of these, 1,000 tins of inflammable oil were stored. Moreover tinkers were there with their forges only about five feet from the oil, and in addition to this the tinkers were locked in with their forges, in a room. There was certainly no evil intention on the part of the defendant in locking in these men, as his only desire was to secure his own property. All human beings were infested with certain reflecting powers, and the defendant must have known that the storage of such a large quantity of oil was dangerous, and that the close proximity of the forges must necessarily produce disastrous results The only person who had suffered was the defendant himself. His loss was estimated at about Rs. 2,000, and his Worship said that he would take this into consideration it would be very hard if the full penalty of the law were inflicted in this case, still the law must be vindicated, and the defendant must be fined as an example to others who have no regard for human life. Even if the defendant did not come under the provisions of the Penal Code, he was still liable to punishment under the Petroleum Act passed by the Government of India, under which he was subject to a penalty for keeping more than 50 gallons of kerosine oil, without a licence from the Government There were certainly a large number of Acts, and it was impossible for any one to be acquainted with the whole of them; if he did, he would be a fit subject for a lunatic asylum The defendant, however, could not get out of this case His Worship said he would acquit him of all evil intention, and would find him guilty of doing a rash and negligent act, but in consideration of the heavy loss he had suffered, he would only inflict a nominal fine of Rs 50.

BOMBAY.

A NEW COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—The prospectus of another mill company has been issued The concern we refer to is the Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited, with a capital of Rs. 4,50,000 in 900 shares of Rs. 500 each with power to increase. The provisional directors are Mr. R. Valentine Reid, Mr Byramjee Nussurwanjee, Sorrabji, Mr. John Cruddas, Mr. R Hyde Cheetham, Mr. Benamraj Lukshmidas, and Mr D. Macfayden. The promoters of the company propose to construct a mill containing 15000 spindles on the Flats of Byculla. Two thirds of the capital has already been subscribed, and the remainder is now offered to the public.—*Times of India.*

We learn from the Bombay papers that another widow-marriage among Gusserati Hindus was celebrated at Girgaum, under the auspices of the Hindu Widow Marriage Association. The Association by this marriage has achieved an important success in as much as it has been able to enlist on its side a high caste Shrimali Brahmin to perform the religious ceremonies. The bridegroom, Premji Narrayen Trivade, is an inhabitant of Gondal, and is about thirty-nine years of age. The bride, Jamnabai, is about twenty-seven years old She became a widow at the age of fourteen, and had a male child by her first husband, which died about a year ago. She found in Premji a suitable husband, and they both secretly agreed between themselves to marry. A large number of Native ladies and gentlemen met at the bungalow of Mr. Madhowdas to celebrate the marriage. The usual ceremonies were gone through by a Brahmin. A declaration in writing was made by the bridegroom as well as the bride that they had, without any outside influence being brought to bear upon them, voluntarily entered into matrimonial bond.—*Hindu.*

Our Contemporaries.

ENGINEERS IN INDIA.

THE *Vanity Fair*.—"We in India are just now glowing with conscious pride and modesty combined. The fact is we have just received the report of the remarks made by the most noble the Marquis of Hartington to the three blessed students of Cooper's-hill College. How truly soothing a thing it is to be told, and by such august lips, that the happiness of millions depends upon our care, &c. The prospect that must even now be occupying the minds of those fortunate youths who were privileged to hear the speeches delivered lately at Cooper's-hill must indeed be gratifying. The idea of coming out to the gorgeous East, and by one's own endeavours diffusing health, wealth, and happiness to millions of dusky brethren, is very fascinating. Nor in this prospect marred by any great shadow of suffering or privation making the life of a civil engineer entirely one of martyrdom. The rosy cloud lights up even the poor promise question of pay and pension. Under the glowing fervour of the Cooper's-hill prospectuses, even the poor debased rupee assumes larger proportions The idea gently nourished in the breast of the "alumnus" of Cooper's hill is that after years of patient toil, lightened by the feeling of duty and usefulness, but also repaid by a princely salary (in rupees), the benefactor of his race settles into the ease and rest of a dignified and sufficient pension granted by a grateful and sympathising Government. Alas! for the rude, stern shock of impending facts! The poor deluded student on reaching India will find to his horror that his prospects are nil, that his pension is miserably inadequate, and that he is, by a cunning bye-law of the Government, debarred even from earning the maximum pension promised to him It is a fact that there are *no civil* engineers at all in the higher posts of the Public Works Department, these posts being *entirely* occupied by the more fortunate Royal Engineers. It is a fact that the Government promise a pension of 5,000 rupees a year at the end of service, but it is also a fact that there is a rule standing that a person can claim the pension of 5,000 rupees unless for the last five years of his service he shall have drawn pay equivalent to 12,000 a year, or 1,000 rupees a month. The point of this joke lies in the fact that the pay of the highest appointment to which the majority of men can hope to rise is carefully placed at 950 rupees a month, *or just 50 rupees a month less* than the required amount. Let the intending candidate for future Cooper's-hill appointments lay these facts to heart. They are absolutely true. It is better to be wise before leaping Let the budding civil engineer get out a classified list, showing the position and prospects of every officer in the D. P. W. in India; but those all things let him not put his faith in Cooper's-hill prospectuses, or in the honeyed words of Secretaries of State"

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ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

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ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಕಿಂಕ್ಯೂರಾ.—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಇವರು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ೩೧ನೇ ತಾರೀಖ್. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೪೩.

"ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಬೆಲವಾರಿಗಳು.

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಹಾಗು ಅನ್ಯದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ—

ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ... ೧೨—೦—೦

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಹಾಗು ಕೆಸನೀಸ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ—ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ... ೬—೦—೦

ಕನ್ನಡವಾಚಕ ಕೆಸನೀಸ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಸುಂಡಿಗೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ... ೬—೦—೦

ಕೆಸನೀಸ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ... ೦—೮—೦

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಹಾಗು ಕನ್ನಡ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ... ೮—೮—೦

ಕೆಸನೀಸ ಹಾಗು ಕನ್ನಡ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ... ೦—೧೪—೦

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—ಅಂಚೆವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ, ಕನ್ನಡದವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಹಾಗು ಕೆಸನೀಸ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಂಚೆವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿಯೇ ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತೆ.

ಜಾಹಿರಾತಿಗೆ ದರವಾಜು.

ಹೊಸಂಪಾದಕರು ಪತ್ರಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೮—೦

ಪಕ್ಷ ಪತ್ರಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೧—೦—೦

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೧. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯುಂ ಅಂದಾಸ್ಥಾನಿಯುಂ ಆಂಡು ಕೆಲಪ್ಪಿನಾನ್ಸಾನಿ ಕಿಂಬಂಲು ಕರಾರುಪ್ಪರ್ಕ್ಕುಮ್ ಮಟ್ಟಿಲುಂ ಕಣಕ್ಕಿಪ್ಪಿನ್ ಅಂರಿಂ ಮಟ್ಟಿಲುಂಕೀಳ್ ಕಿಡಪ್ಪಿನ್ ಮುನ್ ಆಂಡಿ ಕಿಂಬಲುಂ ಪಟ್ಟಿಲೇ ಮಾಸಂಡಿ ಆವರ್ತಿ ಗಣಿಯಾನ್ಸಾಂಡೇಯುಂ ಆವಶ್ಯ ಪೀಡ್ಕ ಕಾಸಿನ್ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಲೇ ಗ್ರಹಿಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕವೇಂಡಿಯ ಕಾರಣಮ್ ಕೀಳ್ಕಂಡ ಪಣಮ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾಲ್ ಕೀಳ್ಕಂಡವರ್ಕ್ಕು ಕೊಡುಕ್ಕವೇಂಡಿಯ ಕಾರಣಮ್ ಕೀಳ್ಕಂಡ ಪಣಮ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾಲ್ ಕೀಳ್ಕಂಡವರ್ಕ್ಕುಮ್

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1881.

INGRATITUDE.—No. II.

కృతఘ్నతేయను కురుపు.

కళావారదల్లి కృతఘ్నతేయింద ఆగువ నష్టవన్ను నానాప్రకారవాగి తిళిసి, అంతహ నష్టవిల్లద రాజాశ్రయగళల్లి ఉన్న కాలవాగువ కష్ట పరిహారవాగి ఆకరింద ఆపత్తిబందాగ ఇంథ కృతఘ్నతేయన్ను నుగ్గుమాడువ ఫంబలగళన్ను కుత్తేరంతు ఫుణుదవర్ల పి తిళిపవంతే కళ్ళిద్దూనాడిద్దేవల్ల, అల్లిందీచే ఈ విచారదల్లి ఫవిసిరువవుణవన్ను తిళిసి స్వల్ప పి విచారిసువుదు ఔచిత్యవందరే,—

ఇంథ కృతఘ్నతేయవరు రాజాస్థానద ల్లి కొడ్డలుయోగ్యవాదుదు వహివరిగే ఆకర్షణా కియాశక్తియే, ఖ్యాతియందరే, ఉపకార మాడిదవరిగే ఆ కార్ దొరకిబిట్టిద్దరే ఆకళంకగళిందిపాటు మాడి లేవన నాశమాడిసిబిడువరు విరుద్ధవాగి కేళువ మాతుగళన్ను కివిగొట్టదవరు విచారిసువుదిల్లవాదుదరింద ఆ కృతఘ్నరు ఆ ఆకర్షణేయన్ను ఉళిసికొళ్ళలు ఆ ఉపకారవన్ను మరెయలు ప్రయత్నిసువుదిల్ల. ఆదుదరింద ఆ కృతఘ్నతేయన్ను ఈ రీతియాగి వర్ణిసువుదు ఉచితవాగిదే. ఆదరే ఈ కృతఘ్నతేయ ఆకర్షణేయన్ను ఉళిసికొళ్ళలు ఆ కృతఘ్నరిగే ఆ

A rumour —బడిలో చేరే వంశస్థానక వారి తరవాతి మహారాజుగారి బదులు కిరంబు రీజెంటుగిరి పట్టానికిషిం కోర్టుకు వకీలుగా వకీలుగా తొలి బొందవత్తిగిళ్ళు సరియైన్ షై, ఎ కళ బండభ్ర, చోళు అప్పిలెంటనవారి వాదన్ జి. సూర్యనారాయణమూర్తి గిళ్ళి అగుయిం ప్లీడర్ కేలబ్బాల్ జ్యోర్ రాంబాక్ రేపు శీటర్ యిలాఫీసు ధైరంగిరి పేరియిద్ద ర్తమూలేగాలా ఒంటుపాపర్ రూపాయి గిరి కింబ్ బిగి కాలుక్ రాజీయవర కిల్ట్ మేం ర్ పీకిన్ బై యాం చోర్ రన్నిమల్లుతుకు వీం బడిం చేసిన్ పబ్లిం ప్రసాద్ ఫుంజా గిలజై.

The Chul guns —కాబూల్ గాన్ స్థొం ఇచే తూన్లాన్ని విభవనవ శర్యు గుంద్ తిర్తు కొంటు గాన్ రోడ్ కరకిన్ పై రక్ష్మ కల శ్రేయ్యిన్ ఎనర్జ్ సంగ్ కాపో లూల వర్ణన్ అందకే చేశాంపవ మం కంది మిం బంగి సంతోం పీతర్తోచే బాధారణాగా కృపికాంపవు భిర్యక్తిగళిగ్ ఎక్ యిపాపాయిం సేనాన్యాక్తింక శాస్త్ర నిమార్పిపాగి యూ ఎన్లం కేలపు అదమ్మపి కీర్తిపాగాచేంరు చూపిపి గుంపిగుగ్రం చపి రూ కర్లి పిన్ శృపి వాణిజ్యాపారం పెరుగుపిక్ ఎ పచోపాయంచేం అవరక సం ప్యాసుధవరంగ కున్నాగి అబిద్రిగాం ఆ మ్మెపిట్టు సేవాన్యక్తి మన్నేల కాశ్మీరుశ్రీం ట్లూ పపి పీపుల్లై, చూపారి గాగం అంకా ఆర్థ సంపాదాన వ్యక్తిగాయ లభివచేపోంగాకి వారసాన్యవే వ్యక్తిగాల కు పమ్మవర్లని అనే రు కాపాఎయం ఇంరెపెక్తావనీ చోంచోపి మాన పిక యిన్వేర్పర్తాద ప్యారంర్క్రీ ద ల్యాంపావిష్టారేగాం పంగాయత్వోక్తిపి పం లిగి యచేయుపంతగ్రా కాగణంగిర్వ్ పీ కాంపుంది ఇర్పుమీంలే పమ్మకంయాం గాన్యాం ప్యాతి ర్వచేంబాంద్ చారాపుగాం, రంపాపచే చరయిం అవగుస్తిరి ప్లైయ్యంపవిం అన్నే ధా అను మంలభ

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ఒళకేర బుత్తు కాన్సూర్ జాత్ వృత్తాంతగళు

Leave — మ్యైసూరుడివిజన్ అసిస్టెంట్ కం మిషనరుడ మే మన్సరాజారావరిగి అవరి భావమ్యోంగిపి కొంగాన్ చెరాఁపు గానాయకు లిగా కొంపంకరిప్రిపి లీవా కొంపబల్లట్టిరిక్.

Cholera —బేంగళూరు ఆర్మ్ పోర్ట్ వర్క్ శరకర్మిక్ కి లేబు లేపపు పర్మత్ కొంపు కాంది పోలా కోల చేలేచేంగి యుపంరోలేదా, అపు ఐదుపవర వాంపాల్ కొన్ను పి పపురగుపరి మొంపాడిగళు ఉట్టుపంరో బేంగళూరు పిప్పిట్లు పేపుంటి కమ్మిపనరపు కుపుంపాడిపంరే యూ లేమివరళ్ళం పిద్దాపుస్తోవే

The Traffic receipts of railways — కాంగ్రెం ఇపిపి పీపిక్ నుల్కిమోలుగెలపే స్టాండర్ సినేమాం, రంగిపి యాశేళి కేజండి రేయిర్ రవ్వేగళ్లని బాబ్లుంరళ్ళం పెప్పర్ పుం పరళ్ళి మప్పుట్టంలి మూపరప్ పేల్ జ్యాక్సరదీ

కిర్ఫుండు స్టేటర్ రయల్ వియల్లి	కిగ	మూల్
బపకాస్	,,	రాగిక ,
దకీంగాంధీ రా	,,	రాగిక ,,
పూర్వపిరిపా	,,	కిగిక ,
వర్లి ఇక్ స్టేర్	,,	కిగ ,

తుమోరే రంపుంబంకరజే.

Middle School Examination —మిడ్డిల్ స్కూల్ కమ్ మినేషన్ అంగాపన కిరెంబర్ నుంరే రాపాల్లు బ్యాంపర్ణిరారదరిక వీరిక్కే రంగం చిరి పరిణాంగి యిరరది వముపుమూపల్లపు కు పర్ణకాశ్రమ పాల్గొరుధవాగిపవ చాపవర్గరింద కు పర్ణకాశ్రమ పర్వతోంపవమన్ను పరిమంపు వంత్రాం పర్వతోంపవమన్ను పరిమంపు చేం పంది కి వన్నిపి పిపమాచొల్లి వర్వపిపే కు సొంపిపుంరే ఖ్లి పిపమాచొల్లి కిర్వపిపే కు శాస్త్రు, చాపిరి కంగ కిర్వపిపే కు శాస్త్రు, రేఁ రంగోంపే కు పమ్మపిపి శాస్త్రు, రంగిపి కిర్వపిపే కు శాస్త్రు, రంగిపి కిర్వపిపే కు శాస్త్రు, రంగిపి కిర్వపిపే కు

THE KARNATAKAPRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1881.

INGRATITUDE.—No. II.

కృతఘ్నుఁడు—రెండవ మఱియు.

ఒకఁడవద్ది కృతఘ్నుఁడు—మిండవద్ది వేశ్యా కపటము, కాకిస్వీకారము—ఈ మూఁటిని సరిపోలుచున్నవి. అంతేకాక ఈ మూఁటిలో కృతఘ్నుఁడు—రాజకీయార్థములకు ఉపమానము చెప్పఁదగినవాఁడు. ఎందుకనఁగా, ఈ మూఁటిలో కృతఘ్నుఁడు—ఎక్కువ అపకారి. ఇతఁడు—ఎవనికి ఉపకారము చేసినవాఁడో వానికి ఎప్పుడును ఉపకారము చేయఁడు. ఇతఁడు—ఎవనికి ఉపకారము చేసినవాఁడో వానికి ఎప్పుడును అపకారము చేయఁగలవా

A rumour —ఆమోఘ సింహాసన సాధనకొరకు మహారాజశ్రీ రాజా కిరీటం ధరించడానికి పట్టాభిషేకం చేస్తున్నట్లు వదంతి శ్రుతి యయినదని వ్రాస్తున్నారు. ఈ వార్త ఇంద్రధనుస్సులాగు అప్రతిష్ఠమైనదని మేము అనుకొంటున్నాము. ఈ వదంతి ఎవరు పుట్టించినారో తెలియదు. ఇది ఎంత అసంబద్ధమో ఆలోచించినవారికి తెలియకపోదు. ఈ వదంతి పుట్టించినవారు ఎవరో మేము ఊహించలేము. ఇది ఎంత అసంబద్ధమో ఆలోచించినవారికి తెలియకపోదు. ఈ వదంతి పుట్టించినవారు ఎవరో మేము ఊహించలేము. ఇది ఎంత అసంబద్ధమో ఆలోచించినవారికి తెలియకపోదు.

The Cubul guns —కాబూల్ యుద్ధమునకు వాడిన తుపాకులలో కొన్ని తుపాకులు శత్రువులకు తిరిగి ఇవ్వవలసినవని ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిశ్చయించినారు. ఈ తుపాకులు ఇవ్వడానికి ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇష్టపడలేదు. ఈ తుపాకులు ఇవ్వడానికి ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇష్టపడలేదు. ఈ తుపాకులు ఇవ్వడానికి ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇష్టపడలేదు.

A case of self immolation —ఆమంచి వెంకటాద్రి అనువాడు ఆత్మహత్య చేసుకొన్నాడు. ఈ ఆత్మహత్య ఎలా జరిగిందో తెలియదు. ఈ ఆత్మహత్య ఎలా జరిగిందో తెలియదు. ఈ ఆత్మహత్య ఎలా జరిగిందో తెలియదు.

The Madras Agricultural College.—ఈ కళాశాలలో ప్రవేశించడానికి ఇంగ్లీషు విద్యార్థులు కొందరు వచ్చియున్నారు. ఈ విద్యార్థులు ఇంగ్లీషు విద్యార్థులు. ఈ విద్యార్థులు ఇంగ్లీషు విద్యార్థులు. ఈ విద్యార్థులు ఇంగ్లీషు విద్యార్థులు.

The Vellore Agricultural College.—ఈ కళాశాలలో ప్రవేశించడానికి ఇంగ్లీషు విద్యార్థులు కొందరు వచ్చియున్నారు. ఈ విద్యార్థులు ఇంగ్లీషు విద్యార్థులు. ఈ విద్యార్థులు ఇంగ్లీషు విద్యార్థులు. ఈ విద్యార్థులు ఇంగ్లీషు విద్యార్థులు.

Middle School Examination —మిడిల్ స్కూల్ పరీక్ష ఈ సంవత్సరం డిసెంబర్ నెలలో జరుగుతుంది. ఈ పరీక్షలో ఉత్తీర్ణులైన విద్యార్థులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు బహుమతులు ఇస్తారు. ఈ బహుమతులు ఇవ్వడానికి ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇష్టపడలేదు. ఈ బహుమతులు ఇవ్వడానికి ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇష్టపడలేదు. ఈ బహుమతులు ఇవ్వడానికి ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇష్టపడలేదు.

Fraud —ఈ మోసము ఎలా జరిగిందో తెలియదు. ఈ మోసము ఎలా జరిగిందో తెలియదు. ఈ మోసము ఎలా జరిగిందో తెలియదు. ఈ మోసము ఎలా జరిగిందో తెలియదు.

A petition.—ఈ విషయమై ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ఒక విజ్ఞాపనపత్రం పంపించినారు. ఈ విజ్ఞాపనపత్రం పంపించినారు. ఈ విజ్ఞాపనపత్రం పంపించినారు. ఈ విజ్ఞాపనపత్రం పంపించినారు.

The Mysore Government Press —మైసూరు ప్రభుత్వంవారి ముద్రాక్షరశాలలో ఇంగ్లీషు ముద్రాక్షరాలు చేయడానికి ఒక యంత్రం ఏర్పాటు చేసినారు. ఈ యంత్రం ఏర్పాటు చేసినారు. ఈ యంత్రం ఏర్పాటు చేసినారు. ఈ యంత్రం ఏర్పాటు చేసినారు.

Cholera —కలరా వ్యాధి ఈ సంవత్సరం ఎక్కువగా వ్యాపించినది. ఈ వ్యాధి వలన అనేకులు మరణించినారు. ఈ వ్యాధి వలన అనేకులు మరణించినారు. ఈ వ్యాధి వలన అనేకులు మరణించినారు. ఈ వ్యాధి వలన అనేకులు మరణించినారు.

The traffic receipts of railways —ఈ సంవత్సరం ఏప్రిల్ నెలలో రైలుమార్గాలవలన వచ్చిన సొమ్ము ఎంత అయినదో తెలియదు. ఈ సొమ్ము ఎంత అయినదో తెలియదు. ఈ సొమ్ము ఎంత అయినదో తెలియదు. ఈ సొమ్ము ఎంత అయినదో తెలియదు.

మద్రాసు	"	రూపాయలు
దక్షిణమహారాష్ట్ర	"	రూపాయలు
తూర్పుబెంగాలు	"	రూపాయలు
వీటి మొత్తం	"	రూపాయలు

ఈ మొత్తం ఎంతయినదో తెలియదు. ఈ మొత్తం ఎంతయినదో తెలియదు. ఈ మొత్తం ఎంతయినదో తెలియదు. ఈ మొత్తం ఎంతయినదో తెలియదు.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ఒకరోజు ఉత్తర కార్నాటక పర్యటనం

Le ve —మైసూరు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ సంవత్సరం ఏప్రిల్ నెలలో ఒక నెల సెలవు ఇచ్చినారు. ఈ సెలవు ఇచ్చినారు. ఈ సెలవు ఇచ్చినారు. ఈ సెలవు ఇచ్చినారు.

Cholera —కలరా వ్యాధి ఈ సంవత్సరం ఎక్కువగా వ్యాపించినది. ఈ వ్యాధి వలన అనేకులు మరణించినారు. ఈ వ్యాధి వలన అనేకులు మరణించినారు. ఈ వ్యాధి వలన అనేకులు మరణించినారు. ఈ వ్యాధి వలన అనేకులు మరణించినారు.

The traffic receipts of railways —ఈ సంవత్సరం ఏప్రిల్ నెలలో రైలుమార్గాలవలన వచ్చిన సొమ్ము ఎంత అయినదో తెలియదు. ఈ సొమ్ము ఎంత అయినదో తెలియదు. ఈ సొమ్ము ఎంత అయినదో తెలియదు. ఈ సొమ్ము ఎంత అయినదో తెలియదు.

The Resident —మైసూరు సంస్థానపు రెసిడెంటు సాహెబు వారు, బి. ఎ. సి. ఇ. ఈ సంవత్సరం ఏప్రిల్ నెలలో ఒక నెల సెలవు తీసుకొని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునకు వెళ్లినారు. ఈ సెలవు తీసుకొని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునకు వెళ్లినారు. ఈ సెలవు తీసుకొని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునకు వెళ్లినారు. ఈ సెలవు తీసుకొని ఇంగ్లండు దేశమునకు వెళ్లినారు.

The weather and prospect.—ఈ సంవత్సరం ఏప్రిల్ నెలలో వర్షాలు బాగా పడినవి. ఈ వర్షాలవలన పంటలకు చాలా అనుకూలంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ వర్షాలవలన పంటలకు చాలా అనుకూలంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ వర్షాలవలన పంటలకు చాలా అనుకూలంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ వర్షాలవలన పంటలకు చాలా అనుకూలంగా ఉన్నది.

Arrest of dacoits.—మొన్న రెండవతారీకు రాత్రి ఒంటిగంటకు ఇరవై మంది దొంగలు కూడి వచ్చి ఒక ఇంటిమీద పడి ఆ ఇంటివారిని కొట్టి వారి వద్దనున్న సొమ్మును దోచుకొని పోయిన సంగతి ఇంతకు ముందు వ్రాసియున్నాము. ఆ దొంగలలో ఇద్దరిని పట్టుకొని వారివద్ద నుండి కొంత సొమ్మును స్వాధీనపరచుకొన్నట్లు మనకు తెలిసినది. ఈ దొంగలు ఇంకా కొందరు ఉన్నట్లు తెలియవచ్చినది. వారిని కూడా పట్టుకొనుటకు పోలీసువారు ప్రయత్నములు చేయుచున్నారు.

Encouragement to local manufacture ఇండ్ల వేలంపాటలు వేయుట అనునది ఒకటి ఉన్నదని మనకు తెలియని వారుండరు. ఇట్టి వేలంపాటలలో ఇతర దేశములనుండి వచ్చిన సామానులకంటె మన దేశములో తయారైన సామానులకు ఎక్కువ ధర వచ్చునట్లు చేయుటకు ఒక ఉపాయము ఆలోచించి ఆ ప్రకారము చేయుటకు ఏర్పాటులు చేయుచున్నట్లు మనకు తెలిసినది. ఈ ఉపాయము ఎట్లు చేయుదురో మనకు తెలియదు. ఏ ఉపాయమును అవలంబించినను ఈ దేశపు సామానులకు ఎక్కువ ధర వచ్చునట్లు చేయుట మంచిదే.

The Amrut Mahal Cattle.—ఈ పశువులను ఫలదీకరణము చేయుటకు దొరలవారు ఏర్పాటులు చేసినట్లు మనము ఇదివరకే వ్రాసియున్నాము. ఈ ఏర్పాటులను మనకు కలిగించుటకు దొరలవారు ఎంతో ప్రయత్నము చేసినట్లు తెలియవచ్చుచున్నది. ఈ ఏర్పాటులు మనకు కలిగినందుకు మనము సంతోషించవలసినదే. ఈ ఏర్పాటులు మనకు కలిగినందుకు మనము సంతోషించుటకు ఇంకొక కారణము కలదు. అదేమనగా,

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THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA A NEW JUDGE

Vienna 31st Oct—The King and Queen of Italy left here to day Their visit was marked by extreme cordiality and was celebrated by a continuous round of fetes

London 31st Oct—Mr Lord Watson has been appointed Judge in the place of Mr Justice Ludlow who has been transferred to the supreme Court of Appeal

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND

London 2nd Nov—Riots continue in Ireland

A serious affray has taken place at Ballaculet between the Police and the people owing to the latter opposing the collection of poor rates The Police were compelled to fire on the mob killing and wounding several

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION

The first decision of the Commission Irish Land Court has reduced a tenant's rent

The Irish Land Commission are overwhelmed with business

NEGOTIATIONS FOR TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH FRANCE

It is rumoured that the negotiations for a new Treaty of Commerce with France have failed

Paris 3rd Nov—The discussion upon the clauses of the Anglo French Commercial Treaty will be finished to morrow

Sir Charles Dilke and his colleagues return to London on Saturday for further instructions

FRANCO ITALIAN TREATY OF COMMERCE

Paris, 1st Nov—The negotiations in connection with the Franco Italian Treaty of Commerce, point to an approaching conclusion

PROSECUTION OF A GERMAN PAPER.

Berlin 1st Nov—The German Government have decided to prosecute the *Lokalzeitung* the organ of the Anti Jewish agitation

GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Paris 3rd Nov—With a view to Gambetta's ultimate election to the Presidency of Council Ministers, M Brisson has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies

FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATIES

The Treaty of Commerce between France and Italy has been signed

It is now officially announced that the disputed points in connection with the Commercial Treaty with England will be settled by diplomacy The mutual cordiality between the two nations, affords grounds for an early definitive agreement

London, 4th Nov—The *Times* publishes a telegram, stating that woollens and cottons still constitute the chief difficulty in the settlement of the Treaty

ASIA.

PRESSURE OF MUNICIPAL TAXATION AT MADURA

Madura 29th Oct—Owing to heavy Municipal taxes, the bazaars, of all sorts have been closed since the morning The public approached the President with a petition for redress He sternly refused interference The sufferings of the people are inexpressible Messages have been sent to the Governor No reply yet There is every chance of disturbance The timely interference of the higher authorities is much needed The District authorities have kept aloof expecting strict orders from the Governor

THE FLIGHT OF AYUB KHAN

Simla 31st Oct—Ayub Khan has announced to the Governor of Khorasan his arrival on the Persian territory at Kain

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1881

SOME MUNICIPAL ANOMALIES

THE institution at present known as the Municipal Commission of the Town of Bangalore presents quite a little batch of anomalies and contradictions In the first place, as we all know, its very existence is illegal, as the Regulations of 1871, under which it was originally constituted, applied both to itself and to neighbouring Cantonment, and their powers of the two, especially as large and important matters were identical those interests have been separated since the addition of the Province to His Highness the Maharajah, but the enactment under which they were united has not been repealed, and their separate existence rendered legal by a fresh enactment The high official called the Chief Commissioner of Mysore no longer exists as an official unit and, therefore all appointments made at let these Regulations by the Maharajah, or the Maharajah's Council, or the Dewan are illegal, and as for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, there is no such high official as Resident mentioned in these Regulations, and hence the present Resident, Sir James Gordon has no power to make appointments to the Municipality of the little place under the head of Municipal Officers "Sections 12 and 13 of these Regulations provide as follows Sec —12 " The said officer shall be styled the President of the Municipal Commissions for the Cantonment and the Town of Bangalore He shall receive such allowances out of the Municipal Funds to be raised under these Regulations, and in such proportion from each as shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Government *He shall not hold any other appointment, nor follow any other occupation and shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office"* Section 13 is as follows—" The Chief Commissioner for Mysore shall appoint an Executive Engineer, a Collector of Municipal Taxes, and a Sanitary Inspector, who shall receive out of the Municipal Funds such allowances and in such proportion from each Fund as may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore Such officers shall be removable at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner for Mysore, and shall not hold any other appointment nor follow any other occupation, but shall devote the whole of their time and attention to the duties of their respective offices" Let it be noted, first, that it is the " Chief Commissioner" who is empowered to make the appointments enumerated above, *not the Maharajah, or the* Dewan, or the Resident at the Court of Mysore, so that all the holders of municipal appointments at the present moment hold them illegally, and all their acts, executive or administrative, are illegal Let it be observed next that section 12 quoted above speaks of *one* President, of *two* Municipal Commissions, we have now, without any *legal enactment whatever* for the innovation, *two* Presidents of *two* Municipal Commissions, which have been separated without the sanction of any legislative process Thirdly, let it be specially noted that section 12 directs that the President " shall not hold any other appointment, or follow any other occupation, and shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office" Notwithstanding this plain direction, the President of the Town Municipal Commission is Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Bangalore, and the President of the Municipal Commission *of the Civil and Military Station* is District Magistrate and First Cantonment Magistrate of the territory assigned to the British Government All acts, proceedings, and decisions, therefore, of Mr Ricketts and Major Maltby, respectively, are illegal, null and void It will thus be seen in what a state of muddle are the municipal affairs of the Town and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore In our opinion, no order or promulgation, or decision whatever of either Municipal President need be obeyed, because they are passed and announced under the provisions of *an enactment* which has no legal existence, since it ought to have been repealed and another substituted in its place which would have given a legal status to each of the dissevered institutions once known as the " Municipal Commissions for the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore" It was the procedure adopted in 1866 and 1864 Up to the latter year Municipal Act XIV of 1856 existed, in 1864, the latter enactment was repealed, and Act XVIII of 1864 introduced, and in 1871, this last enactment was repealed, and the Municipal Regulations of 1871 introduced What was deemed legal and proper in 1856 1864, and 1871 is surely, equally legal and proper in 1881 The present enactment was in force exactly 10 years, ending on the 31st March last, two days after the rendition of the Province The proper course for the authorities to have adopted, some months before, would have been to ask the Government of India to have fresh enactments passed, one for British Bangalore, and another for the Town about to be transferred to the Maharajah, or the present enactment might have been so modified and amended as to have suited the altered circumstances of both places in their municipal affairs, circumstances which must have been known to the authorities as certain to happen, on the completion of the rendition Such prompt action would have forestalled the illegality and confusion which now so markedly distinguish the municipal affairs, both of the Town and the British Cantonment In the town, there is a Municipal President whose every act is illegal, and a body of Commissioners, not appointed by the Maharajah's Government, but by the quondam British Chief Commissioner of Mysore. In the Cantonment, much the same state of things exists. Such being, at the very threshold, the illegal position of the Municipalities, we venture to think that the people at large of Commissioners and their Presidents have also no legal right to deal with the funds they collect from the public and, indeed, no legal right to collect funds from the public, who may refuse to pay, under the circumstances. It is not here, for one moment, insinuated that the present body of Municipal Commissioners are not to be trusted—far from it—what we contend for is, that they have no legal status as a body of public men, under the present enactment. That status, we submit, should be duly and lawfully declared by the supreme Legislature either by a new municipal enactment or by so modifying and amending the present one as to suit the altered circumstances of the times

THE CIVIL COURT, C AND M. STATION

From all accounts which have reached us it would appear that the work of the Civil Court, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, has very greatly increased, and the presiding Judge is overwhelmed with the trial of cases, both on the Original and Small Cause side, so much so, that he honours us every Saturday, including the last Saturday of the month, which is a Government general holiday On Friday last, Colonel Thompson sat on the trial of a suit till eight o'clock at night, and resumed business next morning at 11 o'clock It certainly seems odd and is productive of the most serious inconvenience, delay, and expense to suitors and all parties connected with a case, that an Assistant Judge or Registrar should not have been appointed when the Civil and Sessions Court was tacked on to the old Cantonment Small Cause Court In the days of the latter court, when the Judge exercised jurisdiction only to the extent of Rs. 500, there was a Registrar to assist the Judge in the disposal of suits of the value of Rs 20, and as the majority of suits are for small pecuniary value business was rapidly disposed of and the file showed very small arrears Now that the presiding Judge exercises pecuniary jurisdiction to any extent in civil matters, is also Small Cause Judge, and Sessions Judge, he has not the slightest help There is not a Registrar, but only a Chief Clerk and Manager In short, the Civil Judge of the Civil and Military Station has to decide suits from one rupee upwards to thousands of rupees, and very often the smaller suits are more troublesome and take up a very large portion of time. The consequence is that there is a great accumulation of business in the court, and the public, as we have said, is put to much inconvenience, expense, and delay To this must be added another consideration, namely, that of the office establishment. When the arrangements, in view to the rendition, were made, the office establishment of the Court of Small Causes was reduced, as was also the office establishment of the late Cantonment Magistrate's Court, which was removed to the present premises in the Public Buildings, and both courts placed under Major Maltby When the latter was made Municipal President, and the Civil and

Sessions Court of the Civil and Military Station created, no addition to the police establishment was made, and hence almost a dead lock in the conduct of business has ensued Under these circumstances, it is clear that, unless an additional Judge or a Registrar is appointed to help the presiding Civil Judge, and unless there is some addition made to the office hands, things will go on from bad to worse, the ultimate sufferers being the public The administration of justice should be cheap, speedy and without undue trouble to the public, but how can these blessings be secured, if a parsimonious, not to say, niggardly policy is pursued in expenditure?

Original and Selected Notes

THE Holkar-Sindia-Meemuch State Railway will be transferred to the management of the Rajputana State line on the 1st January 1882

His Highness Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan Bahadur Feroze Jung of Jaora, an Honorary Major in the army, is posted to the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse

POWER has been reserved to local Governments to exempt, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, members of any race, sect or tribe living in such administration

A BILL was been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council of India to extend the testamentary power to Hindus and Buddists residing beyond the limits of the Presidency Towns

IT is believed that the opinions of the local Governments on the Vernacular Press Act have been received by the Government of India and that the subject is now engaging the attention of the Viceroy

RAJARAM DASE of North Bunbrig in the District of Howra, carrying on business as a trade there as Iron Founder, has filed specifications of improved machinery for expressing the juice of the sugar-cane

IT is announced that sixteen appointments to the Indian Medical Service will be made during the year 1882 In all probability eight will be thrown open to competition in February, and the same number in August next

THERE was a gross increase of 65¾ lakhs, and net increase of 42¾ lakhs in the receipts of the Indian Railways in the six months ending 30th September of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880.

THE receipts in all the treasuries of the Government of India, from April to September 1881, were 3,552 lacs, and the outgoings during the same period were 3,588 lacs The balance at the end of the month was 1301 lacs

THE revenue of India for the months of April and May this year, was £904,769 more than in the corresponding months of last year, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of £951,580 in the expenditure

WE learn that for the month of April 1881 the revenue of the Government of India amounted to 5, 675,857 £, and the expenditure to 6,352,355£, compared with the same month in 1880 both show an increase of 541,179£ and 856001 £ respectively

CHOLERA is said to be prevalent all along the Holkar-Sindiah State Railway. A number of fatal cases are reported among the employes on the line, both European and native Fever is very prevalent throughout Central India.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindiah of Gwalior, G C B G C S I., leaves Gwalior for Agra by special train on the 5th proximo, accompanied by Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent, Governor General, Central India, Major Playfair, Political Resident, Sir Gunput Rao, K. C. S. I., Prime Minister, Major Florence Filose and Captain Shumshere Khan Bhya, A.-D.-C.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore, being impressed with the very satisfactory way in which the telephones and transmitters, furnished to him by a Calcutta firm, have answered on trial, has sent an order for eighteen telephones and transmitters which are to be fitted up in the Palace, and the Political Agent's Residence, before the arrival of the Viceroy at Jeypore.

WITH the sanction of the local Government, the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, has issued a circular to all Government educational officers and teachers directing them not to engage in giving private tuition to any of the students of their own or other schools, and intimating that dismissal from Government service would be the punishment for disobedience of this order

MR GLADSTONE said at Leeds on the 8th ultimo—"Gentlemen, my fate has been in various respects peculiar I can claim relations closer than many among you with various portions of this Kingdom By blood I am a Scotchman (cheers) I am by blood a Scotchman, I am by residence a Londoner, I am by marriage a Welshman—(laughter)—and I am by birth a Lancastrian (Cheers)"

Pandit Shamjee, the Sanscrit Professor who was selected by Marquis of Hartington to represent India at the Berlin Congress, of Orientalists, and was honored there for his attainments, has been invited by Mr Gladstone to spend a few days at his residence The Pandit has not yet left the invitation Some how there seems to be more cordiality between an Englishman and an Indian in England than here in India

WE feel greatly disappointed at the omission of the Bombay Indian legislature to avail itself of the present opportunity, in amending the Bombay Civil Courts Act, of introducing double fringes to District Appellate Courts and reducing the number of costly appeals to Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the Presidency Towns We believe it was Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court who wrote a very strong minute on the subject, and we earnestly hope, in the interests, as well of the Indian suitors as of the tax-payers, that this desirable arrangement will soon be accomplished While it ensures more correct work in the District Courts, it saves many an ignorant man from falling victims to the too powerful machinations of unknown speculators at law

IN copying the following paragraph from the *Madras Mail* we are reminded to ask, will the Government of India charge us with selfishness if we use our feeble voice to protest against the prohibition imposed upon the Mysore Government from cultivating poppy?

"The cultivation of the poppy, yielding opium, is making steady progress in Baroda The Local Government hold a monopoly of opium similar to that of the British Government in Bengal, and in the year ending 31st July 1880, there were 4980 acres under poppy cultivation as compared with 4793 acres in the previous year The yield of opium was 93,715 lbs. against 33,834 lbs in 1879-80 but the profit to the state was only Rs 44,424 Baroda currency This small return was due to there having been no exportation of opium to China during the year"

IN the statement of objects and reasons it is said that the Hindu Will's Act, 1870, has now been in force for eleven years, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Assam and the towns of Madras and Bombay It has worked satisfactorily in preventing forgery, fraud and perjury It has enhanced the value of property by making the title thereto more readily ascertainable, and by facilitating its transfer

A Hindu's right to bequeath is declared by this Bill to be co-extensive with his power to alienate, except where, in an undivided family, the right to bequeath conflicts with the law of survivorship, in which case the latter rights shall prevail.

NOTHING contained in this Act shall deprive any persons of any right of maintenance which but for this Act the testator could not deprive them by will, nor shall it affect any law of adoption or intestate succession The Act shall not likewise authorise any Hindu or Budhist to create improperly any interest which he could not have created before the passing of this Bill

COMMENTING upon the case of Balachandra who was transported for life on a charge of murder, the Amrita Bazar Patrika explains how the Presidency of Madras is "armed the unenviable reputation of the Benighted Province" Our contemporary says —

"It is not *from* spite that people call Madras the benighted Province of India In other parts of India, the Judges of the High Court consider it a duty to see that, no man is hanged whose case might be met with transportation for life, but, in Madras, it would seem that the High Court Judges consider it a duty that, no man is transported for life who could be hanged The Madras papers report the case of Balachanchagaiah, who was transported for life, by Mr John Wallace, Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, who was convicted on a charge of murder The High Court Judges got angry at this, and asked for an explanation from Mr Wallace, who the man was not hanged The Judge explained that, the man murdered his wife because he suspected her fidelity, and he had great provocation The fact is no sane Mussalman or Hindoo in India would have transported a man for life for murdering an unfaithful wife, on whom he used to believed to be unfaithful For, in India the chastity of the infidelity of a wife is a sin and Pandemonium to a man's mind From this point of view the sentence passed by Mr Wallace was severe enough But not at all not satisfy the Judges of the Madras High Court And it is for this that Madras is called the "benighted Province"

THE people of India are too often charged with a morbid desire for litigation But this passion for rushing into a law court is not confined to them alone, for those who sit in judgment on them appear to be as much under the influence of that passion, as may be seen from what the Amrita Bazar Patrika says on the attitude of the Deputy Commissioner of Multan towards the *Tribune* This is what our contemporary says —

"In India man has no feeling of kindness for his own species Indeed, men here consider one of their species is an object of pity, a kid is to walk, or a dog to a serpent Here, the Magistrate is happy if he is able to send a man to jail and ruin him and his family Here, the police are trained to be inhuman, and here laws are made, not for the protection of society, but for the punishment of the guilty or those who are supposed to be guilty Here, whenever a man thinks that he has been libelled, he runs to the police court, though the more honorable course for him would be to seek the protection of the civil No wonder, therefore, that Mr Roe, Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan, should ask for permission to sue the Lahore *Tribune* in the criminal courts, for defamation Mr Roe knows very well that the *Tribune* could have never written anything against him from malice And therefore if the publication of any statement in the *Tribune* really injured him, he could have easily contradicted it, and thus righted himself, or if he was not so generously disposed, he could have sued it in the civil court for damages, and recouped himself for the losses he sustained on account of the alleged libellous statement But cruelty is sweet, and it is sweeter, when it could be practised upon a fellow being, and in India we are gradually losing all sympathy for human suffering We hope, therefore, Mr Roe will forbear, and adopt the more straightforward course As for his obtaining sanction from Government, we do not think, if it has not gone mad, the Government will ever do it A prosecution of a respectable newspaper in connection with the beef question will convulse whole India, and cause serious damage to peace and order, and even the *prestige* of the Government"

SUBSTITUTION OF INDIAN FOR ENGLISH STORES

THE Government of Madras have directed that lists be prepared of all articles required excepting only such articles as it is certain cannot be obtained in Europe, and that all heads of Departments advertise their needs, stating their annual requirements on average and five years' average of expenditure, inviting tenders, and request information from all who can undertake to supply. The advertisements are to be published in the chief newspapers of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal

Relation —From the returns received by the Government of all from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg a list has been prepared, showing the articles which on the information now in their Government it is possible to procure of Indian manufacture. The Governor General in Council accordingly requests that the Chief Commissioner will be good enough to instruct enquiries at the cheapest and most convenient of the regular supplies of such articles of Indian manufacture, as are here from other parts which in the case of carpets it would be found possible to substitute for the articles ordered. In the issue of indents on the subject of the supply of stores published in the Gazette of India since the 1st July last, instructions have been given to the different Departments to supply stores as they are not known if the articles mentioned in the list will likely be required here. The Government in Council hopes that whenever it will be found possible to comply with the request, such indents shall in future be submitted for the articles in the list where Coorg is concerned also in India

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE PRINTING

THE Government of India have been in correspondence with the Superintendent of Government Printing India with the result that they have arrived at the conclusion that the work of printing forms required in the Government Central Press will still be largely retained in the Press but that the Superintendent to arrange as early as possible for the transfer to private presses of as much of the work as the latter may be able efficiently to undertake. He has been directed to communicate with all the larger presses in Calcutta and if each of them may be able and willing to undertake the work that is, what number of forms they can arrange to set up and keep up type printing copies as required and the terms on which they would be prepared to do it. He is also instructed to obtain from

STATE RAILWAY.—The receipts of the State Railway for the week ending 22nd October amounted to Rs 2653

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The next Criminal Sessions for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore will be held on Tuesday the 15th of November and following days

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—This examination will commence on Thursday, the 1st December. About 300 candidates are to assemble for the examination, at the Central College

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.—The Right Honorable Mr Grant Duff the New Governor of Madras, arrived at Madras at 8o clock on the morning of Saturday the 5th instant and assumed charge of his office

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.—We hear that at the suggestion of Sir James Gordon, British Resident, the Dewan has under contemplation some further reductions and curtailment of public expenditure. Hard times these for Government servants

A RUMOUR.—A rumour, for the truth of which we cannot vouchsafe, is afloat that Sir James Gordon, Resident at the Court of Mysore, will be transferred to Hyderabad, as British Resident at the Court of the Nizam. Can this be true?

THE WEATHER.—We are glad to say that the fall of rain that we had on Friday and the two preceding days, has relieved the public of much anxiety. The ragi crops have changed their appearance for the better, and the prices of ragi and rice have since shown a tendency to fall

THE SUB JUDGE'S COURT.—We are glad to hear that the petition of the Petta merchants regarding the contemplated removal of this Court from its present premises to the Public Buildings, is likely to receive a favourable consideration from the Chief Judge, Mr Thumboo Chetty, Sessions Judge upholding the views of the petitioners

THE RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN BANGALORE AND HOSKOTE.—Several Contractors left Madras last month for Bangalore, with the view of securing contracts on the line of Railway which is to be commenced to-day between Bangalore and Hoskote. The surveys have been completed, and the line marked out as far as Nelamangala, a distance of sixteen miles from Bangalore.—*Mail*

THE AMRITA MAHAL KAVAIS.—As the management of the Amrita Mahal Department is shortly to be taken over by the Mysore Government, the Dewan, we hear, has called upon the Deputy Commissioners to furnish him with lists of the pasture grounds in their respective districts, with a view to take necessary steps for the conservation of the pasture grounds in different parts of the province, for the use of the Amrita Mahal cattle during the next hot weather

THE RESIDENT'S VISIT TO COORG.—The report which first found currency in a Madras paper that Sir James Gordon contemplated visiting Coorg is, we are informed on good authority, quite correct; but the exact date of his departure has not yet been fixed. The Resident first proceeds to Mysore, whence he will leave for Coorg in company with His Highness the Maharajah, and will be absent from head quarters for a period of one month. Sir James will take with him a portion of his office establishment, as his visit to Coorg is of an official character.—*Daily Post*

DAY-LIGHT ROBBERY.—On the 21st of last month, between the hours of 9 and 10 A M, four persons, (brahmins) proceeding from Mysore to Nagamangala, whither they were going for the Deepvali festival, were suddenly pounced upon by a gang of eight men, not far from French Rocks, and robbed of property to the amount of 100 Rs. Very little resistance, it would appear, was offered to the attacked one of whom got pretty well thrashed while attempting to save the property from the hands of the robbers who quietly decamped satisfied with the booty they had so easily obtained in broad day light. The poor brahmins had no alternative left but to continue their journey, and on reaching Lingarej Chattor where there was a Police station, they reported the occurrence to a constable, but the bullied gentleman, while consoling them with every expression of regret for what had happened, gave them to understand how unable he was to do anything himself in the matter, but that if they could point out the miscreants to him he would gladly render them such assistance as would lead to their apprehension, or words to that effect. Whether the proffered assistance of the Policeman and the condition under which that assistance was to be rendered were satisfactory to the injured brahmins we are not in a position to state, but this much we know that, on their return from Nagamangala, they very rightly laid their grievance before the Dewan who we are told, ordered all the Police to arrest the culprits. We trust the Police will soon succeed in bringing the offenders to justice.—*Mysore Star*

General Summary

MADRAS

ADVOCATE GENERAL MADRAS.—Mr A C Lisle Bar-at-Civil Service now at home on furlough has been appointed to the appointment of Advocate General of Madras and Commissioner of the Department of Issues of State Paper Currency at Madras.—*Mail*

MAJOR PENNYCUICK, R E.—This officer who is now the Deputy Chief Engineer, and Under Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works has applied for Superintending Engineer of the 1st Circle Major Ross Thompson it has been nominated his successor in the Secretariat.—*Ibid*

RECENT STAMP DUTIES.—The result of the enquiries into the stamp frauds having been communicated to the Secretary of State, a post mortem was at first made to import stamp machines. This appears to have been subsequently negatived. But Government has now announced to the Indian Government, that large quantities of duty embossed stamp paper, presumably of an improved design in lieu of contract forms have been despatched for absolute circulation in the local courts in India.—*Ib*

PARTITION STAMP ACT.—A notice appears in the *India Government Circle* to the effect that the attention of Government officers called to the fact that a practice of issuing blank sheets of the Bombay Presidency bearing the stamp duly drawing hundi is usually paid at sight and has, therefore, to be stamped, although the hundis are not ready for sale to the bankers in consequence of the instructions in the act. It is therefore the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor in Council to direct that any person affixing such information as will lead to the conviction of any person so offending will receive half of the fine imposed, and as the Magistrate thinks fit to recommend to him, thanks fit to withhold the reward.—*Ibid*

A LECTURE ON HEALTH AND DIGESTION

A large gathering of native gentlemen assembled in the Hall in Patel Agraharam Hall yesterday evening to hear Mr Wesley's lecture on health and digestion. The Honble P Muthusawmy Iyer, C I E was to have presided but as he was prevented from attending the meeting owing to an attack of rheumatic irritation in the eye the chair was taken by Sir P Kalyanasundram Chetty. Mr Wesley said that the generality of mankind might be divided into two classes those who paid insufficient attention to health and those who paid too much attention. Both were chargeable with errors. Paying excessive attention to health was as pernicious as paying too little attention to it. Of all things, he remarked, health was that of which men talked most, and cared least. After pointing out that health with[out] wealth was useless, and that health was necessary for the enjoyment of life, he said it was their solemn duty to employ means of promoting and keeping up health, and to adopt precautionary measures in case it deteriorated. Next to health, he said digestion demand[ed] their serious attention. For the [pro]per food to be properly thrive things were essential. Firstly, that food should be taken in proper quantity, secondly that food should be of proper quality, and lastly, that food should be taken at the right time. By proper quantity he meant neither too much nor too little but a moderate quantity. The evils of underfeeding or abstemiousness were nothing when compared to those of overfeeding. He observed another practice among persons and that was that they ate food so rapidly that they precipitated it down their gullet. This retarded digestion. After speaking at some length on this subject he said that the saliva played an important part in the process of digestion. It was of the utmost importance to digestion that there should be a period of rest of mind and body between one's dining, and one's returning to one's usual avocations. Here he referred to the custom of school boys being allowed only one hour for meals and recommended that boys should have a recess of two hours. This plan, he said, would have an unlooked for benefit on them. He advised learners not to engage in deep study, or indulge in deep thought during meals not to walk long distances and not to bathe after a full meal. Turning his attention to the subject of the quality of food he observed that man was supported by vegetable as well as animal food.

The quality of the food should also have reference to the nature of the body which it was intended to support. He depicted the multiplicity and variety of dishes, condemned the practice of using purgatives extensively and at periodical periods, and the excessive use of chutneys condiments and acids. He condemned the practice of using metallic vessels in cooking purposes, and recommended the use of other vessels and chatties as he said the former were attended with great danger. The suitable time for the taking of food was when the sensation of hunger was created in the stomach. On rising in the morning some refreshment should be taken if not the stomach would be depressed. He remarked that meals should not be taken at long intervals and that four to six hours must elapse between one meal and another. He urged his hearers to avoid large draughts of water during meals though there was the sensation of thirst. Water was necessary to digestion but it should be neither insufficient nor excessive. Too much water retarded digestion. Water drunk by sipping would promote digestion. Care should be taken that water taken during or after meals should not be too cold. He condemned the practice among the native community of putrid water by boiling water from putrid and said that water should be given to no sick man but with care and moderation. He concluded by alluding to the excitement and credulity of the various genius of the body and by impressing on the audience that they should indulge in another of the enjoyment of health be sought after. The speaker then sat down amidst loud applause. The chairman then rose and said he felt that all present would join with him in heartily thanking Mr Wesley for the entertaining lecture with which he had edified them. Mr Wesley thanked the chairman for his kindness in having presided on the occasion, and the trustees of Patchappahs for having allowed the use of the hall. The meeting then terminated.

CALCUTTA

STATE CARRIAGE FOR THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—The state carriage for his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is now being built in Messrs Dykes and Co's yard in Calcutta. It is to cost Rs 20,000

CARRIAGES FOR THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.—The Maharaja of Jeypore has ordered ten new carriages among them an English hansom cab to be delivered in Jeypore before the 10th proximo for use during the Viceregal visit. Messrs Dykes and Co sent up four yesterday and the remainder leave early next week.

A STRIKE OF DRIVERS.—We hear from Rawal Pindi that 20 covenanted drivers have struck work owing to dissatisfaction about over-time. The work is being done by Locomotive Superintendent Assistants and Foreman, and uncovenanted men from below. It is rumoured that they are to be prosecuted.—*Times of India*

A LARGE MILL SCHEME.—We understand that a new mill of 40,000 spindles and 800 looms has been projected by Messrs. Thackersey Moolee and Muneebundass Ramjee, the capital of which will be 12 lakhs of rupees in 1,200 shares of Rs 1000 each. This mill is intended to spin fine counts of yarn and to manufacture shirtings, but the machinery is also adapted to spin and weave the coarse yarns and cloth at present produced in Bombay. The agents and their friends have already subscribed a large proportion of the capital. The name of the new company will be 'The Indian Manufacturing Company," and the mills will be erected at Byculla near the Hindustan Mills. The agents of the new company will be Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Company, and they have entered into a contract with Messrs Wood and Co., for the engines Messrs. Dobson and Barlow for the spinning machinery, and Messrs Dugdale and Co for the looms already erected, and the mill will be at work before next Dewallee.—*Ibid*

Extracts.

Oh Liberty, float now for ever in the far horizon—remain not for ever in the dream of the enthusiast, the philanthropist and poet, but come, and make day home among the children of men.—*Colonel Jervoll*

"The poverty of the people does not only breed mental and moral, but also physical disease. In the agricultural countries, where men have to sustain themselves and their families on 5s or 8s a week, the testimony of competent observers is pretty conclusive to the fact that the physical standard of the people is deteriorating. How can it indeed be otherwise?—*J Bronterre O' Brien*

'This is not peace, that of a governing class glittering in foreign capitals, or at home, sitting idly in its drawing rooms, in its hunting saddles, like a class quite unconcerned with governing, concerned only to get the rents and wages of governing, and the governable, ungoverned millions, sunk meanwhile in destitution, in ignorance, sloth, confusion, superstition and putrid ignominy, dying the hunger death, or, what is worse, living the hunger life in degradation below that of dogs. A human dog kennel five millions strong, a new thing to be quiet over?—*Sartorial*—*The ins Carrick*

The President of the French Republic receives a salary of £10,000 per annum. The President of the American Republic receives a salary of £10,000 per annum. Her Majesty Queen Victoria pockets annually £385,000 sterling or £3,35000 more than the combined salaries of the French and American Presidents. This amount is an enormous burden resting entirely upon the shoulders of British industry and handicaps British workmen in the markets of the world. Let the Fair Trade League at once turn their attention to this. It is time for England to observe "Reciprocity" in such matters, and to emulate their French and American competitors in giving to the nominal figure head of the State a "Fair pecuniary.—*Ibid*

The Devil recently held a Council in Hell to know what special punishment should be meted out to English, Irish, and Scotch landlords. Satan, of course, presided, and among those present were Beelzebub, Moloch, Belial, Mammon and several others of the leading spirits of the Nether Regions.

Satan opened the proceedings in a neat speech of which the following is a verbatim report:—

Spirits and Potentates. Hither are we called by matters of grave debate. Long on the terrestrial shore, your envoy extraordinary, have I pursued my devious path. My labours past, I now in your high council yield me up the sad and tedious fruit of all my toil. Twice three centuries have I watched the land called Britain, as some few centuries before I watched the Garden Eden. Among the mass of those beer-drinking islanders one class, our special prey, stands ripe for judgment. For full six hundred years a caste called landlords have robbed and violated, and murdered Thousands, that they might live, have perished. They lord it over the poor-souled people. These, "a few instincts on legs" (with much truth called) have bowed them to the yoke. But why, grave counsellors, how advise ye on their fate? [Satan, handing in the report of his measure, reverses his tail-hook.]

Modern—Make escape-valves of them for our imperial steam-boilers.

Behal—As they have been unused to any kind of skilled labour, might they not be made stokers at our furnaces? It would be easy work, although, perhaps, a trifle hot

Mammon—Dignitaries of Hell, these men are special friends of mine Let therefore, I pray, punishment be light Set them to cultivate the Land of Fiery Snow

Beelzebub—Thrones and Imperial Powers my counsel is that, after due probation here, back again on earth we send them They to till the earth, there sometime slaves to occupy their place and for six centuries to burn and ravish, rob and plunder these transformed tyrants.

At this point a cuckoo-clock happening to chime my devilish informant, fancying that the day was about to break—although, in fact, it was just midnight—vanished in a flash of fire, and left as much sulphur fumes behind him as would disinfect all the small pox hospitals in London I am sorry, therefore, at being unable to announce to an eager world the fate reserved elsewhere for the British Land Monopolists —*Ibid.*

The French people, convinced that neglect and contempt of the Natural Rights of Man are the sole cause of the miseries of the world, have resolved to draw up a solemn declaration of these sacred and inalienable rights, to the end that all citizens, being thus enabled to continually compare the acts of the government with the result aimed at by all social institutions, may never permit themselves to be oppressed and degraded by tyranny, and that the people may have always before their eyes the ground work of their liberty and happiness, the magistrate, the rule to guide him in his duties, and the legislator, the object of his mission

Therefore the following Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens is here proclaimed in the presence of the Most High

Article 1 The aim of all society is the general good Government is instituted to guarantee to all man the enjoyment of their natural and imprescriptible rights

2 These rights are Equality, Liberty, Security, and Property

3 All men are equal by nature and before the law

4 The law is rightfully the free and solemn expression of the general will It is the same for all, whether in protecting or in punishing It can only ordain that which is just and useful to society, and cannot forbid anything but what is harmful thereunto

5 All citizens are equally admissible to all public offices and employments, and a free people on their elections should be influenced by no other consideration than the honesty and talent of the candidates

6 Liberty is the power which belongs to every man to do anything that does not injure the rights of his fellows Its only limit is in the maxim *Do not unto others that which thou wouldst not they should do unto thee*

7 The right to express and proclaim thought and opinion, either through the press or in any other way, the right of orderly public meeting, and right of free exercise of all religions cannot be forbidden The mere necessity of announcing these rights bears witness to the very recent memory, or the actual presence, of despotism

8 Security consists in the protection allowed by society to every one of its members for the preservation of the individual, of his rights, and of his property

9 The law should protect public and individual liberty against the oppression of those who govern

10 No one should be accused, arrested, or detained but in such cases as are strictly determined by the law, and according to the forms the law prescribes. Every citizen summoned or arrested by the authority of the law should instantly obey; but by resistance he renders himself culpable

11 All acts exercised against a citizen, and not previously determined by the law, nor in accordance with its forms are arbitrary and tyrannical, and every one has the right to resist such acts with force.

12 All who request, aid, sign, execute, or cause to be executed such very arbitrary acts, are culpable, and should be punished

13 All men being presumably innocent until they have been proved guilty, should it be deemed indispensable to detain them (before trial), all rigour that is not absolutely necessary for their safe detention ought to be severely repressed by the law

14 None should be judged or punished till after they have been heard or legally called upon to defend themselves, and none should be summoned or arrested but in virtue of a law promulgated previously to the date of the delinquency The law which can punish faults or offences committed before that law existed is a tyranny retrospective power given to an Act is a crime

15 The law should only accord punishments strictly and evidently necessary, and punishment should be proportioned to the fault and useful to society

16 The right of property is the right which belongs to every citizen to enjoy and dispose as he pleases of his goods, of his income, and of the fruits of his labour and industry

17 No sort of work, culture or commerce can be prohibited

18. Every man has the right to engage his services and his time, &c But the law does not recognise a state of servitude

19 No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his consent, but should public necessity demand the sacrifice, he should be justly and equitably indemnified

20 No contributions can be called for but for the general good and all citizens have the right to assist in establishing these contributions, to watch over the employment thereof, and to demand accounts of their use

21 Public charity is a sacred debt Society owes subsistence and succour to unfortunate citizens, and should procure work for them, or assure assistance to them if unable to support themselves

22 All need education Society should help to the utmost public enlightenment, and should place education within every one's reach

23 The safeguard of society exists in the united efforts of all to secure for all the enjoyment and preservation of their rights This safeguard rests on the sovereignty of the people

24 It cannot exist if the limits of power in the executive are not strictly defined by the law, and if every functionary is not individually responsible

25 Sovereignty rests in the people It is one and indivisible, imprescriptible, and inalienable

27 No one section of the people can exercise the power of the entire people, but each and all sections of the people have entire liberty to express their will and pleasure

27 Any individual presuming to usurp sovereignty should on the instant be put to death

28 The people have always the right to review, to reform, and to change their Constitution One generation cannot presume to prescribe laws to fut ure generations

29 Every citizen has an equal right to assist in the forming of laws &c

30. Public functions are essentially temporary They are not to be considered either recompenses or distinctions They are simply duties

31 The offences of public officials or their agents should never go unpunished, No one citizen has the right to consider himself more inviolable than another

32 The right of presenting to the holders of public authority can in no case be forbidden suspended, or limited

33 Resistance to oppression is the natural outcome of the other rights of man

34 There is oppression on the whole social body when one single member of it is oppressed, and there is oppression on each individual member when the whole social body is oppressed

35 When the government violates the rights of the people, insurrection is for the people, and for each section of the people, the most sacred of rights and most indispensable of duties —*Radical*

INDIAN AND GERMAN ORIENTALISTS

The remark which the *Times of India* made in a moment of rashness, throwing discredit upon native Sanskrit scholarship, have every where roused the indignation of educated natives and have been proved to be utterly incorrect and absurd by its correspondent "K T." The *Times* too has confessed its error, though in a manner which is not uncommon with newspaper writers Nothing, therefore, remains for us to say on the point there raised. But there is yet another point and a very important one, which none of our contemporaries, so far as we know, have touched and which, therefore, we shall discuss in the present issue.

The remarks of Mr Max Muller, on which the argument of the *Times* was based, is as follows Although some practical knowledge of Sanskrit might be obtained in England, if any one wanted to study it scientifically and thoroughly, he must still come to Germany Now what is the exact amount of truth in this statement? In our opinion the remark contains something that is true, but much that is false In the first place it ought to be limited in its scope, it is directly applicable to the continent of Europe All that Mr Max Muller could have meant on the occasion is that except Germany there is no country in the European world where Sanskrit can be most conveniently taught and learnt by Europeans. But if he ever meant to extend his remark to India, we must say that it is nothing but the vain glory of a German that could assert, it being so much contrary to facts. For, then, it follows that the most learned *Shastrees* and *Pundits*, whom India now possesses, and who have not had the advantage of German tuition have neither a scientific nor a thorough knowledge of Sanskrit and that they must be sent to some German University, before they can have it While the fact is that what partial knowledge of Sanskrit the Germans possess at present is chiefly gathered by them in India from Indian scholars Whether a German or an Englishman appears to be the question with Prof Max Muller, whether a European or a Native is the question with us

In the second place it would be desirable to understand what Mr Max Muller means by '*Scientifically*' and '*thoroughly*' In one ordinary sense of the words, the remark is most untrue. Thorough knowledge of Sanscrit We think the Germans know not what it is So far as poetic and dramatic literature is concerned the Germans cannot claim even a knowledge of it, for it depends, to a large extent, on a direct acquaintance with the modes of living and thinking of the natives, which are so much hidden from the foreigner that the commonest things in Hindoo life are mysteries to him As regards Hindoo science and Hindoo law, as developed by Sanskrit authors there are several of them which have never yet been read at present from Germany, as for instance, Hindoo medicine and music Of the rest of the sciences they have but a smattering and not a thorough knowledge, perhaps no more than what they can power of a book culled from its contents! All the efforts of the Germans have been hitherto concentrated on the interpretation of Vedic literature in which they have made some progress but not a thorough one But here, in the absence of native annotations their task would be helpless, and these annotations are comprehended better by native *pundits* than by European *savants* When the Germans differ in any important point from these annotations, it is usually for the sake of introducing novelties of their foreign quality and independence, the Vedic text being in several places so vague that many interpretations can be given of the same verse To give instances here would be too tedious and pedantic and it may offend the susceptibilities of some German worthies

Thus, then, there is no foundation *in fact* for the German boast of thorough knowledge of Sanskrit, but there is some foundation for it in their *passions* The Germans by their great industry have met with greater success in the study of Sanskrit, than any other European people By this success they have gained the admiration of the latter and have imposed on their credulity They have made them believe that Sanskrit is more thoroughly understood in Germany than in India itself Now so long as Europeans, after obtaining some rudimentary knowledge of Sanskrit in their own country, do not come to India for more thorough knowledge and learn directly from native *pandits*, they will never be undeceived Thorough knowledge as such must be gathered in India. Nor have the Germans studied Sanskrit more scientifically than we Hindoos have, nor can we allow them any superiority in the practical use of it. The Hindoo *pundit* is as familiar with Sanskrit Grammar as ever a German can be. He can write and speak Sanskrit with such elegance and facility as it is beyond the power of any German to attain. The Hindoo *Pundit* can understand the derivative Prakrit languages as competently as any German can do. On no account, therefore, can we give the palm of superiority to the Germans.

When we say all this, we must not be supposed to ignore the many great services of the Germans to comparative mythology and to the sciences of language in general, but in this part of their labour they have equals in the most advanced countries of Europe and America, they have, indeed, some advantage over Hindoos in this particular on account of their knowledge of Latin and Greek, but under Government encouragement, the indefatigable energy of a Kunte or a Paudit will certainly do as much as any European This discussion, however would require an independent treatment for itself and so we leave it here

It is interesting now to ask, if so much real knowledge of Sanskrit is to be found among the Hindoos themselves, why should no more than three or four gentlemen be found fit to occupy the professorial chair, in the whole of this Presidency He answer is easy and simple.

Every year the University turns out two or three candidates, who take their degree with honours for high competency in sanskrit, who bear intense and instinctive love to the sacred language of their country, who take delight in linguistic, philological & antiquarian studies, and would most willingly make them the specialty of their lives, and who besides are enlightened by the modern principles of modern criticism But where is employment or encouragement for such people under the present Government? No sooner does a vacancy occur in the Sanskrit Chair, than a raw German or a Panchadravidee is grasped at, a Monier Williams or one ordered from Europe to fill it Under these circumstances, native graduates, poor as they are, are compelled to neglect Sanskrit and to turn their attention to law, medicine and other professional studies. Thus it is evident that the paucity of Sanskrit scholars is owing to nothing but the neglect of Government

If Government, therefore will now take into serious consideration the claims of Prof Bhandarkar and will appoint him to succeed Dr Kielhorn not only would it be an act of justice to Prof Bhandarkar, but encouragement will be given to native linguistic studies and the cause of antiquarian and other researches will prosper far better than by any other means

Let us also give a warning to Government by forecasting the consequences of offering the place to an incompetent foreigner The comment orientalists mentioned by the *Times of India* came to India when Sanskrit had hardly made an progress among the mass of intelligent native population and they found no very great difficulty in establishing their reputation But the times are far altered now A new comer will find as much difficulty in saving the credit of Germany as Mr Peterson has found in dealing with native students of the present generation Nothing, therefore but open dissatisfaction, which has already grown to some extent in our colleges, will be promoted by such a course We hope Government will not be blind to these considerations.

—*Mail tralia*

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ಪೇಪರಿನವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಅಂದೇ ಆಫೀಸ್ ನೋಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿ—ಮೇಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಟಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಷನ್ ಯಾವಾದರು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಚೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯವರು ಬಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕಳಿಸಿಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಷನ್ ಬಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಉಳಿದರೆ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಷನ್ ಬಾಬ್ತು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

ಇವರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಂಬಾಣಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಿಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದ ಆಫೀಸರ್—ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರಿಸಿ ಆಫೀಸರ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಂಬಾಣದಾರರು ಕಮ್ಮಿಯೆಂದು ಜಂಬಾ ಬಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಜಂಬಾಣದಾರರು ಕಮ್ಮಿಯೆಂದು ಜಂಬಾ ಬಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಸ್ವೀಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಂಬಾಣದಾರರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಸ್ವೀಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಂಚೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಸ್ವೀಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಂಚೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಜಂಬಾಣದಾರರು ಕಮ್ಮಿಯೆಂದು ಜಂಬಾ ಬಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಜಂಬಾಣದಾರರು ಕಮ್ಮಿಯೆಂದು ಜಂಬಾ ಬಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಸ್ವೀಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಂಬಾಣದಾರರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಸ್ವೀಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಂಚೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಜಂಬಾಣದಾರರು ಕಮ್ಮಿಯೆಂದು ಜಂಬಾ ಬಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಸ್ವೀಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸೂಚನೆ.

"ಕುಮುದಿನೀ ರಹಸ್ಯವು."

ಎಲ್ಲ ಚೆಲ್ವೆಯ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕುಮುದಿನೀ ರಹಸ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಂದ ಕಳಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗೀತ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಅಲಂಕಾರ, ಸಾಮುದ್ರಿಕ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ, ಸಾಮುದ್ರಿಕ, ಸಾಮುದ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮುದ್ರಿಕ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗೀತ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಅಲಂಕಾರ, ಸಾಮುದ್ರಿಕ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1881

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS IN INDIA —No. V.

ఇంగ్లీషులోవ్రాసిన వ్యవసాయసంబంధమైన
వ్యాసం—అంగ్.

ప్రపంచములోని యితరులు మొదలు మొదలుకొని ఎంతో కాలము అంధకారమున పడియున్నట్టి వ్యవసాయము ఒక్కటే ఇటీవల కాలములో ఉన్నతస్థితికి వచ్చినట్టి విషయమును మనము ఇదివరకే చూచియున్నాము. ఈ అభివృద్ధి ఎట్లు కలిగినదో మనము ఇప్పుడు విచారింపవలెను. ఈ అభివృద్ధి కలుగుటకు ముఖ్యకారణము ఏమనగా, ఇంగ్లీషువారు ఇండియాలో వ్యవసాయమును అభివృద్ధిచేయుటకు ప్రయత్నించుటయే. ఈ ప్రయత్నములు ఎట్లు ఫలించినవో మనము ఇదివరకే చూచియున్నాము. ఇప్పుడు ఈ ప్రయత్నములు ఎట్లు ఫలించినవో మనము విచారింపవలెను. ఈ ప్రయత్నములు ఫలించుటకు ముఖ్యకారణము ఏమనగా, ఇంగ్లీషువారు ఇండియాలో ఎక్కువ ధనమును ఖర్చుపెట్టుటయే. ఈ ధనమును ఖర్చుపెట్టుటలో ఇంగ్లీషువారు ఎట్లు ప్రవర్తించినారో మనము ఇదివరకే చూచియున్నాము. ఇప్పుడు ఈ ధనమును ఖర్చుపెట్టుటలో ఇంగ్లీషువారు ఎట్లు ప్రవర్తించినారో మనము విచారింపవలెను.

క్షిశ మరి తొంభై ప్రదేశములలో లార్డ్ రిపన్ గారి ఎగ్జిబిషన్ ఏర్పాటు చేయబడినది. ఈ ఎగ్జిబిషన్లలో ఉంచడానికి ఆయా స్థలములలో ఉన్న ఆసక్తులు గలవారు ఆయా వస్తువులను పంపుటకు ఏర్పాటులు చేసుకొనుచున్నారు

The defamation case —తీర్పుకూళ్ళ సీ క్లేటర్ వకీలీయు శ్రీ) కిల్పాట్రిక్ వకీలు సు స్పర్ కు సాలా వక్కు లేఖ్ తొంబకమీ కి యిచ్చిన తీర్పుదిగ్భ్రాంతిచెంది వకీలీయు శ్రీ) కిల్పాట్రిక్ తాను అనవసరమైనటి రా నిరసన మీ. కాన్వర్సేషంబకమునకూ సనప్ప తీరా ఆర్డరుమీకింద తంబాంతంతీయుఁ అదరీ, వ కీలుఁ మిస్టర్ సుబ్బారావు మద్దు లేఖ్ ఎంబ తరు మీ. కాన్వర్సేషనుకమీకి అదేచాయతు తీరా ఆర్డరుమీకింద రిపిన క్లేవేయట్టే ఫుదరీ తీరా ఆర్డరుమీకు ఆక్షేపంగా వినతీ కారీ తీరుమీకింద తంబాంగ్యంలో మ్యూకర్ట్లీటర్ లీంబరీ ఆర్డరిచ్చి ఆ కార్యాన్ని నాగ్పంధాగా లీల లిఖంగా విచారణీయుఁ తుది గళించినటి కారీతుకి ఆజ్ఞార్థం మళ్ళుటించిరి వకీలు తంబాంగ్యంలో ఆర్డరు రిపిన క్లేవేయట్టే ఫుదరీ తీరా ఆర్డరుమీకు ఆక్షేపంగా వినతీ మీ. లాన్ ఆజకు, క్యూస్టిరిటీ లీపీకు కాదు మీ. కా విచారీంచకను, చాల్టర్ ఫర్ నల్ ఆజకు, ఇవ కుగు కొమ్మ ఫీచరీపీకి ముఖ్యాంశీగుంది రుక్కారీ. పత్తు అవసరం దొడ్డమనుష్యుంగా లీయుం ఒకీల కీంపెక్ట్ కృష్ణప్పవరీకుం ఆదరాతీల ఏ లేదు ఆర్డరుంగాకీ కింబంధనీయం వినీలమురు.

మంత్ర రంజాన్ సాబ్లూరీనవ్ల బాఫీ యి స్టేట్ లుర్ ఒబ్బు హోసేలరు తిన్న ధైర్యవనన్న మోజాఁ ఆనిందఁ ఒచేయులు అవనని బచే కంకు అన్ని శ్రీకోర్కు డ్రోంగిట్టు అవుకో బకం ఉంచుకొన్నట్లుంటాలు చేస్తున్నన్న కరీయు పి కేలు వినుకోకుండా చేతిన్ని మాండిపెట్టిరర పైసుంబాంగానే మోజా పిట్టిందంక అద ధనం వన్న బాకీలూమకుంకోర్ తిన్నంగ చొచ్చువా సుకరిచ్చువెంకు వీ లివిట్ట బలిశ ఫదరీ ధైర్ గను పత్తుమోడంగీ గుఁ, అవంతర ఆనం దింపి అమల్ దారన్ని మూలింబ్ర్ స్టీ ఫ్ ర్యాద్ లు అరుల చాహీంగ బంద్లీ మోజా అదర వంగ్ ఆ కం డి ఫిర్యాదీ లీలు అని లీంపిసి వెంగ్ధోనే తలుజిపివిట్టు. ఫిర్యాది వ వ్యాపారమ్ము ఉంకు పిట్టిస్టిరీ పాతా స్థంగా రిక్రోర్ట్ నుండివిట్టగు. తుదిలీ నాలీ, ల్రమ కింగలు తరీపుమోయిరు. ఇట్టిన ధైర్యాద్ ర్యాస్ట్రేగు రజా మీరే వెంకధాన రీ మోజాద్దకాలదల్లి వదరీజీంగనిన్న నోల కి అవకాన్ని యిట్టిశీతీపుంకొంచ్ంబుంద జింటేవుంది వంగరీయన్ను ఉంకు పిట్టిజ్జి ఏవరీ అదాలతీలు స్థరద్దారాగీయ ర్థీ చేప్పుటి కమ్మనన్ పాజీబరదుంబేడ్ క్వార్టర్ ఆ స్పీక్ కొంటనే నింగీరాదీ ఫిర్యాదీ శ్రీ శేషాద్రిపురాల్లో మోరటవరు ఇన్నీ ఁదిన బాపర్ బంద్ విట్టిగు. నవరా మోజాద్ద మీయున్ను ఉంకు: దానిబంతిగి మోహోంబం రఁ శీ వాగి కాణుకే. అదర విచిస్థితీయమ్ము ముంచే లిఖిస్తీనే

NEWS LEITERS

వృత్తాంతిక ఉత్తరాలు.

బాపన, నిసే నవంబర్.—ఉనిన ప్లీరీ ను మోలిపిలాగ ఎల్లిరిం కీమంగ లిపిం ళ్ళ బరీనూనకళ్ళకీ కాల్పిస్తిరిన్ను ఉ రికర్తు లేవలుమ్ముగాసిసుకరవ్లే. అదరరింద, ఉనింగళ్ నుంచీ ఇకాలీకాలీకు రాల్సీ ఎనీ కా లీఁలు ఇంగల్లిసిలు ఉనుగు ఉదయంలీ ఆ కుమోలు తరిపినను స్వల్ప అద్దాయిలీంబు ఉధృవృత్తాంతమ్ము మోదలు లిఖిసుత్తీనే. ఇ ల్లి గద్దేఱుద్ధర రామేశ్వర ఛత్రరీ యా స్థే రాజాగళ్ చోరులు ఇల్లిన్న చేదికట్టాల్ని ఎల్లిం అధికారులొంచీ అధిషేఁళు పబ స్థ అవుగు లుంచు కరీన అభ్యంతరలు రాకా. పబ్లిక్ ఆఫీసులు ఎరనీ ఆ లీఁలు కొన్ని మాత్రమే మూసివేసిరి. పబ్లిక్ ఆఫీసులు మాత్రం ఎప్పటిలాగే తె రిచి ఉంచిరి. ఇంగ్లీషు బ్యాంకులు మాత్రం మూసివేసిరి.

కరీదమ్—హే పినసీ కారీభాలు తుదిట్టి ళ్లు చేయాలనుకొని (ప్రారంభించి అయితే ఆంబుటాండ్ అను మోలక్షమీగకస్థిక్ లీలకు స్థ దర్యాప్తీయాంకి, నవంబర్ 1వ్రీ తారీ ఖున మొనుంచాల చేయబట్టిం చిక్ మగ నాల్గోజోన్ ఎనీ కాలీఖాల్లి అన్నమేల కర్షమోళిన్ను ఫ్రీనలన్నాడి కోర్ట్ ఎం. అదీ వరకు రాత్రి యిల్లి వాపస్ బంచు మునుసీ రాత్రిఖనిన యిన్ను మోకరమేళకోన్స్లిల్ల ల్లి వల్లాతిగు. ఫీవ్రిదల్లి-మ్యేసూరిగీ వ్రియా ణాలు బాధ్యాంకు తీరు తీస్తిని.

తుదింగళ్ ఎనీ కారీభాలన్ని నదేక ఆలా నుపంతీంగన్ని ఒళ్ళియ ధృన్నంగళ్ పబ్లాంగీ యాపాయి ంగం, ధృవంతీ-బాబాయి ఒ-ఇ తుంటి మారిరు

ఇల్లిన న్యూంపబ్లిక్ ఓర్సియర్ లీల నదిన్ని ఇట్టిరీబ్బు జూకిలర్ జేక్ లీఖంర్ తీరా ఆర్డర్ పథాపతి పీళ్ళియదీ ఖాయం యి ప్పల్లుట్టు. ఆవర కింం యాపాయి లీలబుళ్ళు లీలన ఆదీ యిలాఫీలల్లి చీ! ముఖమీంగా ఇట్టి మీశారిపురద కృష్ణప్పవరీకుం ఆవరాతీల ఏ లేదుళ్ళుంగాకీ రింబంధనీయం వినీలమురు.

మంత్ర రంజాన్ సాబ్లూరీనవ్ల బాఫీ యి స్టేట్ లుర్ ఒబ్బు హోసేలరు తిన్న ధైర్యవనన్న మోజాఁ ఆనిందఁ ఒచేయులు అవనని బచే కంకు అన్ని శ్రీకోర్కు డ్రోంగిట్టు అవుకో బకం ఉంచుకొన్నట్లుంటాలు చేస్తున్నన్న కరీయు పి కేలు వినుకోకుండా చేతిన్ని మాండిపెట్టిరర పైసుంబాంగానే మోజా పిట్టిందంక అద ధనం వన్న బాకీలూమకుంకోర్ తిన్నంగ చొచ్చువా సుకరిచ్చువెంకు వీ లివిట్ట బలిశ ఫదరీ ధైర్ గను పత్తుమోడంగీ గుఁ, అవంతర ఆనం దింపి అమల్ దారన్ని మూలింబ్ర్ స్టీ ఫ్ ర్యాద్ లు అరుల చాహీంగ బంద్లీ మోజా అదర వంగ్ ఆ కం డి ఫిర్యాద్ లీలు అని లీంపిసి వెంగ్ధోనే తలుజిపివిట్టు. ఫిర్యాది వ వ్యాపారమ్ము ఉంకు పిట్టిస్టిరీ పాతా స్థంగా రిక్రోర్ట్ నుండివిట్టగు. తుదిలీ నాలీ, ల్రమ కింగలు తరీపుమోయిరు. ఇట్టిన ధైర్యాద్ ర్యాస్ట్రేగు రజా మీరే వెంకధాన రీ మోజాద్దకాలదల్లి వదరీజీంగనిన్న నోల కి అవకాన్ని యిట్టిశీతీపుంకొంచ్ంబుంద జింటేవుంది వంగరీయన్ను ఉంకు పిట్టిజ్జి ఏవరీ అదాలతీలు స్థరద్దారాగీయ ర్థీ చేప్పుటి కమ్మనన్ పాజీబరదుంబేడ్ క్వార్టర్ ఆ స్పీక్ కొంటనే నింగీరాదీ ఫిర్యాద్ లు అరుల చాహీంగ బంద్లీ మోజా అదర వంగ్ ఆ కం డి ఫిర్యాద్ లీలు అని లీంపిసి వెంగ్ధోనే తలుజిపివిట్టు. ఫిర్యాది వ వ్యాపారమ్ము ఉంకు పిట్టిస్టిరీ పాతా స్థంగా రిక్రోర్ట్ నుండివిట్టగు. తుదిలీ నాలీ, ల్రమ కింగలు తరీపుమోయిరు. ఇట్టిన

CORRESPONDENCE

కు॥ రా॥ ఇ కర్ణాటక ప్రకాశికా ఎడిటరుగా ఎడిటరుగా మహాశయులకు—

శీరంగపట్ట్ణ వాసిష్ఠ వంశీయులగు బలి ముళ్ళుంగళ్ళుగళకు. తుంగూరు వేంకటసుబ్బ రాయ శాస్త్రులుగారిచేతను, మాధ్వబ్రాహ్మలు మిళా సోగలలో ఉంచు ప్రకారమును, వీరశైవులు మిళా సోగలలో ఉంచు ప్రకారమును వీరిరువురి వివాహములు జరిగినవి. ఈ వివాహములు జరిగినందుకు వీరిరువురి మీదను వీరి బంధువులమీదను ఎవరికిని ఏ విధమైన దోషములు రావు. ఈ విషయమును గురించి ఎవరికిని ఏ సందేహమును లేకుండుటకు ఈ వివాహములు జరిగినవని ఋజువులు ఇచ్చుటకు మేము సిద్ధముగా నున్నాము

ENGLISH EDITION

THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION

London, 7th Nov.—The business of the Irish Land Commission is so enormous as to compel the Government to appoint additional Sub Commissions

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY

The *Times* in a leading article announces that it is been decided to appoint Sir Garnet Wolseley Adjutant General next April

TURKEY AND RUSSIA

Constantinople 7th Nov.—The Russian Ambassador here has declared that he will oppose any settlement of Turkish finance unless the Russian War indemnity is simultaneously settled

Constantinople 10th Nov.—The Porte rejects the demand in connection with Turkish finances made by the Russian Ambassador

ILLNESS OF THE EMIR OF BOKHARA

St Petersburg 9th Nov.—The Agent to the Governor-General of Turkestan accompanied by a diplomatic party proceeded to Bokhara on the 24th September to attend on the Emir whose illness has become serious

SUBMISSION OF TUNISIAN TRIBES

Paris 7th Nov.—Many Tunisian tribes have submitted to the French

SOCIALISTS RETURNED TO THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT

Berlin 9th Nov.—The *Spener'sche Zeitung* publishes an article stating that Prince Bismarck is displeased at the result of the elections have taken and wishes to resign leaving the Government to the Clericals and Conservatives

THE BOSNIACS COMPLAINT AGAINST AUSTRIA

The Bosnian leaders have protested to Mr Gladstone against Austrian oppression

ASIA.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI

THE OBJECTS OF HIS GOVERNMENT

Allahabad 7th Nov.—In replying to the address of the Delhi Municipality, the Viceroy made a somewhat important speech

Speaking of the progress of railway extension of Public works, His Excellency said there were a few subjects of great importance to which the Government can direct attention but there were limits to the power of the Government of a financial nature They were bound to preserve the credit of India, and to limit the country's indebtedness The Government have therefore inquired whether the field of private enterprise cannot be called in The declaration of Government in this respect is marked by a sincere desire to foster private enterprise by every possible opportunity and to encourage the introduction of European capital But while appealing to capitalists in England he also expressly desired to encourage the application of local capital Referring to a recent Resolution on local self Government his Excellency was glad to have the opportunity of thanking Major Ramsay and Mr Hope for the real earnestness, and ability they had shown in preparing and carrying through the Resolution. He was well aware that the work of this nature was a gradual work One portion of the country was fitter than another for the wide application of the principles laid down The Government of India looked upon the extension of self-Government, as the best means of promoting, and extending political education of the people They desired to see the independence of local bodies increased, and the principle of election extended

After speaking strongly in favour of the permanent education of the general mass of the people, his Excellency concluded by a reference to local affairs

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1881

SOME MORE MUNICIPAL ANOMALIES

In our last article on the municipal affairs of Bangalore, if we may so style what is now known as the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and of the Town of Bangalore, more commonly known as the Pettah, we pointed out the illegality of the position of both the municipal bodies and their respective presidents, so long as the Municipal Regulations of the 31st March 1871 remain unrescinded, and no fresh enactment has been passed to suit the altered state of circumstances, since the rendition of the state to His Highness the Maharajah In the article to which we refer, we alluded to the fact that the constitution of the present municipal corporations was illegal, as long as the statute stands, as it does, without any revocation In the present article we propose to consider the legality of these bodies levying taxes, tolls, and other municipal duties, without a new enactment enabling them to do so Section 9 of the Municipal Regulations of 31st of March 1871 runs as follows—(Sec 9) "All monies received by the Municipal Commissioners of the Cantonment of Bangalore by virtue of these or any other Regulations, all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied by them under these Regulations, and all monies which may be assigned by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore for purposes of conservancy or improvements in the said Cantonment, shall constitute a fund to be called the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of what nature or kind soever, which may become vested in the Commissioners of the Cantonment of Bangalore, be under the direction, management, and control of the Commissioners in the manner hereafter provided" The second clause of the same section runs to *exactly* the same effect, only that it applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the "Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Bangalore" It will be observed here that it is the "Chief Commissioner of Mysore" who is the controlling authority over both municipal bodies, but as that officer has been merged into the British Resident at the Court of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, we do not see that the sections we have quoted have any force or efficacy, and to have such force and efficacy, we think, a new enactment ought to be passed, applying wholly and solely to the territory acquired to the British Government, and now known as the "Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" The Government of His Highness the Maharajah may pass any enactment or regulation to control the municipal affairs of his own side of the country, known as the "Town of Bangalore," or more commonly, as the Pettah Agrm, the Municipal Regulations of 1871 refer distinctly to *two* municipal bodies and *one* President of those bodies At the present moment, these two corporations have been separated, and each has its own presiding officer, but without any legal authority for the separation and for the separate presidential appointments The Municipal Regulations of 1871 have, in fact, become null and void, since the rendition of the state to the Native Government, and all acts and proceedings under those regulations have become equally null and void, and yet the municipal affairs of both the Town and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are being conducted under the provisions of a really obsolete enactment The Municipal Commissioners, both of the Town and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are, therefore, collecting funds and levying taxes and tolls without any legislative authority for their so doing, and it follows that they have no legislative authority for lodging the funds so collected in the Branch of the Madras Bank or in the Public Treasury, or to use them in accordance with section 10 of the Regulations of 1871, which lays down the mode of deposit and use of such funds by the Commissioners We do not mean to indulge in legal quibbles or in hair-splitting, but it seems to us that so long as there has been a complete separation of the municipal affairs of British territory from those of the Maharajah's, and so long as no legal processes (as laid down by Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice of Madras) can be served between Mysore territory and British territory, only a few hundred miles apart, there ought to be a special municipal enactment for each side of the country, and above all, we must have it distinctly laid down, in a legislative enactment, that the President of each municipal body can be a person holding some other appointment or pursuing some other calling, and that he need not devote all his time and attention wholly and solely to the duties of his office, as is strictly laid down in the Municipal Regulations of 1871 The fact of the matter is, that the municipal affairs of the Town and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are being conducted practically without legislative authority or sanction It may not matter much, and people may not reflect or think upon it, but some case might arise in which the party or parties aggrieved against either municipality, or the latter having some cause of action against some member of the public, may be placed in an awkward fix, by the fact that the old municipal Regulations of 1871 have become null and void, by the lapse of time and the change of jurisdictions, and, we believe, a judge, any, in the position of the Chief Judge of Mysore, may think it necessary to "lay down the law," or, rather, the want of municipal law, with regard to the municipal affairs of the Town and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore Some years ago, Mysore was a "non regulation province," and municipal and other kinds of justice were administered much on the patriarchal system; but times have changed during the past quarter of a century, and most of the Civil and Criminal Codes obtaining in British India have been introduced here, and, amongst them, we have had no less than three municipal regulations, each following the other in legal sequence, namely, Act XIV of 1856, Act XVIII of 1864, and the Regulations of 1871 The latter, by the force of circumstances, brought on by the rendition of the state, have ceased to have, as we maintain, any legal force or efficacy, why may we not, then, demand, that in this year of grace 1881, when the Maharajah has had his own restored to him, and a portion of his own has been assigned as "British ground," there should be special enactments controlling the municipal affairs of each portion of territory? We think both the British Government and that of the Maharajah should look to the matter, and formally define what is the legal status of each municipal body.

THE CIVIL COURT, C AND M. STATION

In our last issue, we had an article in which we referred to the overwhelming amount of work which has fallen on the acting Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the acting incumbent of which is Colonel H. G. Thompson, late Superintendent of Coorg In alluding to the subject again, we may mention what we omitted to do in our first article namely, that of the numerous suits which are fixed for hearing before the Judge, every day, almost three fourths of them are petty cases within twenty rupees, of the others, hardly any exceed the value of Rupees *fifty*, and only a very few are original suits of any pecuniary value or importance Over such suits, ranging from four or five to fifty rupees, the Civil Judge has to devote his time and attention, so that hours are consumed by him on matters which could be easily disposed of by an Assistant Judge or Registrar As we pointed out in our first article, there was a registrar to assist the Judge of the old Court of Small Causes, when there was nothing higher than that court, and the pecuniary jurisdiction of the registrar was to the extent of twenty rupees, so that the Judge had light work to get through; but now that the Civil Judge of the Civil and Military Station has not only jurisdiction to any pecuniary amount or importance, but is also a Small Cause Judge to the extent of Rs 500, and is Sessions Judge to boot, there is no kind of assistant given him We think that this state of things should be remedied, because the files of the court are very full, and the Civil Judge can with difficulty dispose of about twenty cases a day, sitting up to a very late hour in the evening, and, as recently happened, up to eight at night, with candles lighted Now, we have no personal predilection either way, but we think we would be doing an injustice to a worthy public servant, if we did not mention the fact that he is, in every way, fit for the new post which we suggest, We allude to Mr. V. Govindrajooloo Mudaliar, the present Chief Clerk and Manager of the Civil and Sessions Court He has had large experience in the civil

courts, and, in our opinion, is quite as capable as any other man to discharge the duties of a Registrar or Assistant Judge of a Court of Small Causes. As in the old Court of Small Causes, so in the present one, Mr Govindarajooloo Mudaliar may be vested with pecuniary jurisdiction to the extent of twenty rupees, so that he might thus relieve the Civil Judge of the necessity of hearing and adjudging those numerous petty suits which now occupy his time and attention so much, to the detriment of more important original suits of large value. We believe Mr Govindarajooloo Mudaliar possesses excellent testimonials from the various superior European officers under whom he has served, and, as we have said, his knowledge of the working and routine of civil courts being large, he will find no difficulty in assuming the higher and more responsible position to which, we think, he is entitled. In any official department promotion should be made in the department itself, and not from outside, as a general rule, and we are of opinion, that, in the present instance, there could not be a more deserving promotion than that of the Chief Clerk of the Civil and Sessions Court of the C and M Station.

"ONCE A WEEK"

We have been favoured with a copy of a new weekly paper, published at the "Morning Star" Press, under the above heading. The paper is fairly well got up, and contains readable and racy matter. Whether there is room for such a paper in Bangalore, remains to be seen, but there is no reason why, if it is fairly conducted, it should not secure a share of public patronage. There is one article in the last number of our newly fledged contemporary, to which we would draw attention. *Once a Week* deprecates, "a great desire" on the part of the Dewan of Mysore, "to dispense with the services of all Europeans and Eurasians serving His Highness." Now, we are not aware that any such desire has ever been felt by Mr Runga Charlu. On the other hand, Mr Runga Charlu has always shown himself well-disposed towards European and Eurasian subordinate officials. What the Dewan has objected to, and very rightly, is the retention of the very expensive and altogether superfluous staff of European officers, who formed part of the late Mysore Commission, and whose places might well be filled by intelligent native gentlemen, on less pay.

"THE MYSORE LAW REPORTER"

A new monthly has just been issued, from the "Adolphi Press," Cantonment, purporting to be the first of a series of Law Reports, of all cases of importance, decided in the Chief Judge's court of the Province. It is edited by Mr G Norman Smith, Senior Advocate of the Mysore Bar, and compiled by Mr Charles Ackrill, late short hand Reporter of the *Daily Post*. The Reports seem to be fairly correct, and ought to be very useful to lawyers in the Province, for reference. But it is questionable whether the *Law Reporter* will be of any use as an *authority*, in the Courts of the Province, when cases have to be cited in support of arguments, the Reporter not bearing the authority and sanction of the Government. However, it will, we daresay prove useful to lawyers, so far as keeping them posted up in the decisions of the Chief Court, is concerned.

MADRAS VERNACULAR PRESS FUND

We thank our contemporary, the *Hindoo*, for sending us a copy of the Prospectus of the above Fund. We are glad to see it stated in the Prospectus that a vernacular paper is to be started in each of the capitals of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, to be circulated gratis among its inhabitants, and that companies are to be formed to establish large manure stores with the object of advancing manure to the proprietors of small holdings. This is a laudable undertaking, and we invite our countrymen to give their support to it, as "a pice in coin or a handful of grain will be alike welcome," to the projector of the scheme.

WHAT LIFE SHALL I CHOOSE?

(From a Native Correspondent.)

Necessity is said to be the mother of invention. How far is this adage true, when applied to the Hindoos? Is the faculty of invention dormant, waiting to be called forth by emergencies, or is it altogether extinct in the Hindoo mind? The one prominent trait in the Hindoo character is a passive submission to the sway of external circumstances, without moving one muscle to resist them. Whatever may be the effect of trials and hardships on other people, their effect on the people of this country seems rather to shrivel up the resources of their mind and body than to evoke their innate powers. The ryot is pressed by chronic want; they old of the land he tills is falling off year by year, and he has passed through many a drought and famine; but all his shrewd cunning has failed to suggest one single expedient, even to make his distress more bearable. The weaver has lost his faith in the efficacy of his shuttle, as an instrument with which to eke out a livelihood, but has the long experience in his trade does not stand him a good stead, when he needs its help most. The same fate has overtaken the smith, the carpenter, and whom not? The Brahmin who strains his nerves more than his muscles, regrets the good old days when he enjoyed the munificence of the princes of his own native land, and murmurs against the coldness of the present generation, but is content with not knowing how to have his happiness in his own hands. Wherever we turn, we see the same symptoms of helpless despondency. We make no attempt to attack and overcome the difficulties of our position, on the contrary, we even anticipate them and become paralyzed. We lose all confidence in ourselves, and incapacitate ourselves for selecting, lapse into tools and machines for use in the work shop of Government service. Government service is the sanctuary where the poor and the rich, the highest intelligence and the noblest aspirations, find a resting place. The husbandman throws up his plough and enlists himself as a police peon, to assume the role of a petty tyrant over the villagers among whom he was labouring in the field but yesterday. And as the sheep principle is strong in the human mind, and stronger still in the Hindoo mind, so does the carpenter and so does the Brahmin, the latter perhaps with this difference, that when on duty in his own village, he is exempted from wearing the badge of his new dignity—an exemption earned by such knightly services as drawing water for the household use of the official magnate under whom he happens to serve for the time being, or the more delectable task of escorting his genteel lady on a journey. What a diversion of useful industry from its legitimate purpose, and what an amount of misplaced labour! Let us turn to another spectacle—the educated Hindoo with his eyes and attention glued to his books. If there is any creature in the world who pursues knowledge for its own sake, it is undoubtedly the educated Hindoo. For is it not seeking knowledge for its own sake when that knowledge is not applied to the daily concerns of life, barring, of course, that part of it which is disquisited at the desk? This mischievous doctrine so often preached by those who are alarmed at the increasing number of our graduates and the consequent difficulty in finding employment for them all has, it is not unlikely, contributed, to a large measure to the prevalence of the most erroneous notions regarding what is called the dignity of education. In a country like England, where there is so much of the good of this world, the doctrine has found no adherents. In fact, England owes its material prosperity to a direct violation of this idle theory. In the face of this example, we, the people of a poor country (it is no shame to tell others that we are poor) blush to apply our knowledge to our wants so that we may raise ourselves from a little short of enough to a little above it! With our limited means, it would have been a blessing if our views of comfort had remained unaltered. But who could resist the influences of a progressive civilization? The educated Hindoo sees the Englishman's princely style of living and entices his domestic contentments, and his once sweet home loses all its charms in an instant. He tries to sit on his country made carpet but his knees no longer obey him. His faithful thigh which he used as his writing-desk refuses to serve that ignoble purpose any more. The country lamp lights his room but dimly. His father's coat does not sit well on him. His feet decline with thanks his father's old fashioned shoes. Thus arises a necessity, call it luxury if you please, for chairs and tables, reading lamps and well lamp coats of English cut, and boots of English make and a host of other things which even his imagination father could not imagine. We are thus dazzled by the tinsel of western civilization and become blind to whatever is substantially good in it. It is very much the fashion to say that women are only functionaries. But should we not have the courage to think for ourselves and have enough of mind we are more Quixotic in our fancies than women? Do we ever stop to inquire how far certain things external is essential to our real comfort or to consider the more important question of ways and means? Let us by all means have a high standard of comfort, but let us not at the same time, disdain to live at the expense of our muscles when we find that we cannot live upon our wits. Times there were, when mere reading and writing were deemed sufficient qualifications for a situation, which the graduate of the present day, with all his requirements, too often fails to attain. And what scanty knowledge of English there was was confined to a small section of the people. Education has ceased to be a monopoly and so has public service. It is high time therefore that we retired from the hot scramble for clerkships, and directed our energies in a more useful channel. Clerkships are bad enough now, and are becoming worse day by day. The state of our agriculture offers a wide field for the employment of our energies. It is no sacrilege to set our brains to think how we can grow two blades of grass where only one grows at present. The ignorant ryot knows that the productive power of the soil is well nigh exhausted, but does not care, rather does not know how to enrich it. He does not know that his implements need a great deal of improvement. His ignorance and poverty stand in the way of his adopting the European system which is both complete and expensive. It is therefore left for the educated Hindoo to modify those advanced methods to suit the backward conditions of this country and borrow such of them as come within the means of its people. That he is capable of doing a great deal in this direction cannot be doubted. I shall just quote one instance. A few months ago, a gentleman bought some Cawnpore ploughs to try them on his own lands. He was convinced of the superiority of those ploughs over those used in our Province. But his tenants would not handle the new plough. They summoned all the elements of their conservative character to oppose the reform. They argued that their bullocks could not draw it, and when prevailed upon to bring a pair, they brought the worst of their stock. The question then was, who was to drive the plough? The ryots would not have their time honoured plough ousted out of the field by an interloper. But they could not forbid the doom impending over it. The new plough was at last, hallowed by the hand of the Brahmin gentleman. The Brahmin drove the plough, and the ill fed bullocks drew it, without having to look back to see what he would do with their tails. He was not merely a Brahmin, but he was an educated Brahmin also. So the plough was twice blessed. Such a plough cannot have failed to exercise its potency over the minds of the ryots. I need not say that they made up their minds on the spot to adopt the new plough, and that there is a considerable demand for it at present. Thus was a reform effected silently, and what our Experimental Farm with its expensive machinery and establishment, could not do during its existence of four years was done in a single day. Here then is an example worth following. It is unquestionable that much cannot be done in the way of improving the condition of the people, unless the educated classes give such practical proofs of their power of action. They should take the different industrial pursuits into their own hands. They should guide the commerce of the country, and in short, make their influence felt in every kind of honest industry. At present, the best intelligence of the country is cribbed and cabined in the government service. Of what use can such intelligence be to the people at large? Official atmosphere, vitiated by toadyism and subserviency, is very unpongenial to the development of independence of thought and action. No official has yet ventured to oppose a measure repugnant to the common weal, his highest ideal of duty being to time his movements with the wishes of the almoners of official bounty. The want of a band of true, good and independent men, to tell openly and unreservedly the cause of the people as fairly from the point of the policy and motives of the government to them, is at present much felt. And such a body can spring up only when our educated men change some of their views of life. It is only then that our educated men will be able to serve the cause and their country to some purpose, and that country will be happier and richer than it is at present. Let educated Hindoos show by their action that they can do much useful work and reap great honors in the official world than they will not be forced with reduction in view and then only will their education be a real blessing to the country.

Original and Selected Notes.

It is believed says the *Times of India*, in official circles that Professor Bhandarkar will be offered the post to be shortly vacated by Dr Kielhorn.

The aged Maharajah of Durbhunga, who was a few days ago gazetted a Knight Commander of the Star of India, died at Benares last Saturday, of malarial fever.

In the Bombay Presidency, from the 1st January to 31st ultimo, 30,966 attacks of, and 14,282 death (of which 116 occurred in the town of Bombay) from cholera, were registered. The percentage of attacks to population was 2·4, and of deaths 1·1.

The Viceroy arrived at Agra last Monday and is likely to visit Muttra, Jeypore and other places in the present fortnight and finally leave that ancient town on the 27th for Benares. Arrangements have been made for the Viceroy to visit almost all the more important educational institutions at Agra. There are two colleges at Agra—St Peter's, conducted by the Catholic missionaries, and the Canning college.

In connect on with the presentation of a "musical instrument" to Cetewayo by certain English admirers of the fallen monarch, a correspondent who signs himself "A late Cape colonist," writes 'The Zulu notion of Paradise is six bottles of beer a day, six barrel organs, and six wives to grind them." Perhaps, therefore, Cetewayo's spouses will not appreciate the "musical instrument" quite so much as their husband.

The war treasure of the German Empire, which is said to amount to 120,000,000 marks in gold coin, is deposited in the Julius Tower at Spandau. The two Commissioners, whose duty it is to verify the treasure, each possesses a key of the chamber in which it is kept, and the door only opens when the keys are applied simultaneously. The treasure is divided into ten lots, and

each lot is further sub-divided into twelve others of 1000,000 marks each Of course the large sum of 120,000,000 marks, or £6,000,000, being unemployed, earns no interest.

On the 9th March last, a party of fanatics consisting of twelve men and three women, belonging to a new sect called Alekhs, and hailing from the jungles of Sambalpur, made their way to the temple at Puri, and upon burning the idol, and actually effected an entry into the building and created a serious disturbance The party were finally expelled and arrested by the police, but not before one of their number had been killed, through a fall in the melee which arose within the court of the temple Having been placed on their trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Puri, the rioters were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment

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The report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, shows that the total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the Month of last September was 53,921 against 81,476 in the previous month, and 16,963 in the corresponding months of the past year From cholera 2,360 deaths were registered against 1040 in the previous month and 141 in the corresponding month of the past year There were 31,910 fever cases against 17,243 and 21,501 in the corresponding periods of the two previous years The last was perhaps the most deadly within record In Amritsar the mortality has been appalling At the September and October rates of mortality, the city would have become completely depopulated in about twelve months

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The following rules issued under the orders of the Secretary of State which is to take the place of section 9 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, is published for general information —"No acting allowance is given to an officer acting in a higher appointment in consequence of the absence of another officer on privilege leave for the first thirty days of such leave, unless the acting officer is transferred from another station in which case charge allowance under Section 7 is given 2 As a general rule the duties of an officer absent on privilege leave should be discharged by another officer at the same station Only in exceptional cases where there is absolutely no officer available on the spot can the deputation of another from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave be allowed 3 After the first thirty days of absence on privilege leave, acting allowances will be drawn by the acting officers under the following rules Section 9 and the Rules under it apply also in the case of a vakeel or pleader employed by the deputation of an officer from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave."

It appears that of the articles imported from England through the Stores Department of the India Office during 1880-81 for use in the Telegraph Department in India, a considerable number are procurable of Indian manufacture The Government of India have accordingly directed that in future these articles shall be purchased locally (of Indian manufacture) if they can be obtained at the same price including freight, &c, and of the same quality as imported goods They also think locks for boxes and padlocks are made at the Burn and Aligarh Workshops Benches, weighing machines, anvils, hammers, keppers, pliers, and punches are also made at the Burn Workshop and in the iron works owned by Messrs Jessop & Co, Apon & Co, and Burn & Co, and Martin, and Edwards, Calcutta, and Messrs Richardson and Cranddas, and Fraser and Miller of Bombay. Brass and iron hinges, as also copper scales, can be made anywhere in the country. Stone-ware jars, can be procured from the Ranigunj potteries (Messrs Burn & Co) In Calcutta, and places supplied from Calcutta, Indian coal and coke will be substituted for English coal Black tin should be bought in Calcutta.

Local and Provincial.

Cholera —We regret to learn that cholera has made its appearance at Mysore, and that two or three cases have been reported already as fatal

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A tour —Mr J D Sandford left Bangalore on Friday morning the 11th instant, on a tour of inspection of all Civil and Criminal Courts throughout the province Mr Sandford is now at Lamkur.

The Civil Court, Civil and Military Station —We understand that the Chief Judge has sanctioned a sum of Rupees 800 for the purchase of office furniture, for the Civil and Sessions Court, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

A Missionary Lecture —Last evening, a lecture, in English, on the "Resurrection of Christ," was delivered by the Reverend E P Rice, B A, in the hall of the London Mission Institution, and in spite of the inclement state of the weather, the attendance on the part of the native public was large

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In High ground Rifle Ranges —We are informed that the Government of India have decided that the Old Rifle Ranges on the High Ground, Bangalore, are to be retained, the shooting commencing and ceasing under a code of signalling certificate to be adopted so as to ensure immunity from danger to passengers and others in transporting along the line of railway in rear of the Butts —*Pat*

The Revd Dr G U Pope —We believe that the Reverend Dr G U Pope, the Warden of Bishop Cotton's College and schools, will retire from the active duties of this Province and Southern India, will soon his connection from the institutions with which he has been so long and so honorably associated, in the early part of next month The Reverend M Hildesley, M A, Oxon, at present Principal of Bishop Cotton's College, Simla, will take Dr Pope's place

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Coercive Attendance of parties and witnesses —It having come to the notice of the Darbar, that some Assistant Commissioners and Amildars are still in the practice of taking witnesses and parties from place to place, the Deputy Commissioners are reminded that the arrangements recently made for conferring criminal powers on Sub Judges and Moonsiffs, were expressly intended to put an end to this practice Darbar also are, the above, to instruct their subordinate officers that they should invariably hold their courts at head quarters

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General Summary.

MADRAS

Cholera at Poonamallee —We hear that cholera has made its appearance in Poonamallee The epidemic is stated to have been brought in by an invalid sepoy from Burmah Every precaution is being taken by Major Pigott the commandant to keep away the prevalence of the disease from the limits of the Cantonment —*Times*

The Monsoon —There was a heavy fall of rain on Monday this morning and 1¼ inches were registered A few more falls of this kind are needed to bring up our average, which at the present time, is 8 inches below what it should be —*Hindu*

The Transit of Mercury —H E the Governor visited the Observatory this morning in the hope of witnessing the transit of Mercury with the aid of Mr Pogson the Government Astronomer but the weather was unpropitious and not a glimpse of the sun was obtained —*Ibid*

Sea Encroachment —The encroachment of the sea to the north of Madras has been making rapid strides during the past few weeks The extensive though unfinished buildings of the Patent Steam Saw Mills Company have disappeared nearly magic, or rather the remains of the walls, which were strongly built of brick and chunam, may yet be discerned as forming parts of new groynes which it has been found necessary to throw out into the sea at this point —*Ibid*

Sentence on Master —A gentleman was yesterday charged at the Egmore Presidency Magistrate's Court, before Colonel Weldon, with voluntarily causing hurt to his horse-keeper named Ponnen, by striking him severely about the back with a cane The accused admitted having struck the complainant as he had reason to believe that he had wilfully knocked down his horse, and severely injured it about the knees. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs 5 —*Ibid*

Destruction of Records —The following rule of the Board of Revenue has been confirmed by the Lieutenant Governor and has been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council – "No unreturned exhibit or private document shall ever be destroyed until a notice has been publicly advertised to the Collectors Cutcherry, that unless objection is made it will be destroyed after the expiry of one month from the date of publication A notice to the same effect should also, when possible, be served on the parties interested" —*Ibid*

Postal Notice —From the 15th instant inclusive the Receiving Office at the Central Station, Madras Railway, will be open from 10 A M, to 12 noon and from 2 to 5 P M daily, to receive letters and other articles from the public for registration Parcels will not be received from the public nor will any articles be insured these duties being performed exclusively by the Presidency and Suburban Post Offices Complaints against the Receiving Offices Central Station should be forwarded to C Allsop, Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Madras Presidency —*Ibid*

A "Lusus Naturæ" —A correspondent at Vadachalam writes to us under date the 11th instant — The Taluq Cutchery of this station was the scene yesterday of a most interesting spectacle In a village not far off a young monster was produced out of a buffalo having a distinct human head, the trunk alone bearing witness to its evolution from a brute The dimensions of the creature were out of proportion to an ordinary human child, being about 1ft in length The organs of the human head and the neck were distinctly marked, and the skin of those parts was exceedingly tender, showing unmistakably that the process of human formation which had been developing to such an extent, had been arrested at that stage by some antagonistic force It must be a very interesting question to naturalists to discover the cause of this curious combination in nature The animal expired a few hours after being brought forth, and served as a show for the people of this town yesterday "—*Ibid*

Ramnad —It is reported that the affairs of the Ramnad zemindary, now in the hands of a native deputy collector, will be placed in charge of a European covenanted civilian, as the Board of Revenue are not well pleased with the present conduct of affairs —*Standard*

Special Test Examinations —There is a report current in certain mofussil districts to the effect that the special test examinations will be held in the month of may 1882 If any change is to be made in the time for holding these examinations, due notice ought to be given by the Commissioner for the information of intending candidates —*Ibid*

BOMBAY.

Abatement of Cholera.—There were only two deaths from cholera in Bombay last week as compared to an average of four for the corresponding weeks of the last five years Sattara and Ahmednagar appear to be the only districts where the disease is now very prevalent In the former collectorate there were during the last week reported on 124 cases and 78 deaths, and in Ahmednagar district there were 34 cases and 20 deaths fifteen deaths are reported to have occurred in the Belgaum collectorate, and 7 in Kaladgi Cholera has now disappeared from Sholapur, and is abating in Nasick and Rajkot (Gondal) In Khandish the public health is now described as good, and no cholera cases are reported from Surat

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Extracts.

THE THREATENED LIBEL CASE AGAINST THE TRIBUNE.

The threat of a libel case against ourselves has done us one service at least if no other—it has convinced us that the *Tribune* has won the hearts of the educated community of our province Ever since our loving brother of the *C S Gazette* announced in terms of irrepressible joy that Mr Roe would take immediate proceedings against a native paper, we have been receiving letters from all parts of the Punjab, assuring us of the sympathy of all educated men and offering to raise subscriptions with the view to create a "Tribune Defence Fund" Some have asked us to put down Rs. 200 against their names, others, Rs. 100, and so on Sympathisers and subscribers even at such distance as Allah bad have offered to raise subscriptions for the defence of the *Tribune*, at Lahore some friends have importuned us to authorise them to raise money for the same purpose At Moultan they did raise about one thousand rupees, without our knowledge, and it was only on our asking them to desist from so doing, that they ceased to raise more. All this shows that our efforts to serve our country have been very generously appreciated, for which we are deeply grateful to the educated community, who are the hope and pride of our province. The letters offering pecuniary help are go flattering to us that nothing could be a greater reward to us for what little services we have been able to render to our country We are sincerely thankful to our subscribers and well-wishers for their offers of help and words of sympathy and approbation We beg to assure them that we will always endeavour to deserve their sympathy and approbation by a conscientious and intrepid advocacy of the interests of our country We expressly stated in our opening article in the first issue of our paper that ours was no commercial object in view, we state it now that the *Tribune's* object shall never be commercial Our mission is to fight boldly loyally, and conscientiously for the interests of our country, and we would sooner cease to exist than lose sight of that mission. With the sympathy and approbation of our educated countrymen on our side, and with the spirit of British justice presiding in the councils of our Government, we have absolutely nothing to fear —*Tribune*

THE COMPULSORY PRODUCTION OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

On the 25th June the Acting Collector of Malabar wrote to the Board of Revenue enquiring whether under the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) the courts have power to require the production of the records of non-Judicial public offices, and complaining that he is frequently served with processes from the Munsiffs and other Courts requiring him to produce official documents in his custody. The District Judge has ruled that the Courts have the power to the exercise of which the Collector takes exception In submitting the Collector's letter to the Government, the Board remarked as follows —"Looking to the intention of the Legislature as expressed in the Report of the Select Committee upon the Bill, it would seem that the power given by Section 138 of the former Code (Act VIII of 1859) was purposely limited in the provisions of the new enactment, and the latitude of interpretation, claimed by the District Judge for Section 139 of the present Code, would appear to have the effect of nullifying the restriction upon calling for documents, which it was the intention of those who framed the Act to impose The question raised is of considerable importance and the Board therefore resolve to lay the Collector's letter before Government with their recommendation that the opinion of the Advocate-General may be obtained upon the point." The question was referred by Government to the Advocate-General for his opinion, and that officer gave the following opinion on the 7th September —" According to the Civil Procedure Code any person summoned to produce a document is bound either to attend in Court with the document if it be in his possession, or to cause it to be produced. There is no exception in favour of Public Officers or others; all are bound to comply with the summons. If the document mentioned in the summons is a document of the description mentioned in Section 123 of the Evidence Act, that is a document derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State, it cannot be given in evidence except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned. In all cases where a document is produced by a person in obedience to a summons but the person producing objects to the documents being put in evidence upon legal grounds the court may inspect the document for the purpose of determing the validity of

the objection except in the case of documents relating to affairs of State, in which case alone the Court is not permitted even to inspect the document. (Evidence Act, Section 162) The effect seems to be that the officer at the head of the department is constituted the judge as to whether the document comes with Section 123 of the Evidence Act. The document ought to belong to unpublished official records. If authenticated copies have been given to any persons, the record or document would probably not be regarded as unpublished, though upon this point the officer at the head of the department is the judge. The parties to the suit have frequently in their possession unauthenticated copies of the document and are thereby enabled to see whether it relates to affairs of State, and if the production of documents or authenticated copies, were frequently refused upon the ground that they related to State affairs when in fact they did not, the law might have to be altered in a manner not so favourable to the State as the present law is. In almost every important litigation concerning land evidence of the title of the parties or of acts of ownership by them is derived from the Collector's Office, and therefore the powers given to the head of the department by the Evidence Act ought to be carefully exercised. There is a marked distinction between the power of the Court to summon a witness to produce a document and the power given to the Court under Section 137 of the Code of Civil Procedure to send for the record of a suit or proceeding for the purpose of inspecting the same. The power to send for documents has been materially limited by the new Code, but this does not touch the right to summon witnesses to give evidence or produce documents."

The Advocate-General's opinion has been circulated for the information of Collectors.—*Madras Mail.*

NATIVE AND GERMAN ORIENTALISTS NO II

Last time we discussed the question of the comparative merits of German and native orientalists, but it now appears that our remarks were rather out of place, though they have had the effect of producing right judgment in several minds. The question, whether a German or a Native is by far the fittest person to occupy the Sanscrit Chair has hardly any bearing on the subject in the mind of the Government and of Mr Chatfield When we consider that the abilities of Prof Bhandarker are universally acknowledged and have been the main cause of bright results shown from year to year, by the Elphinstone College, we could hardly suspect the Government of entertaining any scruples on that account Why should obstacles then be thrown in the way of his promotion? It may be that Government can scarcely condescend to the low considerations of public interest, wherein the question of the promotion of a Native is involved

It is in the high regions of political considerations, then, that we shall find the true motives of Government. Should a native be allowed to receive such high salaries as those attached to the professorships? This question is far more important and has more influence on the thoroughly aristocratic minds of English officials, than the question of fitness It would be better, therefore, to offer some remarks on this point

The question, however, of appointing natives to the higher grades of public service has been so often and so variedly discussed by this as well as by other journals that it would be difficult to throw any new light upon it But the present case has some peculiarities which deserve special notice as they corroborate some of the views which we have propounded up to this time

In the Military, Foreign and such other Departments, the Government may well withhold its high offices from natives, its great distrust of them, which is otherwise termed want of confidence, being its just fication But in the Educational Department, we cannot conceive how this want of confidence can be pleaded From the lowest vernacular schools to the high schools, the Director of P I has taken every care to banish away those books which savoured even in the least of political matters, and which were thought capable of firing the imaginations of boys and rousing a spark of patriotism in them The histories of Rome and Greece, the essays of Macaulay on Warren Hastings and Lord Clive must no more be read in schools. The history of the Jews, had it not been of a religious character, would best suit, in the Director's opinion, to develop native minds. In Colleges the same precautions, so far as possible, have been taken Where is, then, the danger from appointing natives to the professorships? This danger, at least, can never be suspected in the Sanskrit Professorship Do Englishmen, then, think the revenues of India, so far as they are retarded to native pockets, to be a positive loss to themselves? Do they think that in offering high posts to natives they omit their duties to their own countrymen and to Europe, and violate the primary ends of Indian Government? Yes, they think all this, and that is the source of all our miseries

Besides, the Government is more afraid of conscientiousness and independence in the educated native than any other thing in him In proportion, therefore, as these qualities are found in natives, they become hateful to Government, and are kept down by every possible means But servile and unscrupulous persons are the pets of Government their promotion knows no bound and the Government is never loud enough in their praise Many examples of this kind of conduct may be cited Thus it is no wonder that Prof Bhandarker, honest and good-natured as he is, should have no favour with the Director Let either of the notorious Madhavarows apply for a professorship in any of the Arts Colleges or Mr Narsopant of our own Municipality for a professorship in some Science College, Government will most probably be willing enough to bestow it upon him If the Government had not filled the Educational Department and the University with tame creatures of its confidence how could Sir Richard Temple have been able to upset, in a single day, a whole system of examinations, which had been proved by the experience of most of the College authorities to be the best adapted to give sound knowledge to students, and replace it by one which every body thought injurious to the steady progress of education If most of the members of the University had the courage to express their real views, like Mr Telang on that occasion even Sir Richard might have found it difficult to overrule them

So far we have been concerned with what we think one of the motives of the Government in appointing a foreigner to succeed Dr Kielhorn The other is no less strange than the first Englishmen, although they have established so wide an empire in India, cannot but confess that all the real and accurate knowledge which they possess of Sanskrit, they owe to German sources. This is, indeed, a truth which Mr Max Muller boastfully mentioned in the Oriental Congress at Berlin Being, therefore, diffident of their own mechanical intellects, Englishmen prefer to entrust to the Germans the task of coping with the difficulties, which the study of such a foreign language as the Sanskrit entails with it They are, however, willing to help the Germans by all means in their power, i e, by giving them high posts under the Government of India, by creating facilities for their residence in India, by supplying them with manuscripts and so on, but all this at the expense of the people of India The Indian treasury is, as it were, an unclaimed property, which the Government may employ for whatever purpose they like, local or imperial This is indeed, a shameful affair Are the resources of the English and German Universities so far exhausted that they must feed their scholars by the labours of the poor Hindoos? Then too, these scholars, should be sent not as students but as professors in our Universities with pretensions for thorough and scientific knowledge? This is surely to add insult to injury and must unavoidably exasperate the feelings of all educated natives never more than before We humbly request the Government not to treat Native public opinion with such reckless disregard, for experience will show that a policy of exasperation is its own ruin

Finally, as the appointment of a German seems to be a perfectly settled matter, we may tell the students of the Deccan College that they must expect a man far inferior to Dr Kielhorn and hardly better than Prof Peterson While Dr Kielhorn with his established reputation and policy of terrorism with his typical Germanic accuracy of teaching, home-preparation, perseverance, hard work, and long experience, could, to speak the truth, without fear of contradiction, do no more than *translate accurately* the portions of literature appointed for the University examinations, and there is all his merit, being a stranger to Rhetoric, Nyaya and other Hindoo sciences, and a blind follower of Germans at home in his Vedic versions,) the German who will come to succeed him, will never be able to do as much They must not, therefore, entertain any high hopes about him, for they will be sadly disappointed We must, however, in justice to Dr Kielhorn, confess that he possesses many amiable personal qualities which could not but endear him to his students so as to secure for him their deep gratitude and which have been the chief source of his popularity —*Maharatta*

THE EVILS OF ADOPTING FOREIGN FASHIONS

(From a Hindu Correspondent)

When I undertake to treat upon the above as the subject of the following few lines, it might appear to some of my Anglo-Indian brethren rank heresy on my part to venture to find fault with current fashions among some of my go-ahead countrymen But it is not without the lamp of truth to guide me in my path that I begin to scribble the following

The western race that at present bears the golden sceptre over us are, luckily for us a merely governing race They have happily restricted themselves only to the topmost concerns of our nation As to our spiritual and other customary prejudices and fashions, we are up to the present moment our own masters If so, why should we exchange our own simple, inexpensive costumes and customs for costly and unsuitable adaptations of those prevailing among them Our climate is a very hot one, and consequently our constitutions require only light clothing Cotton cloths will suit our persons the best and it is the least expensive of clothings I believe A cotton dhoti a long cloth shirt and long coat a muslin turban, and a clean cotton or linen towel will make up neatly and prettily our whole costume These, washed and ironed well, if worn on a clean body with a pair of light slippers on give a greater beauty and are less burdensome to us than the tweed breeches and coatings, a heavy helmet and other accessories, which require a lavish expenditure of money and tailoring To dress in borrowed garb always wrong Then why try and adopt the Anglo-Indian plumage, which is quite a necessary to the white race in an extremely cool climate while it is a luxury to us, whose place of abode is the torrid zone? What advantage is there in keeping up English festivities and following English games, and what disadvantage is there in keeping our own national, and hence congenial public meetings? Have we not equally good festivals among us to give us occasions for the highest possible jollities to ourselves, and to our fellow-men? What advantage has the Christmas over our own Sankranthi or the Easter over our Deepavali and others? Indeed while there are so many proper occasions when we can make merry, what need have we to take up festivals which are quite new to our nation and to ourselves? We only cut a poor despicable figure in those foreign circles whose natures are of an utterly different cast and mould By way of example let me allude to our late lamented, illustrious countryman, Mr P Rathinavelu Chetiyar, of the Civil Service It is doubted whether the alleged maltreatment he received at the hands of some of the European gentlemen in the late Canterbury festivities held at Calicut stirred up his sensitive disposition to resort to a premature suicide Why should my dear countryman have gone to those festivities at all? Was it only to court death? And it not been for his having gone there, there would have been no room for even the suspicion that is now so generally current In fact if we thrust ourselves into matters quite unconnected with, and unknown still now to our nation, we will be quite at sea in them, and consequently greater chances would there be for our vexation than for our mirth Why should we cross the distant main throwing away all our creed, caste, and observances? Perhaps to get a pass in the open competition and to get ourselves enrolled in the Covenanted Civil Service, to become a member of some Inn of law or the Temple? Of course the splendid privileges and prospects of a civilian are apt to awaken ambition in the heart of many a youth in our country, to go to the fairy land of England and to secure there the magical passport to wealth and honor here If money be the object of his desire, he might as well take to trade or commerce which cannot fail to amply satisfy him in all his wishes If he care for fame and reputation, are there not equally fame-fetching chances in our own country? Let him pass his B A and B L Let him become a High Court Pleader, a Sub-Judge, or Deputy Collector If he has only diligence and unsullied honesty, and the strong common sense of one of these eminent men Sir T Madhava Rao, the Hon Sashia Sastri, the Hon Ranga charlu, the Hon. Justice Muthusawmy Iyer, &c. &c he would certainly rise to similar positions, and positions even higher Why not? What man has done, man may do Let him join the public press, if he likes, and edit papers to the current taste of our public I believe this will provide an ample field for exercising all his diligence and talents, if he has any In fact there are four of things for him to do here if he has only a will to do them. Even supposing that our youths are strongly bent upon joining the Covenanted Civil Service let them join in the noble and serviceable enterprise of fighting for our country's various vital grievances of which the non-introduction of the open competition in our country is one and in beseeching our English rulers to give us justice Let us fight and agitate unceasingly for our rights, strengthening the hands of the few noble minded English advocates that are working for us in England disinterestedly Let the native press ably hold up to public view the various beneficial results issuing from such agitation in its columns I am certain our rulers won't be deaf to our entreaties if we only persistently agitate for the same There is more credit in fighting from our own land for our just cause, than in going all the way to Europe forsaking caste and kindred to get that there which we have a right to get here Few if our youths go to England to compete for the examination of the 'heaven-born service, I humbly beseech them to have their aim solely centred in passing their examination only I entreat them not to imbibe too much of English habits and customs With many of us, to become perfectly Anglicised is the ideal of extreme civilization What spell—a woeful spell indeed—do the hats and boots throw on some of us? We have civilization amongst us at the same stage with that of our rulers but of a different pattern Why not they follow this? Why not our habits and manners have such fascination for the western race as theirs have for us? If we don't keep up our own national customs and fashions that have held them existence from time immemorial the sun of true freedom in the right and action will never rise over our dark horizon Our forefathers were not blind or ignorant How many great dramatic geniuses, how many notable poets, how many profound philosophers how many accurate and diligent mathematicians, can we count among our bygone ancestry! All the existing rules and restrictions of our social system have been sagely framed for our guidance by our wise forefathers for wise enough ends of course There are draw backs in these regulations for there is nothing on earth without a flaw But we cannot look upon one and all of these as perfect ones —*Peoples Friend*

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ಪ್ರತಿಸೋಮವಾರ ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಶನವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ.

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ಇವರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದುವರೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಅಂಚೆ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಅಂಚೆ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಂಚೆ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೆಲವರು ಅಂಚೆ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1881.

A LAUDABLE UNDERTAKING.

ಇಂದು ಸ್ತೋತ್ಯಾರ್ಹವಾದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ.

ಜೋಳದಮೊಳ ಸ್ವದೇಶ ಸ್ವಜಾತಿಮೂಲ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಕ್ಕೆಗೂ ಯೋಚೇಶಾದಾನ್ಯಾ ತಿನುವಾದ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಳಿಯಂದಿರು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು ಸಂಘಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಕಾಣದೆ ಬಹುಜನರು ಸೇರಿ ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಹಾಕಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಘಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವು ಸ್ತೋತ್ಯಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲಕಾರಣಗಳು ಅನೇಕವಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷಿಸದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಕುಗ್ಗದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಯಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧಕರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಸ್ತೋತ್ಯಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನುಕರಣೀಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಈಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಘ. ಇದರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವು ಸ್ತೋತ್ಯಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನುಕರಣೀಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವು ಸ್ತೋತ್ಯಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಅನೇಕವಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು ಮೂರು. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು ಸಂಘಸ್ಥಾಪಕರ ಸ್ವಜಾತಿಮೂಲ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಕ್ಕೆಗೂ ಯೋಚೇಶಾದಾನ್ಯಾ ತಿನುವಾದ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಳಿಯಂದಿರು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು ಸಂಘಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಕಾಣದೆ ಬಹುಜನರು ಸೇರಿ ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಹಾಕಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಘಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವು ಸ್ತೋತ್ಯಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನುಕರಣೀಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಈಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಘ. ಇದರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವು ಸ್ತೋತ್ಯಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಅನೇಕವಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು ಮೂರು. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು ಸಂಘಸ್ಥಾಪಕರ ಸ್ವಜಾತಿಮೂಲ

ಕರ್ನಾ, ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆಯನ್ನು ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮಯಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿಬೆಳೆಯಿಂದಲಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂ ಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಂಘಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವುದಿಂದ ಉ-ಟಾಗಕ್ಕೆ, ಪ್ರಮುಖಾಗಿಯೂ, ಯಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ. ಇತ್ತಲಗಳ್ಳಿ ಸೊರಬನೆಯುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಗೆ ಕಂಡಾಯಾಜಾತಕ್ಕೆ-ಕರಿಂದಲೂ ಪರಾ ಲ್ಯಾಜಕ್ಕೆ-ಬರಿಂದಲೂ ಉಂಟಾಗುವಹಾನಿಯಿಂದಂ ದಕ್ಕಾಗುವ; ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಕೃಷಿಕರಿಗೆ

కోశాధికారుల మహమ్మదరల్లి కొమ్మలాపురద్యోగ్యక్కే కి
ర్కమ్ము ఆవధాన కొండడియరకరిక్ జగాంబిమాం రప్పిత
ధారకొండకర్క్కజగాయం మొకరుబనిమాగిమ్మతుకొం
ట ఓళకేశ్వరకాంబకరికి. ఈ మేరకుబరిదియరకూ ప
మాదుర్యంకరి ఆకేగ్యకోసం ధీర్ఘ ప్రయాణకాలా కొందు
కమం ఆశ్యకరి ఆవధానా శేషమహరం ధ్యానకాలా
గి కేదశాంవత్సరకరి ఆంధ్రేశ్వరేం విషయకమన్ను తుం
కు మొలరం విశేషప్రభ్రాయంమకరంచేయ్ ఓంకరు ఆవ
ర్క్ ఆశ్యక్తవాని ఆవధానశేంకేర్క్కజకాలాకుతరికి
శ్రీఘ్రవన్ను ఆంధ్రవాదరం ఒంతబుగే వ్యాపారుతరికి
ఆంతవ్ర ఆంధ్రేశ్వరాయోజక కారియంబరు మమ్మ
ప్రభ్రాంతరికేనేమిలు ఆంధ్రేశ్వరీ ఆవశ్యకంబెగరికే
ఆదరరింద శరీరరాయోగ్యవన్ను స్థిరంగా కొంచరికే
కృతవదర్క్కు ఆమన్ను దృష్టివడేయువదర్కూ, ఆంగ
ఆంధ్రాన్ను కేవ్యకేయురుబమన్ని మీఱ్ఱగడిందకే శ్రీ
ఆంధ్రవ ఆంధ్రేశ్వరుమోజక కారియంబరు మమ్మ
ప్రభ్రాంతరికేనేమిలు ఆంధ్రేశ్వరీ ఆవశ్యకంబెగరికే
ఆదరరింద శరీరరాయోగ్యవన్ను స్థిరంగా కొంచరికే
కృతవదర్క్కు ఆమన్ను దృష్టివడేయువదర్కూ, ఆంగ
ఆంధ్రాన్ను కేవ్యకేయురుబమన్ని మీఱ్ఱగడిందకే

A tour —బిఫ్ బెజ్జి ఇకాదద సోఁపాంత్
పర్ట్ యాయరు మ్యైయూం శేమేయు కయంం పి
పిల్ పర్ట్ ప్రెసిడెన్సి కోంస్టుబర్ కరిఖంగ్యాక్
రిక హళ్ళివారవదను పాయంకాం యాల్లింప
ప్రయాణ మాడియుక్తారే ఈగ రుమయూరన్ను
నువంకే చిరియబుంకదే.

The Civil Court, C and M Station
బెంగళూరు సివిల్ వ మిలిటరీ క్లేఁపుగ సి
పిల్ పర్ట్ యేఁ కోయిబాన కుచీ మేజా
వర్కిరే ఆజుబాబ్ గళన్ను భరిందే మాడువు
స్థే బిఫ్ జడ్డియవను రాం రూపాయిగళు
పెండ్ మా కూడియరంచే చిరి బుల్లాయిరు.

The Resident —రెసిడెంటరవను అతిర
శవారవదను స్పేషియల్ ట్రిబ్యూనల్ను మీట్
యూగే దయుమా తీరను ఇంచే చిరిసిందంకేనే
ఇ మడాగాంబకొండనే అల్లిందమొగటు
కొండుబ్బు కాంగళిక్ పర్యూంట్ జొ ఇత
రెండు యిల్లి వేళి కొంస్యత్తారే మీట్యూం
ఖరమనే ఇమిండబ్ది లేలు మొబలు ం
పాళ్ సేషల్ బ్రేక్ఫాస్ట్లిమ్మో కరిబిలబ్బట్టిరు

The talked of reductions.—లచిజ
యా కమయిగాంయవ బ్రిస్తావజనగళొగాళి
నేరనేళ్ జీట్టుకొల్లుత్తే ఆదకరిల్ల తుటి దివాన
రవ తిగ్యవిసెంగన్ను ఇళగ్గున్ను లవాజమూ
దమేయుంయువ సంధానవన్నుం సూచిసిదరా
గి ఆదరింద జనరకు నానాబిధరాగి అంధాజు
గూడువరుత్తారే ప్రగ్యః తుగ్గదల కేయుబంధి
ప్రంతరే జనరయు సుఖవాగిద్దా రింక కోయుత్తే

The M S Railway —మ్యైసూరుస్టేట్ రే
యిల్ వే కామగారి ధ్వరేయాగి నజీయుబరి
ఒక సంగతి ప్రసిద్ధవాగిద్దాగ్యూ మ్యైసూరుస
గరే బండి విధకశాలయాత్రకోం కీళ్ళచేయుచే.
ఆదరే ఈకిందగళ ఆచ్చేయోళకారు కోంట
పాపది నకలు మీరుబే కామగారి ధూర్వే
సి, బుధవ రింగళ ఒళిగే తిరాంబర్స్ స్రీ వ్
ర్యాస్ట్రీనక బండిగళు ధ్రా ంబ్ రాగి విస్త
బిదరంచ ప్రస్తావబిదే

Cholera at Mysore —మ్యైసూర్లిలుబా
గ్ జులాబ్ స్వల్పకవేమోళరి ఇరుగబాంకాయరు,
ముబుగకరి కేలబరిగే కరబిదంరే నూ కేళి
బిక్కే బిషాకెమర్తేవే ఈకారబల్లి మహర్
పాకేజా ముంరాగుమ్ మహగళూరి మ్యుని
సిపిల్ యిలాఖెగ ఉపయోగ, ఆయూవనేయు వా
సస్థెయు భూ రాబర్ కోంపరే కేంద్ర సూచిసు
వెపు. పాశ్చిమేణ వాకోంట్రాక్ట్ ఆమర్థబుం
రకేం ఆరికొం ప్రమరకొళ్ళుంరంతే అనుభవ
కొంబరవాగిసువకారణ ఆలుగర్ పారిశుద్ధ
ళ్లి దీల్లరిసూ వ్యవస్థెయంరకేళు

The Civil Court —సివిల్ వ. మిలిటరీ
స్టేషనర సివిల్ కోర్టుం నవుర స్టేషన్
సరకుట్టిరుకోం దు యుంగిబాన్లు న్యాయవా
దాగ్యూ యిదరింగి స్థలాంతరకూల్యరిల్లదే ప
బ్లిక్ కచేరిబ్బరిగే పూర్వదమ్యాల్ ఇన్ కోం
టి న కట్టణదల్లిమాత్ర యిరుబరియస్టే. యిరు
కారియదన మవ రాఫ్ ట్యాంకిగే పశ్చిమదల్లి
నుబ దొడ్డకట్టణకిం జోంగబుదరింద బబుత్తిగే కష్టవా
గు మత్తు చాపిగళ కర్మదుబ్యర్తియాంరదిం
సంచేయుబిల్లదు.

కోంట్ కబ్బిక్ ఆఫీస్ర్ల్ ధనదల పెబర్
కోంటిగాగి స్థానగళిం జోంగబుకెంబుం, రి
టిబుంగళిగే కరవిదుక్కిం కోంట్ కోంర్
యొంం మంత్ బనరిగే ఖాత్రిధానాన్యక అ
భయవ్యక్తవాని ఆధ్యాంత్ మత్తురిగే పదుంపదా
గిరువవరుంద కష్టిగారను బంకు జోంగబుదర
కోం బుంకు ఆవశ్యకతెయుంటుత్తు. కష్టిగారర్ను యో
ల్లరూ కోంటిగాగి రియుగద ఒంకు శేలవదే
లుర్యకరిసం. ఎనిపుదర్ఖాత్యాగకు ఆవకిం ం
కే బుంక్ బ్రాంచరగళియారూ ఆధికృత బుం
కే ముఖ్యస్థానియారూ, యిరువ శేంబగరుర్యకరు
ఆదేశరిసువదరు మత్తు యిల్లుబ్బూ ద్దారే.
ఖాంకరికి శ్రీచాంట్ లభిసిబుడ్డ అనుకూలవ్య
తన్ను కల్పిసువదర్కే- నమ్మసేను న్యాయమూ
ర్తిగళిల్లవు వరరు ఇనివ్యయబిళ్ళిద్దిల్లవ
వర ఆధీన మరికి బంకు వదరిం కోంటుబ
గ యిరుత్తే స్థళదల్లిరే యిరుత్తే కోంర్ట్ కుటుం
బ తిరకొంకు శేళరిత్తే, మదకోం-మిసబేళి

The Heratis immigrants.—ఖాస్ట్రీ శే
లవుసెవళుంరిగేబిందే జి రాష్ట్రజనగళు మా రా
గుబుంరువబరిసి కమ్మకుమ్మ కుటుంబనెబిక
వ్యాపారకోస్కరవే రయారి మీరి ప్రనే
శిసి అల్లిని బందారయూకుకరిదారే. ఖానద
కోళ్యాంయాంకిద కశేళ్కోరరే గ్రామస్థా
మోరి స్వల్ప జాలు నడిసుకువంతేయూ, యి
వళగళన్ను నిశోధిసువదక్కాగి, బండియుద
దాగరి పోలీస్ నవను ముంతాదవరిగే అభా
వ్యవాగిరువవ్తు భీకర రంగిదాకేంరలూ ప్రదు
రవాగి రిలియబరిదే. తుదవళగళు బెంగళూరు
సాంరిందిల్లి యూ శేలవుబినగళు యిరుత్తిద్దు శ
మ్మదాస్ట్యకవన్ను కపిమళకుంద ధంరరి బివాస
రవరిగే ఫిర్యాద్ంర్సి యివుంబగళ బంచోం
బప్తిణబగళ్ళు. మ్యైసూరు శేషయ్య నరబ్బుదిన
ఆరికే యివరన్ను ఆట్టిరిపువంతేయూ బెంగ
ళూం మిస్టర్లకు చెల్లుబికెమ్మబనుగి కుటుం
బుంరిసువంతే రిలియబుంకదే ఈకటుబుం ధ
ర్మ మిస్టర్లకు చెల్లుబి శమ్మబనుగి మూళ్రిద
ల్లనే యివరి మిస్టర్లకు చెల్లుబి శమ్మబనర్ గళి
గూ కోంబడేగాంద ఆవశ్యకతే కాగాబుంరిదే
తుదే రాకిగళింరం ఈగ రుమయూర్ ప్రాం
రకేళ్ జోయింరంతే శ్రీంరిద్రోవక రాగరి, ఇ
కర రంగరి వదర జనగళు మానవకళ్యగళ
న్ను పోషు శ్రీ ఎవక్షగాట్టే ధ్యేర్య కాణ
పగుత్తిరువ రాగిబుత్తారేం ఈ శేళువదక్కే ఆ
స్థమాత్రవకుత్తేవే.

Compulsory attendance of the parties and witnesses —ఆప్తెంట్ కమ్మిక్షనరుగళు మత్తు ఆనుల్ దారుగళ చ్యేతి శేలవరు కా లు కోంరకళ్ళు- స్థళగళిల్లి కష్టిగారరన్ను పాహీగళన్ను శేళిసుశేం-ంతు కోంరుబ వాదిశేయన్ను అక్కాపి విజిల్లిసేంంంగి వి చారణ నోటిస్ నీ బంకు అవరు ఆదరమీతే శేళుత్తి కమ్మిక్షనరుగళిగే శిరిసిబుత్తారేం రే.—ఇంరిరా వాకిశేయన్ను తుద్ధాంగ ఆవ నబేళంబు కాశ్యర్యదింరకే వబ్ జడ్జిగళి గూ మునవళ్ళిసూ తుదిగే శ్రీనువల్ అ ధికార శోంపబ్బట్టిరు. ఆవరంంద వి స్టర్లకు అ ధికారిగళు కమ్మ కానీయయిర్వుదు ఆధీనదల్లి ల్ల బయస్థాయిగే కారణవాగిదే. కమూను వి స్టర్లుగా పాల్గొంబుదు తీరా దుష్ట ఆశ్యక్యకరే కారణవాగిదే. ఈమూను వి స్టర్లకు ఇంరిరా వాకిశేయన్ను తుద్ధాంగ ఆవ నబేళంబు కాశ్యర్యదింరకే వబ్ జడ్జిగళి గూ మునవళ్ళిసూ తుదిగే శ్రీనువల్ అ ధికార శోంపబ్బట్టిరు. ఆవరంంద వి స్టర్లకు అ ధికారిగళు కమ్మ కానీయయిర్వుదు ఆధీనదల్లి ల్ల బయస్థాయిగే కారణవాగిదే. కమూను వి స్టర్లుగా పాల్గొంబుదు తీరా దుష్ట ఆశ్యక్యకరే కారణవాగిదే. ఈమూను వి స్టర్లకు

The Weather and Prospects.— బిన్న
రే అత్యధికాద ఖారదల్లి ఖాత్రిమ్యకు ఖనగళు
మళెయింరిక్తు కొంన్ను శభాదాద రీతియకొంరుబు
మోదమయిద్ద శోనేనిందరుత్తే ఖాత్రిమ్యుద్దూ
పిన్ను ఖనగళు ఇనిరరే బిందుళిల్లు. ఇంరిరి
ధనల్ శూంగిరి బంరిగళ ప్రదేశగళల్లిరే
దేశాంరిక ప్రత్యుత్తర రేశల మాత్రవాగిబే
యూ బందిరుబే. శ్రుపాంరిల్లి ఆవశ్యకవా
లాబ్ ఆవశ్రదక్షత కక్షలబిల్లదు. ఖారిరే బాల
భూమ్లి బ్యాంబు మూళ్ళంరిరే కరబిరంరే బిరి
ఖాంబంరి పెంంరిబ్బాగి ఆవశ్యకాంశగళన్ను
కూడి రంరిరే ఖాంరిరిక్ ఆవశ్యకతెయ ఒం
దు ఖాగవాగి బిరిసిరువుదు కండుబరువుదిల్ల.
ఇంరిరి

NEWS LETTERS.

వృత్తాంత పత్రికలు.

మోలూరు, గార్నే సకలం.—మొదటి నవేక దరిమోడికే ఫంబంధపట్ట-నేలు వంశ యులమోళి దక్షరిగిలుంద ప్లేగ్ వల్లినిమిత్తమల్పుట్టిన్నదు కాకేసి దక్కా ప్రేయిల్లి ఖులాసేయూములుపట్ట తి కక్ష-మోళరుక్తి మోంబవన అమల్ దారనమేలా, భూమ్బేర్ నేలా మోలూరు నఘాట్టి నేలో మోలరిగల్లి మూనవేవ మోళక్షమేలం దుకాలాగి తింజే లిరిమిలా క్షేవెయిట్టే, నవ రిమోళక్షమేలాదక్కా ప్రేభూర్వీకే, ఆ

ఛాంబా జక్కేరే జనరళప్ప కళాయాణి నవుమం దక్కా-కి ఈనవే లేళకినింద ఆరేయిలు,మాలా డల్లి మోలనుకిన్న మోడ్డమనుష్యరామనే మేం ఎశ్వరన్న మోళికు అవరల్లిన్న మాలురన్న చోదిలిమోళ్-ంది బరుపంలే అవరిగే మోళిపి, అబ్బళ్ళే కుమ్మళ్ మాడిన్దానియా, కాబ్లి మోళ్రిమాడికిమోళ్-ంది బంద మాళ్ ఎళరన్న కాడియు శేద్యనారనకశళక్కే మోళ్ట్టుబిట్టన్దానియా కాంతాబయిం వైద్యియ కేబాళ్ పట్టుపడకరిందలూ, కృక్ష్ణ కచేవర్ళక్కే సవిూపళల్లి బాది బాళనుంచుపరిభజనగ రిందలూ, ఆవన నవకే మోళ్రేగల్లు, విశేగయ మ్లిజనిక్షేయిందు మొబల్ చెప్పుటి కమ్మునవరు ఆయం మోళట్టిద్దరిందలూ, కాడియు కళక్-కారణగళమోళకేయిల్లి దస్తగిరి మగ ల్లుబట్టిద్దాని ఐందుబరుప కారణలుళ్దాగా మోళిసినవర మళ్ళి ఆవకాశవిల్లవేందు నవిరిమోళి కాడియు దాజీ కిమిమిల్ అయిరు. వళికాపరిగిరి బా ని మోలుబిళుమోళగళు మోళజక్షిణాని పళ్ళే బ్లిష్టళ్లి ఆరిని ప్రయోజనమళ్లదే పెళ్ళి-వెంకట రెడ్డి ప్రతినిధిగళమోళకే కిమిమిల్ల్ని మూడిద్ద మోళక్షరయి గుణ కిమిమిల్ అయిరు. మోలూరద ఆకాశ్ గ్యామళగల్లి ఉబాల్ బాలాల్ మోళగళకేమోళరి ఐందేరము ఫ్రమంగళు మృళట్టరు. మూలూరు కాలుల్లాకినల్లూ నమకాళమోళ కళకేమోళరిరు. చరంకు కిస్టిగిల్లు అధికారిగళు మోళట్ట ఫండికేదాద కుయుబుమన కేవేయింద గవెల్ళగళల్లి పాశాగి జనగళు బయళ్ మోళ్తళ్ మోళనే బిద్దవారణ నవరిద మోళగ శవనవరి మోళాయిరు.

మేసూఁజిల్లెయిందు మొన్నేల సోనుపాగ వవిన మోళలూరుకళ్-దయిమాఁకి మోలుకు కిళ్ల మోళళ్దమళిగళన్ను ఫ్రీవ్రెవ్ మాఁడి, యి ల్లిన మునవళ్ మోళాట్, మత్తు పలాశిక-నేఁమోళలూరిల్ మోళ్-బళ్గళన్ను కవిఫ్రనూ కిమోళందు సింఘాపుణి మునవళ్ మోళాట్-లరిఫాయిట్టుస్థి మోళకటుమోళదకు. అల్లింద మి ళ్-ల బళ్ళాపుర మోడ్డంబ్బాపురమునవళ్ మోళ ట్లూ-గళన్ను మోళిరి మోళా-రిగే బాకళ్ందు మోళుబకేమ రిలిమిబరుతది. మునవళ్ మోళాట్-గళక్కింది లీవన్న తీసిబు బాకుళ బుద్ధిళాదంద నేఁమోఁబ్బిదవరబుబుదు మోళరికిమోళ్-ంది మోళబక్తాగి మోళిలిమోళ్-బ్బా కాశ్. తుబారమోళ మోళలూరకనకి బల్లుబా మాలూరు, శివనిబాళపుర, దివక్ బళ్ళాపుర. తుబ్బాగిరిగళల్లూ ఐస్రీయుబళిళి, కాబి, బా క్తు అళి-యుబారాగళిగళు బబుళ్ళబ్బిగిగే ఫ్రిరిసు బందిబుళిదే. నవంబర్ 12నేఁ కాబినేఁబాసన్నిబుఁక్ర్ కేయుంటాబనుకేంబుబన్నూబిదేఁశళాదబళ్ళు బ్యాబా నంబదేయిద్దాగ్యూ మూఢ రాద ఖర్చి బాబుబవగళు బబుళ్ దీఁటిగోండిరుత్తారే.

వెబ్యాళ్యావన ఫలాబా జ్యేళ్ళర్తరు తు కింగళ సుళ్యే కాబినేఁబన్ని హాంగ్ కీఁబిగే బందు అన్నిన కాబళాళిబుళన్న క్షుణ్ణం యాతి కొళ్ళంది మోళలూరుళ్కే మోళిగి అన్నిన ఫం ప్లిమ్ మాళ్-లన్ను మోళతిళొందు మూబూరు పాఁబ్రంకేళ్ మోళరిబు మోళంచిందుళ్కేయు కొళ్ళిదే.

మాన్నవల్లి, కాబి రంగాచే నకలం.—మి ఖనంవత్సర ఆరిభాగదల్లి మళియు కాల కాబుళ్-ల వరియాగి వీరళిదే మోళంస్వరంద ఖాపు మళరి బుంకరేంబు ప్రబేగరు బఱళ్ళ యవట్టు అమోఁబనిముకరివరల్లి స్వల్ప మళిబం ళొళ్పిస్థితిగే బందరిబు.

ళాన్యే కిందళింద భుద్ధాంగ మళియుల్లవేమో ని బనిమళు బఱళ్ వంకటపిబి క్షౌబుళ్వరు భు మిగే ఱుబిన్నిబుదుకనకరిందలూ విచలుళిళ్దుబే మ రియుప్రస్తాపవే యిల్లవేదోళగలు ఆఱాగాది కుట్టి బఱళ్ గాబరిమోడకే జనగళు యాఁ కిం బదుళుకబిల్లవేందు యిల్లరూ ధర్మయి పిళొం-ంది ఆళాశవన్నేఁపోషుక సరక ట్టురిస్తిద్దరు. తుఁన్నట్టిద గవర్నమేంట్ క న్నడ స్కూల్ జేఁక్ష్ణ ప్రకారం లక్ష్మీనారా యణశాస్త్రిగళు మళిబుత్తి రుంచుదేదరబ్బిది, ఎంతిం బనిదేఁతిరేయ యిల్లసిగిం ధ్యేర్య మేంది తుగ ఆంగారక స్తంభాద్దారద యిం మోఁమ పరిణామార్థిగా ఆవార్యప్తిచిత్తుళ్ళ ఆభిషేక ఐవళగిల్ల నూఁబిన్నేఁబోదలా, కాశేసూడిపివల్లి ఫుండిరవాగి మళిబుంది ఫ లవాగి ప్రస్తుతిళరి స్థొళ్ళు బుంబాళబడక్కే యిప్పుళుగిల్లుబ ఫంచేఁబిల్లవేందలూ, యిక్ష్ణ్ణాగి కాలు గ్భవ్యదవ్య నపజాయ మూఁడు రాగియం రిరిబిదు. ఇంప్లిమ్ఁమ్ట్-ల్ జేఁడ్ మూస్టర్ బుత్తుయ్యనవు ఐపాదిగళన్ను నూ దినవబస్యి కిళలుర ఐభన్ను కాబు మోఁ మువంతే జేళిదరు. ఆశేఁశ్వరరిగే ఆభిషేక ఫజనస్వరూప ఐపముంతావవుగళు నూ వేబుఐప్తా ఐనేఁకాబిఁఐనన్ని (ప్రారంభవాగి గిన దినవళిళిళనక వచేరు. ఐనళ్కే- పాగి కంభిపిద రనే దినవదల్లిమోఁ ఐ—నిఱుద మ రేబందు జనగళిగే ఐతుర్ పంమోఁఐపుంటాగి ఐామళ్కే ఆప్తరల్లి దేమోఁయిరేందు నోల్లు యా ధ్యేర్యగోం డిచాఁరే. మత్తు యాతేతే ఆ గాస్యే మళియుళ్రయిరువదల్లుచే కానన మ్యే యూపు తుఁ(కాంతళగల్లియూ మళి ఆగిరువ దాగియూ, మోనాద ధ్యేరుగరు యుల్లాంతే గళల్లియూ రుస్మాని ఆరువంతే యూ లళిగు బతుతే. "ధమశాస్త్రసంగ్రహ సన్ప్రయోజనదభ్ర శ్రీ రాఘవేఁ । ధర్మాబ్దజాయిశాస్త్రాం। శ్రీ కాస్త్రాస్థమహమోఁధర ।" యేంబు శాస్త్రోక్త స్యొ ధర్మక్ఁ- యొందిరూ ర్యుయ్యిల్లవేంబు మాఁ ఛేరను విజవేంబుమా తుగలూ ఫదర్శన బాగిసుత్తే.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

వృత్తాంతసంగ్రహము.

Madura —మధురియల్లి మాఁఛోబుజనరూ నా ట్రిక కాంగ్రెఁజుబాగాయిరు విశేషమళిఁబా కాంగ్రిసియ ఛ్యర్ అభిభ్యక్తరిదశేగే బందిరిగే, ఒబ్బరికాంగ్రెఁసరిం నీ విశేషమళిఁబాయిరు కరుబాదాఁ మాలురందిగే మళి యాఁన్తుళు.

The Monsoon.—మాఁఛోబుజనరూ శాన్రిక కాబినా బేస్యే మధరాఁన్రిల్లి బంధుకరిబుంబుదుబేఁ ఆయిరు, ధారవాడి సాల్యాంచుళుంఆవరి చుపరిందిన్ ధరాధారి ఆగుత్తిరువ కడవల్లి ఫంబాబళిబుదే ఖుశ్రిబాగిరువుదు.—పియోనీర్.

Ramanad —రామనాఁన్ జమీఁన్ రాజియ ఆదళికళన్ను తొళ ఒబ్బ ళ్రేఁజీ మోళ్ళుత్తి కలిక్తరు మోఁరుతళరియువు ధంబళ్రే ఆంకాఆదళిక ప్రత్యక్ష కిరియ మోఁరిఁవాళంగే స్వీకారమాగి దోఁరువే ఆన కోళ్ళి ఒబ్బ యుంకోఁపిందుఁ కరుబాగి పేఁర్పిసిబియిఁ ఆళిళరు కోరత్నాబ్బదుబళకరి. —స్టాండర్ఁ

Cholera at Poonamallee —పూళమల్లి యల్లి బులాఁ కాలాఁ దోళ్ళకళనియిరువరిగే కోళ్ళరి ప్రతి తొళ్ళుళోళగన్ను బత్నాదేళిరుంది కాబుళ్ళిరువాగి బంద ఒబ్బ సోల్జర్ అటణిసికొండరిందాగి కోళిరిసోళ్ళుత్తరే ళుద లక్ష్మర్ ళరబత్తిసోళగే శాబుపరరి యరికోళ్ళిదా రే అల్లిరక మిళిబి అధికారిరింద సళరఁ ప్రబార్శన ళం మాడిబ్బదుదుకరిదే.—ట్యింస్

Middle School Examination —ప్రతిమ రుశ్నవర్షిమూ రచేయకర్కొ మిడిళ్-స్కూల్ పరీక్షేయు మదరాఁన్ సోగూ ఆకర దిళ్ జాఁన్-క్షిగూ బదుబ దిళ్గం బ్ళన్స్యక్రిగాబిఁబ్బరిన్ (ప్రకారంగా నాగి ఒళిగే రా రీఁబుళికర కచేరియుళను చూడుబిళ్ మాబుళ్ళే ఒందం మంది బంగళూరిల్లిరుబబుగుంబిల్ల లుఖిఁ బారదు దిరళా స్తుబాడిరుత్తారే —స్టాండర్ఁ.

Middle School Examination —ప్రతిమ రుశ్నవర్షిమూ రచేయకర్కొ మిడిళ్-స్కూల్ పరీక్షేయు మదరాఁన్ సోగూ ఆకర దిళ్ జాఁన్-క్షిగూ బదుబ దిళ్గం బ్ళన్స్యక్రిగాబిఁబ్బరిన్ (ప్రకారంగా నాగి ఒళిగే రా రీఁబుళికర కచేరియుళను చూడుబిళ్ మాబుళ్ళే ఒందం మంది బంగళూరిల్లిరుబబుగుంబిల్ల లుఖిఁ బారదు దిరళా స్తుబాడిరుత్తారే —స్టాండర్ఁ.

Master and servant —ఒబ్బ ముళేంది ఆళ కొంద నుళుయ్యరు కొన్న పుంళరి ఆళన్ను భర్తనంద కి నిళ్రిఁబిళే కోఁడిదు భానియిఁబిన్నిదాగి మేరాఁబుర్ మూ బ్రిస్ట్రేటరు కోఁబిఁనవర్లిగి ఆబుబిరుబుబు బబుళరిగే బరిసి ళుబుబిరువుదు బుబుబరిబుత్తు బేఁరేయరు దుబు ఆబుళ్ళ భూబా భూయబదిద్దిరుందం కూడ ఆవర మన్నుళోఁబిచబ్తుంటాబేదు రుబ్బాట్టగ ఖుబ్రాబ్ బుగు మరు ఆవకాంతి ఆరుఁబాంబుగార బాబ్నుకొబిపిసిరు.

Special Test Examination —స్పేషిళ్ టెస్ట్ ఎగ్జామినేఁ శన్-క్షిగూబు ఇబ్బరిబుబు ఆబుబిరువ కబ్బిరిసిబుబుదరిబయిం దా బేఁబుబు కబ్బిరిబియవకబుగరిందాబ్దే. ముందిరువయం మి మోఁబిబు మేతిఁబుగళన్ను కరిబియవకేదు మిళ్-బ్రాగ్ బబ్ల బాబోఁబం తుబ్రబాదబ్రబుటాఁకి. ఈగే బాఁబ్రమోళ్కాంశవన్ను ఎవరూ యుంబవళ్కే- ఆబుళ్ళ నిరబరిత్తుబాదుదరబాగిరువ బులు మోఁబ్ బారద కిబుబుళ్ళ ర

ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. VIII. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1881. No. 45.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

Paris, 12th Nov—M Gambetta succeeds M Ferry, President of the Council He will be without a portfolio M Leon Say has been appointed Minister of Finance, M Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Campenon, Minister of War The others are not yet appointed

CHOLERA AT MECCA

The mortality from cholera at Mecca has increased to 200 deaths daily The pilgrims are left

RUSSIA AND TURKEY

Constantinople, 13th Nov—The Russian ambassador has modified his demands respecting the war indemnity and will not oppose the exclusion of foreign Consuls

EXPLOSION IN SULPHUR MINE

Rome, 13th Nov—A terrible explosion in a sulphur mine in Sicily has occurred resulting in the death of fifty miners

THE GAMBETTA CABINET

Paris, 14th Nov—M Freycinet and M Leon Say, having withdrawn, M Gambetta assumes the office of Foreign Minister, M Allain Targe becomes Minister of Finance, M Rousseau Minister of the Interior, and M Ranc, Minister of Commerce The other members of the Ministry are comparatively new men

LORD SALISBURY AND THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION

London 14th Nov—Lord Salisbury, speaking at Bristol, denounced the confiscating character of some of the decisions of the Irish Land Commission He wished Lord Hartington had greater influence in the Cabinet

THE FRENCH MINISTRY

Paris, 14th Nov—The appointment of M Paul Bert, as Minister of Public Instruction, is unpopular

M. GAMBETTA'S PROGRAMME

Paris 14th Nov—M Gambetta in his programme, issued to-day, states that his aim will be financial reform, the extension of commerce by treaties, and the preservation of peace at home and abroad

RESIGNATION OF FRENCH AMBASSADORS

Count Saint Vallier French Ambassador at Berlin and General Chanzy, French Ambassador at Petersburg, have resigned.

ROYAL WARRANTS

London, 15th Nov—The official *Gazette* publishes a Royal Warrant transferring to the unemployed supernumerary list, all Generals aged 68, and Lieutenant Generals aged 67, or more, placed for five to seven years Colonels aged 55 to 59

Another Royal Warrant regulates the promotion of Officers in the Indian Army,

The fixed establishment of General officers, including the Staff Corps, will be 4 Generals, 13 Lieutenant Generals and 38 Major Generals.

THE NATAL GOVERNMENT

London, 15th Nov—Mr W J Sendall, Assistant Secretary to the local Government Board, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Natal.

Sir Evelyn Wood returns to England at the end of December.

PRINCE BISMARCK MOLLIFIED

Berlin, 16th Nov—Interviews have taken place between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor of Germany Perfect harmony prevails respecting the internal policy Prince Bismarck decided not to resign

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT

London, 16th Nov—A despatch from Lord Granville to the British Consul General of Egypt has been published which states that the British policy in Egypt is solely to promote the prosperity and liberty of that country It urges the necessity of reforms, eulogises the efforts made by Cherif Pacha, and says that the tie between Egypt and Turkey is the best safeguard for excluding foreign interference

CHOLERA IN ARABIA.

The latest advices state that cholera has broken out in Jeddah, and that the mortality from cholera at Mecca, on the 6th November was 300

REVOLT AGAINST BOERS

London, 17th Nov—A telegram to the *Standard* states, that Moposh the leading chief in the Leydenburg district, has risen against the Boers

THE NEW ZEALAND DIFFICULTY

Wellington, 17th Nov—The Maoris maintain a stubborn attitude 124 of their leading men have been arrested

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, AMERICA AND ENGLAND

Washington, 15th Nov—President Arthur, on receiving the Hon Sackville West, the new British Minister at Washington, on the occasion of his credentials, said that he would do his utmost to increase the harmony and good will at present existing between England and America

ASIA

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT AT COCONADA

Coconada, 12th Nov—Last night, a pinnace belonging from the *Kerbela*, capsized, resulting in the loss of the two eldest daughters of Captain Gilliam, the Master Attendant at this port and of M Lefanchieur, the French Consul The crew and one passenger, Mr Innes, were saved Boats were out all night searching but the bodies have not yet been recovered

BAD WEATHER AT COLOMBO

Colombo, 19th Nov—Heavy rain fell on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Over twelve inches fell during Friday night On Saturday there was a strong wind and the waves rose easily feet high, over the breakwater No damage has been done to machinery or material The gale has entirely subsided now

THE BOAT ACCIDENT AT COCONADA

Coconada, 19th Nov—The Lieutenant body was found on Hope Island to-day, and will be interred to-night

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1881

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND MYSORE

The dealings of the Supreme Government with the native states of India, has not always been of that kind that could be highly praised Thirty years ago it was the fashion to annex the lands of a chief whenever opportunity occurred, and both Nagpore and Jhansi are instances of the way in which the Government of Lord Dalhouse carried matters The consequence was that when the Mutiny came, many who ought to have been the friends of the British turned against them, and the loss was all the greater in consequence It must be acknowledged that since the year 1857 a better spirit has prevailed, and an uneasiness may now be said to have received its quietus, and the princes do not fear that their lands will be taken from them, unless they rebel against the Government, which they are not likely to do But still, there is a good deal of wrong doing on the part of the rulers towards the chiefs of this land, and when a treaty has to be made, it is generally too much of a one-sided affair, the advantage of course being on the side of the stronger party The recent dealings of the Government with the Mysore State is an instance in point The Government did justice when it gave back the province to the ancient line, and the people felt grateful, and expressed their gratitude accordingly, but to their astonishment they saw that an advantage had been taken of the province, and that it was made to do more than it had any right to do Take the case of the subsidy as an example, in a few years the money that will have to be paid to the Supreme Government will be greatly augmented, and will become a tremendous burden upon the finances, so great in fact, that unless the resources of the country very much increase, the money will not be forthcoming, and there will be a dead-lock as regards the administration of the state What makes matters worse is, that the arrangement was made when the Maharajah had not ascended the throne, and had no voice whatever in the matter The order was made by the Supreme Government and it had to be obeyed, and protest would have been useless if it had been made

But the Government of India has gone astray again with regard to this province and its Maharajah, a treaty has been made between the two, and, we feel sure, that those most interested in the welfare of Mysore were not consulted, or they would not have consented to the agreement in question Their has been a radical change made between the money which is to be spent on the administration of the country, and that which the Maharajah has for his own use, a system hitherto unknown in the annals of India The ruler of the province is to receive for the present, ten lakhs of rupees as his personal allowance, and after five years he will get thirteen lakhs We will not discuss the question whether this sum is sufficient for the purpose, but we object to the way in which a certain sum has been fixed, for it is contrary to the very idea that has hitherto obtained of the way in which the finances of a native state have been taken charge of It is beside the mark altogether to say that the Government of India is following the precedent set it by the Governments of Europe, India is not in Europe, and it is not the good of India that it should be governed according to European usage. What is required is that the rules and customs which have hitherto obtained in the country should be followed as far as possible, with light thrown upon them by knowledge from other parts of the world. Some of the greatest blunders that have been made in India have been brought about by foisting English institutions upon India when they were not wanted, but still the Government of the country continues to follow the same system, and the same evil results must continue to follow The revenues of the state should have been left in the same condition as were under the other chiefs of India, and we feel sure that what has been agreed upon will not only cause great dissatisfaction in the province, but will lower the Maharajah in the eyes of other princes of the country There is another point that we must take into consideration in connection with this treaty, and that is the reduction of the Mysore Military force, for the future it will consist of two thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry, and it is believed by the British Government that this little army is sufficient for the dignity of the Maharajah and the province. But princes with smaller dominions, than the Maharajah have far larger forces at their command than the one that has been ordered to be retained for this province, and the consequence will be that the others will consider themselves more powerful than is the ruler of this province, he will lose dignity in the eyes of his fellow princes, and in India generally, and this is much to be regretted It is true that there will be a saving by the reduction of the army, but the people of the province would gladly have paid the sum required for a much larger force, and if they are willing to pay, why should the Supreme Government hold back and try to keep the people of the province and the Maharajah back from doing what they think is right and proper. The treaty will not give satisfaction to the subjects of the Maharajah, and our chief reason for that it is not made from a native stand point.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Government of India has advanced another step in the path of progress, marked out by the foremost of the Western nations in the East Lord Ripon has, in developing further the decentralization scheme of the late Lord Mayo, added to the other numerous blessings conferred upon India, by the British Rule, and worked out a plan of local self government for her, which we have no hesitation in saying is the first great step for her gradual emancipation and acquisition of a complete autonomy The scheme of Her Majesty's Viceroy, while it classifies and places the revenues of India on a decidedly scientific and satisfactory basis, is fully sustainable, and, if carefully and judiciously fostered, will develop into all that is wished to be had in a representative government. Lord Ripon, we are glad to say, has begun the reformation at the right end, and we trust that his lieutenants will heartily co operate with him in giving the Natives of India the first germs of a national government. We give below the substance of the scheme for the benefit of our readers.

In the scheme of Lord Mayo "certain heads of expenditure were handed over to the more unfettered control of Local Governments, together with the means of pro-

viding for them, consisting partly of the receipts under the same heads, and partly of a fixed consolidated allotment from the Imperial Revenue. The governments were to use, as they pleased, any surplus, but to make good any deficit, resulting from their administration. In 1877 an important advance was made by handing over to certain governments heads of revenue, but also introducing the principle of Provincial responsibility for works constructed for Local and Provincial purposes An important reservation was, however, made by the Government of India of power to modify the resources granted in the event of some fiscal misfortune, such as heavy loss in the opium revenue, or national disaster, such as war or severe famine."

The present Viceroy has, while adhering to the cardinal principle of classifying the revenues inculcated by Lord Mayo, essentially modified it by laying down that "instead of giving Local Governments a fixed sum of money to make good any excess of provincialised expenditure over provincialised receipts, a certain proportion of the Imperial revenue of each Province should be devoted to the object" The object of this change is "that the Provincial Governments will be given a direct interest, not only in the provincialised revenue, but also in the most important item of Imperial revenue raised within their own Province." Certain heads, as few in number as possible, are wholly, or with minute local exceptions only, reserved as Imperial; others are divided between Imperial and Provincial, the rest are wholly made Provincial. The balance of transfers, being against the Local Governments, is rectified for each Province by a fixed percentage on its Land Revenue, otherwise reserved as Imperial. The vague reservation of power by the Government of India has been also withdrawn, and it is now "proposed to declare, on the one hand, that the Local Governments must look for no special aid from the Imperial Government, except in the case of severe famine, and on the other, that the Imperial Government will make no demand on them except in the case of disaster, so abnormal as to exhaust the Imperial reserves and resources, and to necessitate a suspension of the entire machinery of public improvement throughout the Empire" The principle on which such extraordinary relief is given during times of famine, is also clearly laid down. This has reference to "the Provincial resources and not to the relief expenditure. Provincial resources consist of (1) current income during the period of distress, (2) accumulated savings of past years, in excess of the ordinary working balance, and (3) the margin of provincialised income over expenditure in normal years, which "is the Provincial Government's" profit on the contract "available for public improvements The first, it is said, should be exhausted, every available expense in every department being retrenched, and the Public Works grants being applied to famine works to the very utmost possible. The second should be drawn upon up to two-thirds only of their total amount. The third will, in the first place, be made liable to whatever extent may be necessary, in addition to the ordinary Public Works grants, for the completion of works begun as chief works under the pressure of famine In cases where no such need for completion remains after a famine, this third resource will be chargeable up to one fourth, at most, for payment of interest of Imperial loans (if any), which have been raised to meet the excess cost of that famine in the Province"

The great subject of self-government was alluded to in the Resolution of 1870 in the following words —

"But, beyond all this there is a greater and wider object in view Local interest, supervision, and care are necessary to success in the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical charity, and local public works. The operation of this resolution in its full meaning and integrity will afford opportunities for the development of self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions, and for the association of Natives and Europeans to a greater extent than heretofore in the administration of affairs" The progress and effects of the policy thus initiated are thus described —"The bulk of the local rates and cesses now existing has been entrusted to the management of committees, in others, such as Bombay, the committees previously existing have made great advances in resources and in efficiency Municipalities, also, have increased in number and usefulness" The defects of the system have not been overlooked. It is admitted "that there has been greater inequality in the progress in the direction of self government attained in the various provinces than their respective circumstances can be altogether held to justify There undoubtedly exists very great variety in the weight of the burdens borne by different localities, and very great diversity in the objects for which the latter are called on to provide The inequality sometimes produces a sense of injustice, the objects are often those the advantage or local obligation of which the people are least able to understand" The nobleman who wields the destinies of India thus lays down his own policy —"Time has now arrived when further practical development may be afforded to the intentions of Lord Mayo's government The Provincial Governments, while being now largely endowed from imperial sources, may well, in their turn, hand over to local self-government considerable revenues at present kept in their own hands, but answer in kind to many which have long been locally managed with success by committees, partly composed of non official members and subject only to a general remedial control reserved to the State by the Legislature At the same time such items should be made generally local as the people are most likely to be able to understand the use of and to administer well His excellency would therefore invite the Local Governments to undertake a careful scrutiny of Provincial, Local and Municipal accounts, with the view of ascertaining (1) what items of receipt and charge can be transferred from Provincial to Local heads for administration by committees comprising non-official, and, wherever possible, elected members, and what items already local but not so administered might suitably be so, (2) what redistribution of items is desirable in order to lay on Local and Municipal bodies those which are best understood and appreciated by the people, what measures, legislative or otherwise, are necessary to ensure more self government. Incidentally to the scrutiny they will probably notice, and might carefully consider (4) ways of equalizing Local and Municipal taxation throughout the Empire, checking severe or unsuitable imposts, and favouring forms most in accordance with popular opinion or sentiment"

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN INDIA

THERE are a few points in the prospectus of the "Madras Vernacular Press Fund," which we publish below, worthy of comment The projector of the "Vernacular Press Fund," proposes to start a newspaper, supported by voluntary contributions, according to the means of the people, and distributed gratuitously, which is to advocate the rights and wants of the population One of the rights to be advocated is thus set forth —"Development of the principles of self-government, by allowing Local Fund Boards and Municipalities the right of their own members" We should like to see every vernacular paper in India take this subject up At present, under the system by which Municipal Commissioners are appointed by Government, the various Municipalities are so many farces. The Commissioners, as a rule, are *not* representative men, but are simply tools in the hands of the President and the Government. We remember an incident which occurred a couple of years ago, at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for the Cantonment of Bangalore, which was recorded in the *Bangalore Spectator*, and which fully illustrates and bears out the force of our remarks A proposition put forward by the then President, was being discussed, and foremost in antagonism to the proposition, was a certain highly respectable native commissioner. When the President, after the discussion was over, proceeded to take the votes of the meeting on the point, and asked the Commissioner in question what his vote was, he replied most characteristically —"I don't approve of the proposition, but if I vote against it, *master will be very angry* !" It is indisputable that most Municipal Commissioners appointed by Government are mere dummies, and it is very important, in the interests of the rate payers, that the Commissioners should be elected by the suffrages of the people Singularly enough, the post which came in yesterday, brought a paper containing the reply of the Viceroy to the address made to him, the other day, by the Municipal Corporation of Agra His Excellency referred in the following terms, to the subject or Municipal election — "In your address, you have alluded to a recent resolution put forth by the Government of India, on the subject of the extension of the principles of decentralization, and the development of local self government in this country I had occasion only a few days ago, to make some public remarks upon this subject in the city of Delhi, and in these days, when the newspapers report to us all that passes in the various cities and districts of India, I have no doubt that some of your local events, may have seen what I said upon that occasion, and that it is unnecessary for me to go over again, after so short an interval, the ground which I then traversed But I cannot help expressing my satisfaction at understanding that in this city of Agra, the principle of election has been largely applied in the choice of the members of the Municipal Committee I am perfectly aware that that principle is one which cannot be applied in all the towns and cities and districts of India— but it must be extended gradually and cautiously It may, perhaps, be to some extent an importation from the West, not altogether consistent with the habits of this country, and I am the last man who would think it wise to proceed hastily with the adoption of a principle of the description in districts to which it may not be applicable, at the same time fully believing it is a principle of the greatest value, and which I trust may ultimately be widely and universally extended in this country I rejoice to see gentlemen who have been thus chosen by the election of their fellow citizens, and who are a proof that in some cities at all events, that principle can be established with advantage" His Excellency is right in stating that the "principle is one which cannot be applied in all the towns and cities and districts of India" There are many towns and cities in India, where western civilization has not made such progress as to insure the success of the scheme of Municipal election The people, in their ignorance, may return men with such determined, orthodox ideas, as would impede, if not altogether upset the progress of Municipal Administration But in Mysore, where education has made such rapid strides, and where our schools and colleges have turned out men of a very superior class, surely the elective system might safely, and ought, to be introduced Our Municipalities are, in the most part, a sad sham, we fear, and we want something more real, which the Government ought not to refuse any longer

MADRAS VERNACULAR PRESS FUND

Our fellow citizens have talked a good deal about the regeneration of our country and have suggested various measures for its improvement, but few have as yet set on foot any practical movement calculated to realise these objects

(2) Our wants may at present be divided into two grand heads, viz —

(*a*) Negative good (*b*) Positive Blessings

What I mean by (*a*) may be illustrated by the following

(1) Freedom from the oppression of the tax collectors and assessors

(2) Freedom from the inordinate delays to which suitors are subject in our Civil Courts.

(3) Freedom from the evils due to the idiosyncracies of some of our magistrates and guardians of the peace

The following illustrate (*b*)

(1) Restoration of the productive power of our cultivable land

(2) Employment of the native talent in the higher administrative posts

(3) Permanent settlement of land throughout the country

(4) The recognition by government of its duty not only to save people from starvation at times of drought and famine but also to relax the rigid operation of the laws in the collection of the land tax during such seasons

(5) Organisation by Government of Courts of Arbitration throughout the country on the old Punchayet system.

(6) Construction of steam tramways, and other cheap communications so as to promote the interests of trade in the interior

(7) Development of the principles of self government by allowing Local Fund Boards and Municipalities the right of election of their own members, &c

(8) Establishment of technical schools and encouragement of native trade and manufacture

(3) The fear of public exposure is a weapon more powerful than any thing else in keeping officials within the limits of their legitimate authority and I need hardly add that the most effective medium of such exposure is the press The power of the press is felt in every country but in the civilised countries of Europe, and there is nothing in the nature of things to prevent the press of this country from attaining similar importance

A vernacular paper started, under the direction of a properly constituted Managing Committee in Madras in the capital of each District and distributed Gratuitously among at least 20 000 of its inhabitants will in a very short space of time secure us the enjoyment of what I have called *Negative good*

(4) I am also firmly convinced that such newspapers will be of great help in also securing to us gradually what I have called *Positive blessings*

Our rulers, the English nation, whatever may be their shortcomings are the most paternal and enlightened of all the alien rulers that ever have been known to India, and the fact must be known to every one in where the necessity of generous dealing has been by constitutional means brought to notice, such unanimous earnest appeals are in the words of the Earl of Derby seldom wasted on English Legislators especially where the generosity displayed brings no charge on the English tax payer

(5) As regards the exhaustion of the soil, an important remedy is intended to be tried

A company is to be formed to establish a large manure store at the centre of each Revenue Inspector's Range

Manures of the best description would be kept in store and advanced to the proprietor of every small holding (say 5 acres and under) on the distinct understanding that the cost price of such advances should be paid back by the proprietor as soon as he is in the opinion of the company in a position to do so.

(6) I do not wish to be understood that the above (the Press and the Company) are the only means by which the amelioration in the condition of our people can be brought about But in my opinion they are best suited to begin with as being the simplest and most practical

A number of devoted and resolute men have at present joined me and are ready to work the projects to the best of their ability The sphere of action is intended to be confined to the limits of this Presidency, and the experiments will be first tried in a single District till funds permit of their extension to other districts

The scheme, even when thus limited, is a sufficiently wide one and a large sum of money is wanted But it has been determined not to make any large calls on the purse of my countrymen

Contributions will be taken either in coin or in kind or in both A pie in coin or a handful of grain will be alike welcome The general plea of poverty will be thus disarmed In

conclus on I beg to remind my country men that the days of talk ought to cease [illegible] days of steady and vigorous action ought to begin

(7) Intending subscribers and sympathisers are further informed that a quarterly statement of the operations of the Fund will be published in the leading Journals of the Presidency for general information

All communications are requested to be addressed to the undersigned for the present at the Literary Society, Triplicane Madras

A THYAGARAJIYP
Ryot, Sreedhoor Village
Trichinopoly District

Madras 31st October 1881

SRIMAN MADHVA SIDDHANTONNANHINI SABHA

In inviting the attention of the Madhva gentlemen in the [illegible] to the Notice published hereunder soliciting [illegible] kind support, we have to add that it behoves every Madhva gentleman to contribute towards the Institution as far as his means permits him We fail to see why our rich and well to do Madhva gentlemen in Mysore have not yet come forward with a helping hand to consummate the object of the Sabha We fancy that it might have been for the reasons set forth in the notice We ever wish success to an Institution of the kind though we ourselves belong to a different faith and hope to be able to give a long list of subscribers from Mysore when the proceedings of the current years Sabha reach us It may not be out of place here to bring to the recollection of our readers that a similar Institution for Vaishnava sect has been in existence at Madras for some years under the patronage of Mr Parthasarathinaigar, B A, B L High Court Vakeel The Sriman Madhva Siddhantonnahini Sabha came to life 4 years ago through the indefatigable exertions of Mr Kanch Subba Rao, Deputy Collector, and one for Smartas is a great desideratum, which we sincerely hope will soon be established through the liberality of the sectarian gentlemen, who no doubt outnumber those of the other two sects

NOTICE

At the request of [illegible] Deputy Collector Kanchi Subba Rao the undersigned begs to notify through the columns of this examination of the Madhva Pandits and Candidates in the books pertaining to the Madhva religion is annually held at Tirupathi in December The Sabha has been in existence for 4 years, but Mysore did not till last year contribute anything towards its support although there are many Madhvas get themselves in the Province who are staunch followers of the religion It is not owing to any indifference on up the on the part of the sectarian gentlemen in the Province that they have not hitherto been duly helped the Sabha but it is believed rather owing partly to the insufficiency of funds the existence of the Sabha and partly to doubts whether the Institution will endure under past circumstances As regards the former most public attention is given to the annual proceedings of the Sabha by myself in some report a resume of which will appear from these columns As for the latter the undersigned has only to say that he has been advised by the Secretary to the Sabha that arrangements are being steadily made to render the Institution self supporting by making investments &c, for attaining which end the Secretary earnestly hopes and appeals to the kindly co operation of the sectarian public coupled with their kind contributions however small, towards the progress of this grand object

2 The undersigned feels happy, however to state that last year it was that several gentlemen in Bangalore to whom application for help was made readily and cheerfully subscribed towards the support of the Sabha A small sum was thus collected and remitted to the Honorary Secretary and a similar endeavor is being made this year too

3 To save delay in communicating with the gentlemen in the mofussil the undersigned has taken the liberty, as advised of making the request by means of this Paper

4 It may be noted that the candidates from the Province who have hitherto won prizes form the majority in the list but on the receipt side of the last Mysore was almost [illegible] till last year And it may be said that when the number of the sectarian gentlemen in the Province and their generally good circumstance are taken into consideration Mysore ought to be able to contribute at least one fourth of the Sabha expenses

5 As desired by the Honorary Secretary the undersigned begs that gentlemen in the mofussil who are charitably disposed, may be so kind as to remit either to the undersigned at Bangalore or to Mr Deputy Collector Subba Raoji at Sydapett Madras, any sum they may conveniently spare towards the Institution which will be thankfully accepted It is earnestly requested that the remittance may be made at an early date, as the next Sabha is to come off in the next month

BAILY SRINIVAS RAO
Bangalore, 5th November 1881

Original and Selected Notes

THE Viceroy will leave Calcutta for Rangoon on the 16th proximo and return to Calcutta in time for New Year's day.

THE opium revenue of India for the six months ending the 31st ultimo, was Rs 88,89,122 b low the Budget estimate In August it was nearly 126 lakhs better *and in Bombay it was nearly 37 lakhs* worse than the estimate

A BOMBAY paper says that there is no doubt of Sir Frederic Roberts having been appointed Quarter Master General of the Horse Guards, and that he will return to Europe in April next Sir Frederic is expected to arrive at Madras on the 28th instant

THE Nizam of Hyderabad starts on a trip to Aurungabad about the beginning of next month, by way of Bedar Nanded and Jalna He will be accompanied by H E Sir Salar Jung and the city nobles Two lakhs of rupees have been set aside to meet the cost of His Highness's journey

H H MAHARAJAH HOLKAR is just now making his annual cold weather tour to Rajpootana where there lately were some disturbances It is said that owing to the increased duties demanded, the rvers threatened to leave the territory, but it is the Maharajah's object to get them to remain in Indore

THE Indian salt revenue for the six months, April to September, this year, amounted to Rs 3,3 ,55 000 or about 14 lakhs less than in the corresponding period of last year In Madras the collection was Rs 70 14,000 against Rs 74 30 00 in 1880 Rs 71 12 000 in 1879, and Rs 67,12, 000 in 1878 From 1871 until 1877, the total revenue during the six months under note, did not exceed 64 lakhs

THE recent outbreak of cholera in the Bombay presidency has carried away a great many people It is estimated that 11 282 deaths have occurred from this disease in the presidency and 144 in the town and Island of Bombay The epidemic has appeared in many districts of the Madras presidency and its effects were severely felt in Bellary, Salem and one or two other districts It is reported to have appeared in Trichinopoly and some parts of Tinnevelly

THE attention of the Coorg Planters Association having been called to the excision of the Coffee Stealing Act by the Madras Government to the low country between Wynaad and the Coast, they have requested the Government of India to have the Act extended from the frontier of Coorg through the low country to the ports of Tellicherry and Mangalore The Government have also been requested to appoint Honorary Magistrates to Coorg, as has been done in the Nilgiris and Wynaad

A MAN named Hossein Ali Sheik was lately going to Ranegunge by train (E I Railway) Four men made friends with him on the way, and got with him into one compartment One of the four men gave him pan which contained stupefying drugs Then on seeing the man insensible they took his baggage and got down at Baly Hossein Ali, having regained his senses at the Durgapore station, missed his friends (the four men) and his baggage. He informed the nearest police, who arrested one of the four culprits The other three are still at large but tender enquiries after them are being made by the Police

THE attention of the home public has been drawn to the fact that America proposes to furnish an entirely new material (unknown to chemistry), found in their soil, in the shape of a fibrous stone, which when ground makes the best imaginable substance for paper, as also to mix with india-rubber It is asserted that of its use in the manufacture of paper too much cannot be said As a make-weight nothing has ever been known to equal it, its particles adhere to the mass in the engine (in consequence of its fibre), and do not run off in the draining or settle The supply is inexhaustible, the cost very low, and the freight entirely in the hands of English shipowners

In noticing the death of Maharajah Sir Mohesh war Baksh Singh Bahadur, K C S I, of Dumraon, the *Behar Herald* says — "His case was pronounced hopeless by Dr Thornton Civil Surgeon of Arrah, on the 2nd instant, when he was removed by special train to Benares There was a slight improvement on the 3rd, but from the evening of the 4th the old Maharajah was fast sinking, and he breathed his last at 10 A M, on Saturday, the 5th instant, in his garden house at Assi Sangam, Benares The body was burnt, at Manikarnika at the particular spot reserved for burning the dead bodies of men of the highest rank In him, Behar loses one of her best sons, and his pure and unostentatious life will doubtless serve as an example to the younger generation of Beharies to follow in his footsteps"

WE invite the attention of the editors of the to the *Spectator* and *Daily Post* to the following piece of advice which the *Madras Mail* gives them —

"The *Cochin Argus* alludes to its local contemporary as *Western Star* as the *"Rose Street Butter Pot"* What the *Western Star*, which is published in Rose Street Cochin, calls the *Argus* we know not This reminds us that the Bangalore papers have gone to law over the abuse of the word "skunk" The *Post* acknowledged a paragraph from the Bangalore *Spectator* as from the, *'Bangalore Skunk,"* and the *Spectator* replied by applying the word skunk to the editor of the *Post* So the editor of the *Post* is prosecuting the *Spectator* for defamation, and the proprietor of the *Spectator* is prosecuting the *Post* for a kindered offence. This is all very sad, and every one who is solicitous for the prestige of journalism will agree with us that our two contemporaries cannot do better than meet each other half way, exchange apologies, bid their legal advisers a very good morning, and let the public hear no more of their differences

THE Government of Bombay have directed that from and after the 1st proximo, Madras time shall be kept in all offices under the control of Government and shall be held to be the official time for all purposes The Government invite "the public to extend the uniformity which this order is designed to secure in public offices by adopting Madras time for general use" Strange to say this does not provoke the *Times of India* to sneer at Madras Our contemporary positively remarks that, "it will be an undoubted boon to the social life of Bombay if the general adoption of the rule adds half an hour to the period of afternoon exercise and relaxation And now that Madras time is in force here in the Government offices as well as the railway stations, it will be almost impossible to keep up a conservative prejudice against it" *The Bombay Gazette*, which is usually less narrow-minded about Madras than the *Times of India*, asks — "Will His Excellency be kind enough to explain why we should all alter our watches from Bombay to Madras time? This is one of the very few matters in which Madras is ahead of Bombay, and *we do not see why we should grudge her* the precedence"

Local and Provincial.

MYSORE TOWN —We hear from Mysore that cholera, which lately broke out in that town, has entirely disappeared. Rain has fallen plentifully both in the town and the district

THE MAHARAJAH —It is stated that his Highness the Maharajah will join Sir James Gordon, the Resident, on his tour in Coorg, where Sir James arrived on Friday last. We believe that both the Resident and His Highness will return to Mysore by the end of the current month. We hope His Highness will then begin his annual tour in his own Province.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ENGLISH CLASSES AT HUNSUR, GUNDULPET AND NARSIPUR SCHOOLS. The necessary provision for the English schools at Gundulpet and Hunsur has been made in the Municipal Budgets of these towns, for the current year The proposal of the Municipal Board of Narsipur, Talkad Taluk, to establish an English school in that town, in accordance with the recent orders of the Dewan on the subject of the extension of English instruction to Taluk Head quarter and other municipalities is sanctioned

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS —We understand that two gentlemen who recently arrived from Bombay, as representatives of some great firm in London, have been interviewing with the British Resident and Dewan at Mysore, with the view of entering into arrangements for the construction of the proposed Railways from Bangalore to Tumkur, and from Mysore towards the frontier on the Gundulpett side, as well as from Mysore to Periapatam These gentlemen returned from Mysore yesterday morning, and proceeded to Madras in the evening The result of the interview has not transpired, but we have reason to believe that the projected Railways, especially that to Tumkur, will shortly be taken in hand —*Post.*

KODIGE INAMS —The Dewan is of opinion that the restoration of Kodige inams can only be made on the condition of the inamdars keeping the tanks in repair, and that the rule cannot, therefore be applied with ot qualification to tanks which have been abandoned for professional reasons Such cases should be reported for orders, with the circumstances under which the tanks were abandoned, and stating whether there is any objection to their restoration It must be further noted that the orders do not authorise the Deputy Commissioners to restore the inams on their own authority, but they are to submit a statement of the cases in which restoration is asked for with their recommendation

THE FAMOUS DEFAMATION CASE.—The famous defamation case between the two rival editors and also the proprietors of the *Daily Post* and the *Bangalore Spectator*, still drags its weary length along in the court of the District Magistrate, C. and M Station, Major E P Maltby. The case of Mr Houston against Mr Goodall and Mr. Kent of the *Spectator*, has we believe, been closed, and the defence is going on On Friday last, two witnesses, Mr C A Lawson of the *Madras Mail*, and Mr J B. Salisbury of the *Madras Times*, were examined by commission, issued by the Sessions Judge of the C and M Station, in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, Colonel T Weldon, and the commission made returnable to day, the defence being resumed on Wednesday next, in Major Maltby's court Dr M C Furnell, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras was also a witness for the defence, but as he was on tour, out of jurisdiction of the Magistrate, the subpœna could not be served upon him The case of Mr. Goodall against Mr Houston and others is also fixed for Wednesday

General Summary.

MADRAS

THE COOUM BAR.—On Saturday evening last a number of men were engaged in opening the Coum Bar, when two men were washed into the sea by the force of the water, and were drowned —*Mail*

DAMAGE TO SALT —The late rains have washed away about 1,920 maunds of salt, which were stored in heaps at the Madras Salt Cotaurs. The cost has been estimated at a little over Rs. 5,000.—*Ibid*

THE PIER.—Owing to the damage sustained by the Pier in the last storm, the Marine authorities have warned Merchants and Agents, that pier traffic will be suspended for the present This morning a large number of men were set to work on the damaged portion of the structure —*Ibid*

TINNEVELLY —We learn from Tinnevelly that heavy rain has fallen there and the tanks and channels have received ample supplies of water, quite sufficient for agricultural purposes. The prospects of the season have greatly improved in the district since the early part of this month —*Ibid*

A REWARD TO SANSCRIT PUNDITS —Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore distributed the munificent sum of Rs 5,000 among the Pundits of Sanscrit literature last week at Tanjore A large number attended from the various districts and a Committee of Examiners was appointed for the purpose of judging the merits of the candidates —*Ibid*

INDIANS IN ENGLAND —The following arrivals in England are reported ,—Mr Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar, I N and s, from Bombay elected by the Syndicate of the Bombay University for Sir Munguldas Nathoobhai's Travelling Fellowship, Mr Damodar Gordhundas and Mr Hasumukhay Visram on a visit to Europe Mr J N Mitra, Assistant Surgeon, from Calcutta for a medical degree The following departures have taken place —Mr Framji Hormusjee, wife and three sons for Bombay Mr M Lutfor Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, for Calcutta.—*Ibid*

DUPLICATE RECEIPTS —Strict orders have been issued by the Government of India that no officer in the service of Government shall in any case issue duplicates or copies of receipts or vouchers in lieu of others that are alleged to have been lost or missing All that an officer may do, in case of an application being made to him, is to issue a certificate stating that he finds from his accounts or records that, on a certain day, he received from, or paid to such and such a person such and such a sum The order, however, is not to apply to cases where, under existing rules, duplicates are required to be prepared with the originals, but only prohibits the issue of duplicates on the ground that the originals are lost —*Ibid*

THE EFFECTS OF THE C LONE AT CASSIMODE —In a recent issue we alluded to the encroachment of the sea in this part of Madras, and during the storm of Saturday, as was to be expected, the sea caused still further damage The rails which have been laid down for the purpose of continuing the protection works about half a mile north of Mr Coleman's house have been wrenched out of their places, and are lying all battered and twisted in any direction except the right one A portion of the godown of one house has come down with a run, and is lying in broken masses along the beach, whence it will doubtless be speedily washed away About twenty huts too are said to have been washed away —*Ibid*

NEW P AND O STEAMER —The latest addition to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet is the s s *Carthage*, which has arrived in the Thames after a satisfactory run from the Clyde. She is 5,100 tons gross register, and has engines of 5,000 horse power indented She is 430 feet long, 44 feet beam, and 36 feet deep, her cargo capacity being 3,000 tons Like her sister ship the *Rome* the *Carthage* is fitted with all recent improvements, the saloon being elaborately decorated with carved walnut, the work of Signor Cambi, of Siena The *Carthage* was built and engined by Messrs Laird and Co. of Greenock, who also have in hand two other steamers for the Company of nearly similar tonnage and power —*Ibid*

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A RAILWAY TICKET —Somasoondaram Moodelly was this day charged before Colonel Weldon, with defrauding the South Indian Railway Company, by travelling in the 7-30 A M Mail train on the 13th instant without a ticket Mr Pereira, the Station Master, deposed to his having been informed by his ticket examiner that there was a passenger in the train without a ticket He went up, and found accused seated in a third class carriage, without a ticket When questioned, the accused did not give a satisfactory reply, so he handed him over to the Police The ticket collector deposed to having told to accused that morning that he could not be allowed on the platform without a ticket The accused said he went there to deliver a cloth to a friend His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 10, in default twenty one days' rigorous imprisonment —*Ibid*

THE RAINS IN MADURA —We learn from Madura that the rains have set in there fully and that the season is likely to turn out well The rains on the 8th instant were heavy —*Standard*

DEPOSIT OF GOVERNMENT MONEY IN PRIVATE BANKS —With the exception of departments having the management of purely private monies, the Government of India have finally ruled that no public officer who is supplied with funds from the public treasury shall open an account with a bank in respect of such funds, as such a procedure is found to be irregular and is not required in the interest of public business —*Ibid*

RAIN ON THE RAILWAY LINE —We learn from correspondents at Travellore and Vannambady that heavy rain has fallen all along the railway line from Madras, and that the tanks and channels have received copious supplies of water Great advantage will be derived by the crops by these copious showers of rain and it is said that though late the ryots will be able to push on cultivation steadily Very little or no damage has been done to tanks and irrigation works in the western part of the Chingleput district —*Ibid*

BOMBAY

VISITORS TO INDIA —Sir William Eden, Bart, has arrived in India on a visit He came out in the *Sumatra* Lord and Lady Lawrence and Mr L P Pugh, M P for Cardiganshire are passengers for Bombay by the mail steamer that left on the 19th ultimo. The Right Hon W E Baxter, M P for Montrose was to be a passenger for Bombay by the steamer that left on the 2nd instant —*Gazette*

TROOPS FOR BARODA —The following corps are to be concentrated at Baroda on the occasion of the investiture of his Highness the Gaekwar, next month, and for the purpose of forming a small camp for drill and manœuvres said about the 14th January next —The 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Ahmedabad, to march on the 12th December arriving at Baroda on the 19th idem , 3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry, from Deesa and Rajcot, to march on the 2nd December, arriving at Baroda on the 20th , head quarters, band, and 200 men, Royal Lancaster Regiment, from Colaba, to move by rail on the evening of the 21st December, arriving at Baroda the following morning , 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, from Poona, to march on the 14th November, arriving at Baroda on the 21st December, 26th Regiment, Native Infantry, from Ahmedabad, to march on the 16th December arriving at Baroda on the 23rd idem The 20th Regiment, Native Infantry, under orders for Belgaum, is to remain at Baroda until the camp is broken up— *Ibid*

Extracts

AN ANTIDOTE TO SNAKE POISON

From a note to the Paris Academy it appears that M deLacerda has discovered a fact of considerable scientific and practical importance—viz that permanganate of potash counteracts very effectively the poison of serpents. In a first series of experiments a water solution of the poison was injected into the cellular tissue of dogs under the legs, and its usual effects were large swellings, with abscesses, loss of substance, and destruction of tissues But when an equal quantity of filtered (one per cent) solution of permanganate of potash was injected one or two minutes after the poison, those local injuries were quite obviated , there was merely a slight swelling where the syringe had entered Next, introduction into the veins was tried, and the permanganate again succeeded admirably In only two cases out of more than 90 was there failure, and this is attributed to the animals being very young and weak and badly fed, also to the antidote being given at too long an interval after the poison, when the heart was already tending to stop In one series of case the permanganate solution was introduced half a minute after a solution of venom and the animal showed no derangement beyond a very transient agitation and acceleration of the heart for a few minutes In another series, the characteristic troubles caused by the poison were allowed to manifest themselves (dilatation of the pupil quick breathing and heart action contractions &c) before the antidote was given In two or three minutes sometimes five, the troubles disappeared , a slight general prostration followed for 15 to 20 minutes, after which the animal would walk, and even run about, and resume its normal aspect Other dogs poisoned similarly, but not receiving the antidote, died more or less quickly —*Mail*

PRIVATE TUITION AND THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The *Indu Prakash* writes under this heading —"We care very little for those in the higher grades of the service for it is *they* whom the order will ingeniously affect If Mr Chatfield's sole aim was at Professor Peterson *then* that aim has failed for he loses nothing by the order It is the smaller fry of low paid and neglected school masters, on whom the order is assuredly calculated to have a prejudicial effect Being lowly paid is not their own *only* grievance, for it is well known that *promotion* in the educational Department is so uncertain and slow that those who resort to it do so through sheer necessity And it is not fair that Government should take advantage of this necessity and instead of curing the evil, add to its intensity by issuing a vexatious and sweeping order of the kind now in question The chief, and indeed the most important, ground on which exemption is to be claimed on behalf of the low-paid school masters in Government service from the standing order that public servants should not take up any other service than that of Government is, that the Educational Department is constituted on a principle quite opposed to that which rules in the other departments Take the Revenue Service A Matriculate or an F E A begins in a Collector's office from the lowest rank of clerk on, perhaps, Rs 30 a month, and there is nothing to hinder him from rising to the highest post in that office for promotion is generally governed by experience and long standing In the Education al Department it is far otherwise A Matriculate or an F E A being on Rs 40 or 50 rots there till one of his own pupils happens to take the degree of B A and is at once placed above him It cannot but be so but that is no reason why the Government should aggravate the evils of an unavoidable anomaly The *Bombay Gazette* has not exaggerated matters in stating that this order will draw many an humble teacher in the Educational Service to penury and lead to the ruin, directly or indirectly, of a good many families We therefore earnestly ask the Government to reconsider their decision and to modify it, if it cannot be altogether cancelled If the order is sure to have this effect on the lower ranks of teachers in the Educational Department, it is also sure to deprive many a charitably inclined and well disposed teacher or Professor, in the higher grades of it, of the opportunity of doing good To substantiate this, we need only refer to the far-reaching principle, which the order in question lays down It says that no officer of the Educational Department shall teach a pupil privately Suppose one in the position of a learned Professor in a Government College interests himself in the well being of his pupils very closely and finds one or two dull boys in his class Suppose the professor in question desires to bring the boys up to the level of the other students of the class, and devotes an hour or two from his private hours to their *private* instruction Is that, too, bad in principle ? According to the order it is but we know of several Professors, who have done this without thinking they were doing anything wrong But it is needless to expose the unsound principle of an order which, it is admitted on all hands, is both mischievous in its aim and sweeping in its effects The Bombay Educational Department is not a creation of to day , it has existed for nearly a quarter of a century, and side by side with its own progress, many of the teachers employed in it have gone on doing their official work, and at the same time eking out an honest livelihood by private instruction Nothing would, seem to have happened within these twenty-five years to convince the Government that any injury had resulted from the liberty allowed to teachers except the fact that a Professor had taken up a private pupil We hope the Government will reconsider all this, and cancel the order without delay

A STRANGE SECT OF REFORMERS

The *Englishman* —One would have thought that a violent attack by an armed band on so famous a place as the great temple of Jagannath at Puri would have been known all over India within a few days of its occurrence Yet such an event has happened, and proved the subject of a criminal prosecution, and more than six months have elapsed without the news, as far as the general public are concerned having travelled a hundred miles from the scene of the outrage A Resolution in yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette* relates how, on the 9th March last, a party of fanatics, consisting of twelve men and three women, belonging to a new sect called Alekhs and hailing from the jungles of Sambalpur made their way to the temple at Puri, beat upon burning the idol, and actually effected an entry into the building and created a serious disturbance The party were finally expelled and arrested by the police, but not before one of their number had been killed through a fall in the melee which arose within the court of the temple Having been placed on their trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Puri, the rioters were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, a punishment the leniency of which was probably due to the consideration of the Court for their extreme ignorance The main interest of the occurrence depends, perhaps on its having brought to light the existence of the strange sect to which these fanatics belonged Another name for its members is *Kanphuta* which has been given them owing to the circumstance that they wear ropes made from the bark of the *kanphul* tree round their wrists. The religion which they profess is said to have been revealed in the year 1861 to sixty four persons by one Alekhswami, whom they regard as God incarnate and who was believed to have come from the Himalayas Before his death this Alekhswami ("the lord whose attributes cannot be described in writing") retired to Dhenkanal, where he led the life of a wandering mendicant The new religion appears to have spread rapidly among all classes and castes in Sambalpur, except the Uriya Brahmans, and there are at present some thirty villages in which it prevails The Kanphuta pabas are divided into three sects, those who wear the bark of trees, those who wear the rags and those who lead a dome tic life Each sect says the official account has a separate temple or place of prayer They believe in one Supreme Being, who is called Alekh truthfulness, obedience to spiritual guidance and faith are the principal tenets of their religion, They believe in the existence of the thirty three sores of Hindu gods and goddesses but they do not respect their images, as they argue that it is impossible to represent the form of the Supreme Being who no one has ever seen nor do they worship the Hindu gods and goddesses , there is indeed reason to think that unlike the follower of Ramanand Kabir and Chaitanya they have an antipathy to them as they dislike to touch the *tulsi* plant because it is held sacred by the Hindus and will not eat the flesh of a goat because it is offered in sacrifice to the Hindu goddess Kali They eat and drink only in the day time , if they feel hungry or thirsty at night they can drink water only They pray in the open air every day (morning and evening) with their faces turned towards the sun and with their hands folded and held at the nose If four or more persons join in the prayer one of them recites, in humble words and supplicant voice the praises of the Almighty the others repeating the words after him They bow down prostrating themselves to the ground, 64 times, corresponding to the number of disciples of their god Their habits are very filthy They take no medicine, but rely on the help of their god alone for recovery in case of severe illness, they take a little earth from the prayer-ground mix it with rice-water, and drink the mixture" The leader of the band that attacked the temple, is said to have been actuated by the belief that, if Jagannath were burnt, the Hindus would be convinced of the futility of their religion

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KANARESE EDITION.

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1881.

THE EVILS OF ADOPTING FOREIGN FASHIONS.

అన్యదేశీయుర సంపర్కాచారగళన్న అనుసరిసువదరింద ఉంటాగువ కేడుకన్న తిళిసు.

ఒందానొందు మధ్యదింద చక్రవర్తిగే ఒళ్ళె జీవను బరేక సరదల్లి విత్యవుదన్న తిళిసువ దారాళి నమ్మ దేశదొళగిన పరిస్థితియన్న నోడిదరే అ ఱుచాగిరువదనింద అవర పూర్వ సంస్థితియన్న ఇ దర కేళిగే బరేయుత్తిరువ ఖ్యాతరల్లి ఒబ్బరాగి నమ్మవరాదరూ ఇంగ్లిష్మరవరు రాజ్యభారవన్ను హొరువ మొదలు నమ్మ దేశద ప్రజెగళ స్థితిగతిగళల్లి అనేక బదలావణెగళాగిరువుదన్ను నోడబహుదు. ఆ బదలావణెగళల్లి కెలవు ఒళ్ళెయవు మత్తు కెలవు కెట్టవు ఎందు హేళువ మాతిగళిగింత ఇదు ఒందు ఒళ్ళెయ బదలావణెయాగిదె ఎందు హేళబహుదు. ఆదరె ఇదు ఒళ్ళెయదాగలి కెట్టదాగలి ఎల్లరిగూ ఒందే సమనాగి పరిణమిసిదె ఎందు హేళలు బరువుదిల్ల. ఒందు జనాంగక్కె ఒళ్ళెయాదరె మత్తొందు జనాంగక్కె కెట్టదాగి పరిణమిసబహుదు. ఆదుదరింద ఒళ్ళెయదు ఎల్లరిగూ ఒళ్ళెయదాగువ హాగె మాడువ ప్రయత్నవన్ను ప్రతియొబ్బరూ మాడబేకాగుత్తదె. ఆదరె ఒళ్ళెయదన్ను పడెదుకొళ్ళువ ప్రయత్నదల్లి ఎల్లరూ యశస్వియాగువుదు సాధ్యవిల్ల. ఒళ్ళెయదన్ను పడెదుకొళ్ళువ ప్రయత్నదల్లి కెలవరు యశస్వియాగుత్తారె, కెలవరు అపయశస్వియాగుత్తారె. ఆదరె ఎల్లరూ ఒళ్ళెయదన్ను పడెదుకొళ్ళువ ప్రయత్నవన్ను మాడుత్తారె. ఆదుదరింద ఎల్లరిగూ ఒళ్ళెయదాగలి కెట్టదాగలి ఒందే సమనాగి పరిణమిసిదె ఎందు హేళలు బరువుదిల్ల. ఒందు జనాంగక్కె ఒళ్ళెయదాగువ హాగె మాడువ ప్రయత్నవన్ను ప్రతియొబ్బరూ మాడబేకాగుత్తదె. ఆదరె

[illegible] ఇంతట్లునకి అభ్యాసార్థమ్ మన్ను [illegible] శీమీం ఆగరి, స్వభావమ్లో [illegible], [illegible] అవరంత అనాదరవ్యూ, [illegible] మీంద గ్రహీ మీఁకరేఁయూ, తమ్మోవడంద అంశ్యాపరూ ప్రశీకరి ఙ్ఞానమోయి అంతరిపిడ అరిగి మీఁను త్వారవ్యవుంటు

తిరుపేంద్ర భాషవేషంకరే వీరిష్టుగా నిలయూ వ్యాపారంకరకాగిదయూ, వెకాగుకరి యూర్యకరాగియయూ, యుంబర అరవరి స్వప్నపి శ్రీవరిశీ భక్తి కాగదకర్యూ-రకరాళ్ళంద కొం, [illegible]- అవరిశీ అధికార కాశీకరక రిశీ. శీ.బసోంశీ- యోరు వరంబుగ్గ ది మాంక కేలవరు తిరపరంరీ గ్రస్తంగ వాఁ వర్తుర్యకరంగ శ్రీరంకం మొంబ్రీ ఇ స్లిమ్ ప్రజాగాంకరా యూ తర్పిబిగిరిరు, యుంబర సం గళ్ల ల తరుకాను అంతా సంబంధర చేసియిం అతరుగు వాస్తుర అనుభవుంబర సుబంధిం రి వ్యాపారంత్యగరు జాత్రిస్థిర్యంకాగిరి ఇం స్లిమ్ కాన్యతంగద ప్రశీరిమిగళిను

మహ్మదుకవికిళాయకుండిం శేవిల్లుపకర్మకి
ష్టిక అధికారులు పరిశుద్ధపరిచి యోజనాక
ను చేసారాను మాఁబారీయు ఆనుగుణంగా
తీసుకొనిరి.

పంచదారాబాద్ బాబ్బాయిల్లి పిల్ల యాం
కోయిలా గా పిల్లిపుంచరంద ఒంద ఘాం
సకరిస్తూ ఎంతే లిపియుద్ధకోసమై. ఆం
శ్రీ కరుపట్టి ప్రిన్సు దకాన్ప్రిన్స్ పోస్టే
ల్ ఆఫీస్ పిల్ల్ ఆధికారులచేసుంచ కరుణా
తీ చేస్తుకొనుట్టుకరంగా రిమ్మటాని అ
ఆఫీసి ఎన్నింద ఘాంయు కుట్టి ఎదరాని ఏ
ర్పాటుచేసి.

ఆపిస్టిపిల్లిన్ని ఎంయాగాంగాంక్ రేలుబ్బ
శ్రీక్ వారయ్యక్స్‌ప్రిన్ను వజాబాటి అనుసరిం
పుకొన్న కోలంబిరనేన్ను కాబా జిరాంబిం
ఏకి ఆఫీస్ పిల్ల్ ఆధికారులచేసుంచ కరుణా
తీ చేస్తుకొనుట్టుకరంగా రిమ్మటాని అ
ఆఫీసి ఎన్నింద ఘాంయు కుట్టి ఎదరాని ఏ
ర్పాటుచేసి.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

వృత్తాంతసంగ్రహము.

Madura.—మధురిలోని వర్తకులకి వ్యాపార
ఘాని తులిసిన రాత్రిపాఠాలన్ను బలాత్కరించుటకి
ఘం. కాంట్రిక్ట బజార్ అధికారులకరిని మహ్మద్
లోపాలుకంటిలం దిగిపుటకరిసి.—మ. పి.

The Cooum bar.—ఆబ్రిపాలాక్ష కాయం
కాపు కూఁం పింపరిని ఆశ్చర్యమైన ఆనిమిత్తపు
ఏకంగ్రిక్షకుక్కి ఆఫ్ఫుట కిరిక్ పేరుక్రిస్టిపి
మఁఁఁకరిక్ ఊంచి ఎల్లిపుంచిపోయిరను.

Customs Revenue.—కరు ఆక్ట్రాంగ్ కిం
క్రిస్టిపుఁ,కుంగాంగాంగాంక్ ఆఫ్ మఁక్తి రక్షణక్రమము
కరిపోకి దిగ్ఘాంక్రిక్యాయాంగాంగాంగాంగాం
మనుంగాంగరిక్ ఎంకి ఎంగాంగాంగాంగాం
ఘనంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాం.

Tinnavelly.—తిరుచిరాపల్లిలోని ప్రధాన ఉ
ఘాంగాం తిరిచ్చంగాంకరిక్ ఘ్యుఘాంగాంక్ల్ ఏంగాంగాం
ఘ్ర పిగాంఁంగాంగాంగాం, తుతికొరిన ఆఁఁఘాంగాం కిం
ఘం ఘాంక్రిక్ ఒఁఁఘాంగాంగాం ఘాంగాంగాంగాం
ఘాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాం.—మ. పి.

Damage to salt.—తుతికొరిన తిరిచిరాపల్లి
ఘాంగాం ఘాంగాం ఘాంగాం ఘాంగాం ఎంగాం ఘ్రంగాం
ఘ్రంగాంగాంగాం ఘాంగాంగాంగాం ఘాంగాంగాంగాం
ఘాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాం ఘాంగాంగాంగాం
ఘాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాం.—మ. పి.

Rewards to Sanskrit Pandits.—ఆదిన
ఘాంగాంగాం గాంగాంగాంగాం ఘ్రంగాంగాంగాం ఘాం ఘాంగాం
ఘాంగాం ఘాంగాం, ఘ్ర ఘాంగాంగాంగాం ఘాంగాంగాంగాం
ఘాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాం ఘాంగాంగాంగాం
ఘాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాం ఘాంగాంగాంగాం
ఘాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాం.—మ. పి.

The Pier.—తుతికొరిన తిరిచిరాపల్లి ఘాంగాం
ఘాంగాంగాం ఘాంగాంగాంగాం ఘాంగాంగాంగాం ఘాంగాం
ఘాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాంగాం ఘాంగాంగ

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

Paris 20th Nov—Sir Charles Dilke had interviews to-day with M Gambetta and M Rouvier, the Minister of Commerce, at which arrangements were made for the resumption of the commercial treaty negotiations in the middle of December

CHOLERA DECREASING AT MECCA

London, 22nd Nov—Advices from Mecca state that the mortality from cholera is decreasing

THE HORSE GUARDS AND THE WAR OFFICE

Bombay, 23rd Nov—The *Times of India* publishes a special London telegram stating that much excitement has been created by a serious difference which has arisen between H R H the Duke of Cambridge and Mr Childers

A remarkable article has been published by *The Times*, urging the necessity of subjecting the Commander in Chief to the Minister of War and severely accusing the Duke of Cambridge of using his high position to thwart Mr Childers reforms In military circles the tone of the articles is strongly disapproved

REVIVAL OF OUTRAGES IN IRELAND

London, 24th Nov—There is a general and gradual revival of outrages in Ireland

The *Times* in a leading article says that the situation is disappointing and disquieting

STATE OF IRELAND

London 24th Nov—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland speaking at Belfast thanked the landlords for rallying in support of the Land Act and feared that dissatisfaction and ill feeling were deep seated

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY

Berlin 22 Nov—The Emperor William is again unwell and confined to his room

DISCONTENT IN NATAL

Durban 23rd Nov—The Natal Legislative Council has voted supplies for six instead of twelve months in consequence of the appointment of Mr Sendall, as Lieutenant Governor of Natal which is unpopular

TURKEY AND GREECE

Constantinople, 24th Nov—A difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Greece about Post Offices, the Porte having ordered the Greek Post Office here to be closed

ASIA.

MURREE RAILWAY SCHEME

Allahabad 25th Nov—An influential meeting has been held at Rawulpindee to discuss the prospect of a railway to Murree the scheme was unanimously and warmly supported Capital was at once offered to a large extent.

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARTILLERY IN INDIA

The Home Government have sanctioned the carrying out of reductions in the strength of the Artillery in India, recommended by the Army Commission The number of Batteries will, in future, be seventy seven, instead of eighty-eight; but greater efficiency is to be secured by keeping up the full complement of officers and men, particularly in Garrison Batteries, which have only too often been mere skeletons. The reduction is to be carried out at once

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS

Colombo, 25th Nov—General Sir Fredrick and Lady Roberts arrived at Galle per *Isstavia* yesterday Small pox being on board their landing was delayed for several hours.

General Roberts lunched with the Governor at Queens House, and dined at the Grand Oriental Hotel

The *Australia* left at midnight for Madras

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1881

THE CHINGLEPUT SCANDAL

The quiet and peace-loving and law-abiding inhabitants of a village in a taluk in the Chingleput district, have been roused beyond measure, by what they consider the illegal and oppressive measures of the Tahsildar The petition, in which their grievances are set forth, comes from four ryots, who are named N G B and V, of the village of Vaddakaputtu, Conjeveram taluk, and it was addressed, in the first place, to the Collector and Sub Collector, Messrs Price and Farmer, in the second place, to the members of the Board of Revenue, and, in the third place, to the Government of Madras The subject matter of the ryots' grievances, of which we shall presently give details, has been hanging fire for the last seven months, and yet the ryots have not had their grievances adjusted There is also, in this case, a rakil of the High Court of Madras, who appeared in behalf of the complainants at an enquiry ordered to be taken at Chingleput and subjoined is the way in which the Sub Collector, Mr Farmer, one of the defendants—as we may rightly call him—treated the vakil and the cause of his clients, the aggrieved ryots —

Vakil—In the matter of the petition of Narasimhachari and others of Vaddakaputtu against the Tahsildar of Conjeveram I appear on behalf of the petitioners to watch the proceedings with your permission

Sub Collector—Those fellows told me they have details How did they manage to bring you here?

Vakil—I don't know that You know such people manage some how to pay

Sub—What is their object in engaging you?

Vakil—They think it will be more safe for them if some professional man watches the case for them

Sub—You may watch the case on their behalf

Vakil—When will you take up the petition for enquiry?

Sub—I can't say when, I may take it for half an hour this day if I have leisure If not, for half an hour to-morrow

Vakil—Shall I wait here?

Sub—What is their ultimate object in complaining against the Tahsildar?

Vakil—I don't know that

Sub—Are you not instructed?

Vakil—I did not ask them about it

Vakil—(At 5½ p m) I have been waiting all this time here

Sub—I shall not take the case to-day

Vakil—Will you be able to take it to morrow?

Sub—I can't say—my protracting the inquiry is all for your good Of course, the complainants will pay you, I suppose

The above conversation, which does no credit whatever to the Sub-Collector, took place on the 25th July last, on the next day, Mr Farmer took a deposition from the vakil—fancy, a deposition from a vakil!—but there was no regular enquiry into the case till the 30th July, when the enquiry was commenced in the absence of the vakil, who had, in the meanwhile, presented a petition to the Madras Government, on the 2nd August, asking the Government to transfer the case to the enquiry of an independent Commissioner Again, the complainants, after waiting in vain for a proper enquiry, sent a petition, on the 9th September, to the Revenue Board, calling its attention to the irregular procedure of the Sub-Collector, and, again, on the 19th September, a petition was sent to the Government of Madras, complaining of the irregular proceedings of the Sub Collector These and other petitions addressed to the authorities did not have the desired effect, but the ryots were made the sport of these harassments, and were used much as a shuttle-cock would be in the hands of children with battle-dores But this was not all The Sub-Collector seems to have been determined to see many of the people of the village of Vaddakaputtu punished as well as the complainants, and accordingly, we find the subjoined account given in the columns of our contemporary of the *Hindu*, of what became of the complainants and their witnesses —

The fate of the Witnesses

24th Oct 1881—*A* was prosecuted before Mr Pinto, and was fined Rs 10 under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code

25th Oct 1881—*B* was arrested in Madanapally in the Cuddapah District and was sentenced in Chingleput, to simple imprisonment for a fortnight and a fine of Rs 5

26th Oct 1881—*C* was arrested in Madanapally in the Cuddapah District and was sentenced in Chingleput by Mr Pinto to simple imprisonment for 2 weeks and a fine of Rs 5

27th Oct—*D* was let off without either fine or imprisonment

28th Oct 1881—*E* was sentenced to simple imprisonment for 2 weeks

28th Oct 1881—*F* is sentenced to simple imprisonment for two weeks

1st Nov—*G* was sentenced to simple imprisonment for two weeks

1st Nov 1881—*H* was sentenced to simple imprisonment for two weeks

Such was the fate of the witnesses

Fate of the Complainants

3rd November—Complainant *V* notwithstanding his petitions to the Sub Collector dated 14th and 20th requesting him to grant them leave for 20 days was prosecuted before Mr Pinto under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code and fined Rs 3

3th Nov—Complainant *R* notwithstanding his petitions to the Sub-Collector dated 14th and 20th September to the same effect was fined Rs 5

Complainant *G* is kept in Chingleput from 23rd July up to date

9th Nov 1881—Complainant *N* was arrested on a warrant in Arcot, and being prosecuted for disobedience to a first summons, to a second summons and to a third summons and treating the same as three distinct offences under Section 174, was sentenced to simple imprisonment for 51 days. Many appeals were made to the High Court against the conviction by Mr Pinto and will shortly be heard On the 21st November a motion was made in the High Court on behalf of the complainant *N* who was ordered by the Honorable Judges to be let on bail

We must also note the fact—the extraordinary illegality, we must call it—that these witnesses *were never served in person with the summonses* We may also note the fact, that, contrary to all law and legal procedure, "a deposition, on *solemn affirmation*, was also taken from all against whom warrants were issued by the sub-Collector and the tahsildar that they are entirely ignorant of the complaints preferred against the tahsildar" (!) And, subsequently, these very witnesses, after being forced to give evidence against themselves, were prosecuted before the Deputy Magistrate, Mr Pinto (who plays a very conspicuous part in these illegal proceedings), on a charge of absconding from the summonses issued to them! These are some of the chief illegalities and gross irregularities of procedure, but we have not recounted the whole of them Now, as to the circumstance which gave rise to these palpable acts of injustice in British territory. On the 21st July last, four ryots of the village of Vaddakaputtu, in the Conjeveram taluk, of the Chingleput district, sent a pointed memorial to the Madras Government, of which the following is an extract, embodying the substance of the complaint :—

"1 He imposed on us a contribution of *one anna* in *the Rupee* on every ryot for no legal purpose

2 When we refused to pay his illegal demands, he ordered the village officials to attach the property of the ryots against prescribed rules and proceedings.

3 While, according to the Standing Order No 101 of the Revenue Board, the 15th was the last day of the month on which the kist is payable, it was demanded on the 9th and property was attached on the 10th

4 The attachment was made while there was no arrear of kist

5. There was no notice or demand given before the attachment, which is against Act No II of 1864

6 While our harvest was ready for attachment our *seed grains* and utensils were attached against the same Act

7 The attachment was made at 6 o'clock and later, while it was illegal to attach the property later than five o clock

8 There was no list given of the property attached

9 Even though the current kist was paid on the 12th, the property attached has not been returned and still remains with the Amildar

10 Against the principles our religion, the Vellian (who is a parish) was forced by Tahsildar to enter our street, and as we are Brahmins, it has greatly wounded our religious feelings, and has cost us a considerable pecuniary loss in performing expiatory ceremonies

11 When one of your Memorialists protested to the Tahsildar against this illegal attachment, he ordered his peon to push him out by the neck and said that he would burn the whole village

Your Memorialists also believe that the Tahsildar is highly thought of by the Collector and Sub-Collector, and that justice will not be done us if the inquiry is made by either of these officials.

The above are the facts and circumstances of the Chingleput scandal We will not say it is clear, but we will venture to say that it is apparent, that the ryots of the village of Vaddakaputtu have shewn strong *prima facie* grounds that they are suffering under an intolerable grievance, that the tahsildar of the Conjeveram taluk is the main and chief source of that grievance, that the Collector and Sub-Collector of the district are evidently supporting their subordinate in his acts and conduct, that neither the Collector, the Sub-Collector, nor the tahsildar are the best and most fit judges of their own case; that the Madras Board of Revenue and the Madras High Court have not given that attention to the complaint of the ryots which these case demands, and, lastly, that the Madras Government has not, up to the present moment, administered that substantial

justice to which both the complaining ryots of the village and the European and native officers of the village are entitled It is clear that, in this case, the aggrieved are fairly entitled to have an independent Commissioner to enquire into the various matters set forth in their petition And it is also clear, that, should the charges against the Tahsildar be proved, he is not fit to remain in the service of the Government, and should it be made out that his superior officers, Messrs Price and Farmer, have been favouring him throughout, what seems at present illegal and improper conduct, they should be removed from the service and suffer a severe reprimand from the Government of Madras We sincerely hope the Government of Mr Grant Duff will not any longer shark from the discharge of a painful but necessary public duty Mr Grant Duff has been credited with being an upright and honest statesman, who has the courage of his convictions, and though we do not go so far as the *Madras Mail* that he should go down personally to Chinglepat and enquire into this official scandal under a tent, we think he will achieve a good reputation, if he appoints an independent Commissioner to enquire and report upon a case of seeming oppression of the ryots of a district of an important Presidency, over which the Right Honourable gentleman has just begun to rule

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PETTAH.

We are glad to notice that Municipal administration in the Town of Bangalore is making some advance, and that though there is still great room for improvement and reform, some useful projects have been taken in hand, or are under contemplation The substitution, for instance, of neat stone, street lamp posts, for the iron ones hitherto used, is a move in the right direction, as it will tend to promote local trade The iron posts had to be procured from England, whereas the stone supports are manufactured locally at a less expense than the iron ones and are quite as substantial, if not more so. The same is the case with the dust bins The iron bins were really unwieldy and unsightly, and, as the Municipal President very correctly remarked at the last meeting of the Board, are calculated to encourage accumulations of filth Whereas the neat little stone boxes now being built, are superior in every respect What must be very encouraging to promoters of Municipal reform is an evident desire among the rate-payers, to further useful projects for the improvement of the Town, by contributing liberally towards them Thus we find that one large-hearted and philanthropic citizen has undertaken to build bathing ghats at the principal public tanks But what is most worthy of note and deserving of hearty commendation, is the offer of certain of our fellow citizens, with Mr Garudachar at their head, to construct a series of six large wells, of drinking water, along some of the principal thoroughfares of the Town, the promoters of the project undertaking to defray half the cost, if the Municipality will meet the other half None of us who passed through the great famine of 1877, can ever forget the sufferings the population had to undergo, for want of sufficient drinking-water. The few tanks in the place were all dried up, and water had to be bought, like food To provide against such another drought is the duty of the Government and the municipality, and seeing the impoverished state of the State funds to undertake, at the present time, any extensive irrigation projects, the wealthy class of the population should do as much as possible to further the object themselves. Of course, it may be contended, that, if another drought occurred, the additional tanks that may be constructed, would be dried up as well This may be true to a certain extent but not altogether. The more tanks we have, the more water we will have in store, and as there will not be a rush on a limited few, the water will of course last longer. As we said before, we are glad to see our fellow-citizens make such a philanthropic move, and the only question will be as to the expense The Board received Mr Garudachar's proposition favorably, but it was pointed out that the cost of constructing six wells would be one thousand rupees and the Commissioners seemed to doubt whether the promoters of the scheme in question would be prepared to contribute five hundred rupees towards it They, however, unanimously resolved, that if the sum of Rs 500 were contributed by Mr Garudachar and the other gentlemen who were associated in the project, the Board would contribute a similar amount There are many wealthy, and public-spirited Hindu gentlemen in the Pettah, and there should be no difficulty whatever in the required sum being easily raised

THE INDIAN GOLD MINING ENTERPRISE

Some months ago, we pointed out, in three or four articles we published on the subject that the Indian Gold Mining enterprise was likely to prove a failure in the end, and that all who took shares in the numerous Gold Mining Companies which have been started in London, would most likely lose the money they may have laid out on these speculations It is some months now since we gave expression to these opinions in these columns and we have adhered to them, in spite of the factitious importance which has been given, by interested parties, in the public prints to what is grandiloquently named the "Gold Mining Enterprise in Southern India" Notwithstanding the fact that the Indian and English public have taken to the speculation kindly, we have now reason to see that any hopes which might have been entertained regarding the success of these golden enterprises, have been broken, and that whatever fears we had as to their future have been, or, rather, are being realised by those who have taken shares in those enterprises In a recent number of the *Madras Mail*, there is an extract given from the English papers, as to the market value of the shares in the South of India Gold Mining Companies In these list, we see a steady tendency to discount at a very large percentage on the selling price of the shares in the South Indian Gold Mining Companies, and one company, the Kolar Gold Mining Company, is not at all quoted in the market, the rates of selling or purchase being at zero We hope we are mistaken, or have misunderstood the point, but there stands the fact, in the columns of the English journals, that the shares of the Kolar Gold Mines are not quoted at all in the London financial market, either at a premium or a discount, or at par We do not wish to depreciate the value of this company's shares We shall be happy to be informed that we are mistaken in our opinion, but, at the same time, we should be glad to have an authentic explanation of the public statement that there is no quotation whatever of the shares of the Kolar Gold Mining Company in the London market We have all along set face against these "golden enterprises" in South India, and we have warned our readers not to plunge into speculations so doubtful We think we cannot do better than reiterate our warnings on the subject We think that a prudent man, having some spare money in his hands, cannot do better than retain it, and be satisfied with such moderate, but safe and sure interest, which respectable banks allow The results, heaven knows, may be bad enough with the shareholders in London of the various gold mining companies of South India which have been there started, or "floated," as the phrase goes, but we should consider the several classes of the people in India very foolish and reckless, if they ventured their all on golden speculations which, up to this date, though some of them were started two years ago, have not proved profitable, except to those who first started them, and seem to be going down.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE STATES

[COMMUNICATED]

If the Native States in India are to be a reality, then the relations between them and the paramount power should be based on broader principles than they are at present The inordinate desire of the British Government to interfere with the management of the Native States, even in matters of minor importance, has always been a source of vexation to the rulers and the people of those States Nothing can be further from my wish than to insinuate that it should have no control whatever over the affairs of the Native States, I, on the contrary, hold that its supervision, if exercised with prudence and caution, is productive of immense good But what is to be regretted is, that it seldom takes the trouble to see when its intervention is necessary and beneficial, and when needless and harmful If the ruler of a Native State is so perverse as to be totally regardless of the welfare of his subjects, or if there is any probability of British interests suffering without close vigilance, let the British Government by all means intervene, not only to guard its own interests, but those of the millions But when a state is ruled in accordance with the wishes and opinions of the people, and when every provision is made for the security of life and property, all that is left for the British Government is, I think to watch the progress of affairs and to see that its bill is regularly paid More than this seems undesirable It would be a mere mockery of royalty to elevate person to the dignified position of a sovereign, and at the same time to deprive of all the powers with which to the dignity of that position can be maintained A ruler of men, as such, must be in a position not only to inspire his subjects with the respect due to his exalted rank but also with confidence in his powers to wield their destinies But a prince who is not allowed even in minor matters, even hardly be regarded as a power either for good or for evil That such is the general lot of the princes of India is a well known fact I do not like to be misunderstood I do not even for a moment think that our Rajas should be armed with uncurbed powers and that despotism, together with all its attendant evils, should be revived No one in his senses will ever think so Power must have its limits But setting limits to power is not the same thing as denying it altogether And the point at issue is, now whether the power of the ruler of a Native State should be limited by law, but whether he has any power at all For aught any one knows he is the executor of the will of the British Government, in the same sense in which a Commissioner or a Collector is in the British territories What consideration for instance, did the British Government show either to the dignity of the Chiefs, or to the interests of the people, of Rajputana or of India in the Salt question? Were not the Chiefs and the people alike compelled to acquiesce in the summary decision of the British Government? Let me come nearer home and see how our own province stands in these particulars The first thing that strikes one as important is the treaty of 1881 Much has been already said regarding some of the conditions of this treaty It, however, seems that the public have not yet seen the whole of this compact It has been on privilege not to know more than one clause at a time, and this too, at distant intervals The latest revelation that it has been made is, that concerning the personal expenditure of the Maharaja. The British Government has sanctioned the fixed allowance of ten lacs of rupees a year for the household expenditure of the Maharaja, and the saving clause is, that if the revenues of the state admit, it will be raised to thirteen lacs in future Whether this sum is enough for a prince is a matter of minor importance, though it may be observed, in passing, that Wajid Ali Shah, the ex-king of Oudh, gets an allowance of twelve lacs a year. The point which deserves some consideration is, whether the British Government should take upon itself to fix the Maharajah's allowance. It is, I think, more a matter for the Maharaja to settle, in consultation with the Council, having due regard to the present financial condition of the province The Council has been constituted with the express object that it should aid the Maharaja in all matters connected with the administration of the state But if the British Government press into the minutest details of the administration, and providentially insists a clause in the treaty of transfer, to justify its interference as often as it pleases, then what need is there for the Council? If the business of the Maharaja consists in his carrying out the behests and wishes of the British Government, what are the great questions in the solution of which His Highness should consult the Council? There is no reason on earth why the people should be burdened with the cost of maintaining this abhorrent shame On this point the *Bangalore Spectator* observes — The treaty that has been made with the Maharajah must be said to assert the triumph of the wedge of constitutionalism I wish were children to be deceived into this belief In spite of all that may be said to the contrary we cannot see in this act of the British Government, not merely the thin, but the thick, end of British Imperialism inserted into the Government of this State That the private exchequer of the Maharaja should be kept distinct from the Government exchequer, strictly so called, that there should be well-defined limits to be put to expenditure, and that sufficient margin should be provided against extravagance and waste, are principles that a sound mass of which no sensible man denies Notwithstanding this we fail to see the propriety of the matter of the personal allowance of the Maharaja finding a place in the deed of transferring down His Highness to whatever the Paramount Government may be pleased to grant him The British Government does not so concern itself in the personal allowance of the Maharaja of Travancore, of Cochin, or of Indore The Nizam of Hyderabad has full control over the revenues of his territories, after paying the British Government its subsidy Let us hear of no complaints of the public money being misappropriated, or of the wants of the people being less attended to than in the British territories Why should it be otherwise with Mysore? Why should not the matter have been left to the Maharaja and his Council? The British government holds all power together in its own hands Clause after clause is added to the treaty, without any information given to the public or the press But we are told that such acts as these are the beginnings of a constitutional Government But we fail to see anything constitutional in the act of the British Government in carrying the recognized and legitimate ruler of a Native State It is equally edifying to read the observations which the *Spectator* makes on the armies of the Native States generally, and of this State particularly beginning the force in the service of the late Maharaja from contemporary says — "There is another point in the treaty that we must notice, and that is about the army Under the old treaty, Mysore had to keep up such a force as to be able to assist the paramount power in case of need Practically, however, this clause has always remained a dead letter, and the province has not been called upon to assist" This is rather a bold assertion, and reads like a grave irony on the services which the Mysore force rendered to the English Government at different times History bears testimony to the part which it took in the Mahratta War that arose out of the treaty of Bassein It assisted the English during the time the Pindarees were pushing their career of robbery and plunder into the British dominions It lent its aid to the English in quelling the Canara insurrection of 1838 And it is within the memory of men living at the present moment that the Mysore Silledars obtained medals, for their service in the crisis of 1857 I now leave your readers to decide if what,

the *Spectator* says can pass muster Regarding the question of reducing the armies of the native princes generally, your contemporary delivers himself thus —"The large armies of the native princes will have to be taken in hand some time or other, for they are now a menace to the peace of the country, if war broke out with any foreign power, it is a question whether they could be trusted, and instead of helping the British they might fight against them" So the British have had to pass sleepless nights since their connection with India! Is England's hold on India really insecure, so long as the armies of the native princes are not disbanded? I think not, and no one who is acquainted with facts will ever believe that there is any reason for such apprehensions The conduct of the native princes towards the paramount power has always been friendly and faithful They have never shown a disposition to take undue advantage of its adverse circumstances When Indian was put to a practical test in 1857 In the recent Afghan War, the Maharaja of Jeypore and other princes placed their armies at the disposal of the British Government The Ghoorkas and the Sikhs fought, side by side with the English in that war How was it then that the armies of the native princes did not avail themselves of this opportunity and fight against the English? The answer to this question is plain They did not do so, because they felt their best interests were bound up with the interests of the British Government But this feeling is not reciprocated Though we feel loyalty and trust in the stability of the British rule in India, we are always looked upon with suspicion The people of this country are less trusted and more wretched now than they were during the troublous days that preceded the Mutiny India was then ruled without the help of an Arms Act or a Gagging Act Since the mutiny, unmistakable proofs of the devoted attachment of the people of this country to the British Raj have been given Yet it was thought fit by a Viceroy to inflict upon us the Arms Act and the Gagging Act These convictions are quite superfluous The strongest safeguard of the British empire in India is the concern which the people themselves have in its permanence It is, therefore, absurd to suppose that the armies of the Native States are a menace to the peace of the country The best course for the British Government to adopt under the present circumstances is not to ask the native princes to lessen their armies but to diminish the strength of its own army The British army stood at 60 000 before the mutiny and at present stands at 60 000 and absorbs more than half of the revenue of India If instead of looking upon the efficiency of the armies of the native princes with suspicion, the British Government encourages them to keep as large an army as they conveniently can it will be able to cut down its military expenditure and thus relieve the country of a considerable portion of its burden The native princes and their armies, far from being a source of danger, will be, as they have always been a source of strength to the British Government It may then be safely relied on the good faith of the princes and people of India, at least, it is fair that it should do so, until they give a reason to doubt their sincerity—which they have never given and will, I am sure, never give

Gleanings and Selected Notes

FAMINE is apprehended in northern Russia Already it is said that the distress is heartrending The harvest is reported not to have yielded even seed corn

From the 1st January there will be three classes of telegrams, in India "deferred," "ordinary" and "urgent" the respective rates for a message of eight words, with free address, being 8 annas, Re 1 and Rs 2

A London telegram of the 21st to the *Times of India* says that the *Standard* states that Sir Frederick Roberts has declined the offer of the appointment of Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, in succession to Sir Garnet Wolseley

THE *Indian Spectator*, a weekly paper published in Bombay, says —"We approve of the introduction of Madras time throughout India, because Madras is qualified by its situation to dictate terms to the rest of the country Madras is our Greenwich"

IT is notified in the *London Gazette* of the 4th instant that Major-General Sir F S Roberts, Bart, V C, G C B, is appointed to command the troops in the Madras Presidency with the local rank of Lieutenant General in the East Indies whilst holding that appointment

THE net receipts of railways in India from 1st April to 22nd October this year were Rs 50,22,189 more than in the corresponding period of last year This is indicative of prosperity, for the result is arrived at after deducting 291 lakhs received less this year by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, and the Indus Valley lines than during last year, when the earnings of those lines were increased by the late war

AN official census of the population of the Island of Cyprus has given the following results Total population 187,400 Greeks, 117000, Mussulmans, 49,000, Catholics, 3,500, Armenians, 200, Jews, 40 There is room and to spare for ten times that number and if the British Government felt in honor bound to keep them olves, Cyprus might soon become one of the most, instead of one of the least, populous and prosperous islands in the Mediterranean

THE *Bagan Prakash*, of Puna, hears of a cow with 11 legs in Talika, which has miraculous curative powers An Aryan who had long suffered from leprosy, seeing the cow, made up his mind to devote his life to owning upon it, and was rewarded for his faith by being cured of his disease The fame of the cow has since spread and worshippers flock to it with rich presents, to lay their troubles removed and their wishes answered.

AN Indian agricultural journal is to be published with the title of *The Indian Cultivator* It is described in the prospectus as intended to be a world wide authority on all matters connected with the trade horticulture, dairy, and poultry farming revenue and agriculture generally This new journal will be "edited by a graduate of the Madras Agricultural College, assisted by a staff of contributors of established reputation from different quarters of the globe"

THE Viceroy in his private visit to Scindia assured him that before his departure from England, he had several interviews with the Queen Empress, who requested him to assure Scindia of her deep regard for him She knew Scindia and all the other Indian Chiefs by name and reputation and was anxious to make their acquaintance If she was not a woman, and debarred many rights, she would visit India to see them The Queen also expressed deep interest in the welfare of the Princes and people of India The Prince of Wales also asked him to express to Scindia his best wishes, and to assure His Highness that he never would forget his hospitality during his tour in India

LORD LAWRENCE (the second,) the eldest son of the late "Lion of the Punjab," and his wife arrived in Bombay from England last week, and have joined the Viceroy's camp at Ajmere The Viceroy, when replying to the address of welcome of the Ajmere Municipality, asked those present to give Lord Lawrence a hearty welcome He was, his Excellency remarked, the son of a man who had given all his energies, talents, and the purity of character by which he was distinguished to the service of India and England, and the name and memory of John Lawrence would never fade from the recollection of Europeans and natives in this country His Excellency esteemed it a fortunate circumstance that he was the first Governor General of India to whose lot it had fallen to welcome the present Lord Lawrence in India, because he had set before himself, from the very first hour when he undertook the great task of the administration of India, the noble example of Lord Lawrence is that which he should endeavour to follow, and it would be the proudest object of his ambition to walk, so far as he was able in his foot steps

IT is stated by Professor Monier Williams that the total amount paid by the Government to Professor Max Muller for editing the Rigveda was £3,851, which sum was exclusive of the expense of printing and publishing—also borne by the home Government—which amounted to £9,779 In an address to the recent International Congress of Orientalists at Berlin, Professor Williams observed —"We are so accustomed to give all our attention to the Rigveda for purely literary or philological objects that we are apt to forget that directly or indirectly, for good or for evil, this ancient book—the oldest in the world except, perhaps, portions of the Christian Bible—has for three thousand years moulded the faith, inspired the, prayers, animated the aspirations, influenced the conduct shaped the lives, of a large portion of the great Aryan race to which we ourselves belong And to this very day the remarkable book is held in reverence by millions of Indo-Aryans, comprising countless tribes of various origin, scattered over a vast area from the Punjab to Cape Comorin, from Bombay to Assam, living distinct from each other in separate castes and communities, and owning subjection to divers Hindu dynasties, yet all united by the common bond of this Rigveda which they still use as their daily prayer-book"

WITH the view of ascertaining the cause of the virulent epidemic of malarial fever which has prevailed, during the last two seasons, in the district of Nellore, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has appointed a Commission consisting of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Joint Magistrate of Nellore, and the Superintending Engineer to investigate the subject, with power to apply such remedy as they consider urgently called for The Commission, says the Government Resolution, "will spend the cold season in visiting the worse villages, and examining carefully their sanitary condition and the cause of their unhealthiness They should as far as possible, inspect all the tanks constructed during the past fifteen years, and ascertain whether there is any truth in the statement so often made of the undue decay of the waterway provided in such tanks They should carefully enquire into the question of drainage by the silting up of old channels and creeks they should give special attention to the supply of drinking water, and should endeavour to induce the people, where the water supply is now deficient, to clean old tanks and to excavate new tanks, and place them under the control of the village panchayat, in order that they may be kept clear for water supply The precaution of sleeping on raised platforms or machans should be impressed upon the people They will be at liberty to make any improvements that they may consider urgently necessary up to a present limit of Rs 50,000"

Local and Provincial

PRIVILEGE LEAVE —Mr N Venkat Rao, Attache, Mysore District, is granted 14 days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

THE DEWAN —We hear that Mr Rangachariar C I E will return to Bangalore on the 1st proximo and proceed to Madras on private affairs, on the same day

THE RESIDENCY SURGEON —It is rumoured that the appointment of Residency Surgeon, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, has not met with the approval of the Government of India, and consequently that the Bowring Civil Hospital will be under the control of the Garrison Surgeon

INVESTITURE OF POWERS —The undermentioned Amildars are under the promise to Section 33 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code, directed to take down evidence in the Canarese language, which is other than their own vernacular —

Abdul Sammad Sahib, Amildar of Gummagkanpalya, Venkatachari, Amildar of Attikuppi, Shamaiengar, Amildar of Harnahalli, Gopalkrishnaiengar, Amildar of Narsapur, Gopalraengar, Amildar of Manjarabad, Shek Ibrahim, Amildar of Belur.

THE LITERARY UNION—A discussion meeting was held in the rooms of the above society, on the evening of Saturday last, the subject of discussion being —"The choice of studies" Mr Krishnaswami Iyer B A, Professor, Central College, opened the discussion, by reading an essay, and about half a dozen members of the society, took part in the discussion for and against, the Reverend Mr Hoyer being in the chair. The meeting, which began at 6o'clock, did not give over till a quarter to nine The discussion of the subject was enthusiastic and full of interest This meeting brings the sessions of the Literary Union to a close for the present year

A SUCCESSFUL MYSORE STUDENT —We are glad to hear that Mr Visveswariah, who passed the B A Degree Examination from the Central College last year, and took the 5th place on the list, has passed the first F C E Examination of the Bombay University, which has just been concluded. Mr Visveswariah holds a scholarship given by the Mysore Government, and has been studying for the F C E Examination in the Poona College of Science, since the beginning of this year He was a distinguished student in the Central College, and we are happy to see that he heads the list of passed men and holds the first place in his class at Poona —*Spectator*.

TODDY RETAIL SALE LICENSES —On a communication made by the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, regarding the issue of toddy retail sale licenses by the contractors, the Dewan is of opinion that the toddy sellers stand on a very different footing from the arrack sellers They are entirely the servants of the renter who is responsible for a fixed rent, and who can remove the seller at his pleasure, the Deputy Commissioner simply issuing the licenses to such persons as the renter may name, he having a control over the locality and number of the retail shops He may also object to licenses being given to any person of known bad character, or who has been guilty of any breach of the rules The licenses should, therefore, be furnished to the renter, who are to apply for them and issue the same to their retail venders.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR,—The few lines that I write may not be interesting to your readers But it is from curiosity I have to trouble them and yourself

Mr Editor, you know as well as the public, that the object of constructing the Mayo Memorial Hall is to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Lord Mayo I am at a loss to know the original intention of the authorities as to how the building in question was to be utilized, whether by throwing it open to the public for public purposes, or by locating some office, as I read some time back in one of your local contemporaries, that a portion of the building after its completion is to be used for the Court of the Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station It is not for me to say how it is to be utilized. But Mr Editor, will you or any of your numerous readers kindly enlighten me to whom the building in question, which was undertaken at the expense of the inhabitants, of this province and the honourable party belongs, whether to the British or to His Highness, the Maha Rajah of Mysore. If it is to the former, was it also transferred with the Cantonment, since it is situated within its limits Permit me to end my letter, as most people would have commenced theirs, by requesting you to insert the above few lines in a corner of your journal

Yours
ENQUIRER.

[The Mayo Hall, on completion, is to be handed over to the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore The lower rooms will be occupied by the offices

of the Municipal President and the Court of the Senior Cantonment Magistrate The large upper Hall will be reserved for public meetings The Hall is within the Cantonment limits ED K P]

General Summary.

MADRAS.

EXEMPTION FROM EXAMINATION —Matriculated candidates of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, who are employed as Accountants in the Public Works Department, have been exempted by the Government of India from passing in part I of the examination for promotion to the second grade of Account Assistant.—*Mail*

ARRESTS IN FRENCH TERRITORY —It has been ruled that in future when warrants are required to be issued against accused persons who reside in, or have absconded to French territory, they must be sent through the special agent, except in very special cases This has been found necessary since the police have been in the habit of arresting accused persons in French territory, making them over to the French police, and then applying to the special agent for their extradition.—*Ibid*

EXAMINATION IN HAND-WRITING —In addition to the names given in the list of Examiners for the Middle School Examination published on the 22nd instant, we understand that Mr A. P W Deghe of the High Court has been appointed Examiner in hand-writing of Matriculated students this year Formerly this examination, and that of the candidates for the Middle School were conducted together but this year for the first time a separate examination is to be held, which will take place on the 12th proximo.—*Ibid*

CENSUS OPERATIONS —An additional grant of Rs. 45,000 was applied for to the Government of India, Rs 30,000 for tabulating and Rs 15,000 for compilation of registers The Supreme Government have however only sanctioned Rs. 30,000 and in doing so remark that they do not quite see the necessity, for the supplemental allotment. The Board of Revenue have in reply explained that this is due, to a larger salary than was contemplated having had to be paid to the tabulators, and to the rate of work of compilers being over-estimated when the estimate for the census operations was submitted to the Government of India.—*Ibid*

STAMP DUTY —The Court Fees Act 1870, contains no express provision for the levy of a fee on written statements tendered at the first hearing It is true that the written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing are specially exempted from a fee by Section 19 of the Stamp Act. But it cannot therefore be inferred that statements tendered at the first hearing are chargeable with a fee For the Legislature by expressly providing in Section 120 of Act VIII of 1859, that such written statements should be written on the stamp paper presented for petitions, and by leaving such provision unrepealed and unaltered by Act VII of 1870, did not then leave the liability to stamp duty to mere implication So long as Act VIII of 1859 was in force, a stamp was properly levied on written statements tendered at the first hearing on the authority of Section 120 of the Act and not on the authority of any provision of Act VII of 1870 But so much of Act VIII of 1859 as had not been previously repealed was expressly repealed by Act X of 1877, Section 3, and Schedule I Act X of 1877, Section 110, is substituted for Section 120 of Act VIII of 1859 which section 110 contains no provision for the levy of a Court fee Written statements tendered under section 110 may therefore be written on plain paper This has been approved of by the High Court of Madras, and was directed to be observed in all the Lower Courts of the Presidency —*Ibid*

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION —For the middle school examination to be held on the 1st of next month, it is roughly estimated that there are 8,000 candidates, and that of these 3,600 have applied to be examined in Tamil —*Standard*

PUBLIC HEALTH —We regret to learn that public health in some parts of the town is bad Fatal cases of cholera have been reported at Commode and one fatal case has happened in Big Purcherry The municipal authorities have taken steps to prevent the spread of the disease, and it is hoped that their efforts will be successful —*Ibid*

SALEM —We learn from a correspondent at Salem that heavy rain has lately fallen in many parts of the district, and that the ryots are able to push on cultivation operations. But it is said that much cannot be done in this direction, as the rains have come rather late The tanks and wells received copious supplies of water Rain will be needed about the early part of next month in some of the talugs —*Ibid*

HIGH COURT —On Monday last, before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Muthusawmi Iyer, on the appellate side of the High Court, Mr Ramachandra Iyer, Vakil, applied to their lordships to release from custody one Narasimha Charry, a ryot of the Conjeveram taluq in Chinglepat, who was sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of the District to fifty one days' imprisonment for disobeying a revenue summons. This is one of the cases that have arisen from the investigation now being held in Chinglepat in which the ryots of the taluq preferred certain charges against the tahsildar Their lordships granted permission for the release of Narasimha Charry on bail, and will hear the appeal in due course —*Ibid*

CALCUTTA

A BLIND ASYLUM —Our Tikari correspondent writes —"We are glad to learn that Babu Joy Karee Lall the Naib Dewan to the Tikari Raj is proposing to raise subscriptions for the erection of an asylum for the blind, the deaf and dumb, the old and infirm, and such other men who by disease or natural infirmities are incapable of helping themselves and have not got friends to help them Babu Joy Karee Lall proposes, we understand, to convene a meeting of wealthy persons resident in the district of Gya, and to propose the desirability of raising an institution like the one indicated above He intends to propose to consecrate it, should he succeed in his endeavours, to the memory of Sir Ashley Eden, on the occasion of his approaching visit to Gya, which will be probably his last visit at least as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal He thinks of urging on the consideration of the assembled nobles of the district the claims of Sir Ashley Eden to their gratitude for having conferred on the district the lasting obligation of railway communication so convenient and advantageous to all. We wish him every success in his laudable endeavours We hope also the Collector of the district will lend him his countenance and support for the erection of an institution like the one that is in contemplation It ought to be one of the first duties of society to look to those who are utterly helpless, and friendless to boot. We hope the project will be a success '—*Englishman*

CHINA

AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF JAIL —At half past eight o'clock in the evening of the 29th ultimo, 70 or 80 convicts made a combined effort to break out of gaol at Kioto The assistance of the police was invoked, and when they arrived the ruffians received them with a salute of tiles. The constables then drew their swords and charged, killing three prisoners and severely wounding many others. Their order was restored —*Hiogo News*

Extracts.

THE EX GUIKWAR'S CASE

The impolicy of removing Dr Seward from the post of Guardian of the ex Gaikwar of Baroda in Madras, is shown rather forcibly by the following letter which was addressed to the Secretary of State on the 19th instant, from Calcutta, by Dr Kavanagh, counsel to His Highness It will be observed that D Kavanagh asserts, as a matter of fact within his own knowledge, that His Highness is "treated at Madras worse than if he were a felon of the blackest dye" Treated, by whom? The Government of Madras have, as is well known, left the control of His Highness's household to Dr Seward, who has been in "political charge," the Baroda Administration have offered no interference, and the Madras Government have not been conceded any authority over Dr Seward, or His Highness. His Highness was tried by his peers, and they could not bring themselves" to find him guilty He was also tried by as many European officials, and they unhesitatingly pronounced him guilty The Government accepted the latter verdict, and pronounced the dethronement of Mulhar Rao But they did not order him to be treated as a "felon of the blackest dye," and yet His Highness's counsel, after visiting him in Madras, and conversing with him, informs the Secretary of State, that such is the treatment which has been meted out to his interesting client. As there are people who are ready to believe anything, we may explain for the behoof of those who are not acquainted with Madras, that His Highness is lodged in Doveton House, the largest house in Madras, with the exception of Government House This Doveton House was tenanted for many years by the Commanders in Chief of Madras, and it was only when it was taken for His Highness's use that the Chief had to seek shelter at Rutland Gate Of His Highness's treatment in this fine mansion we know nothing to warrant Dr Kavanagh's statement The only serious cause of complaint that the ex-Gaikwar has, is that he is not allowed to drive about the town, or to leave the compound of the house, without a Police escort for this Dr Seward is not to blame The ex Gaikwar is a State prisoner, for whose safety the Doctor is held personally responsible but every reasonable consideration is shown to him But it would almost seem from Dr Kavanagh's description of the treatment of the poor innocent that Dr Seward instead of being one of the most courteous and gentle of men is a very Turk, or Dragon Can Dr Kavanagh's opinion have exercised any influence on the mind of the Government of India? This may seem highly improbable, but it is an unpleasant connection that when Dr Kavanagh was writing his letter, Dr Seward was just recovering from the shock of the blow it from the blue So far as is publicly known that Government of India have declined to discuss matters regarding his client with Dr Kavanagh yet they remove from the charge of that client the officer who seems to be accused of treating His Highness in a manner most contemplated by the Government Dr Seward knows far more about the ex Gaikwar's case his antecedents at Baroda his sayings and doings at Madras, &c., than any man in the country yet he Government profess their inability to regard the case as so exceptional as to justify their recommendation to the Secretary of State to sanction a departure from the rigid observance of the 55 years rule A local contemporary remarks this morning that "Dr Kavanagh has succeeded in scoring one against Dr Seward It certainly looks very like it and the learned Doctor must not be blamed if he rubs his hands with glee, and credits himself with having hit on something to do in bringing about an arrangement that will encourage His Highness to no hopeful The Government of India may be innocent of having been influenced one way or another by anything Dr Kavanagh has said, but they should have been more careful than they have been to avoid giving the public reasonable cause to conclude that the counsel has scored for his client

To Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council

MY LORD MARQUIS —I have already forwarded to your Lordship all the papers touching the case of my client the Ex Gaekwar of Baroda as the Government of India by letter dated 11th inst have informed me that the case has been submitted to you for your Lordship's final disposal

1 By those papers, your Lordship will perceive that I have proved most conclusively that the Ex Gaekwar of Baroda is entitled to select a place of residence where he and his two Rances may reside with the approbation of the Government of India He did not select Madras, but was deported there without his consent as acknowledged by the letter of Sir A C Lyall Secretary to the Government of India Foreign Department dated 19th August 1881 He has appealed to the Government of India, to be allowed to select a place of residence with the approval of Her Majesty's Government but his appeals have proved to be of no avail I will call your Lordship's particular attention to the words of the Proclamation by the Government of India, which re-homed his two Rances shall reside with a suitable establishment and allowances to be provided from the Revenues of the Baroda State" I will also call your Lordship's attention to the letter of the Marquis of Salisbury, the then Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, No 69, dated 3rd June 1875, in which His Lordship was pleased to express that "Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that Mulhar Rao could not be treated as having been proved guilty of the crime of poisoning I humbly submit that in accordance with the words and terms of the proclamation, dated 19th April 1875, and the letter of the Marquis of Salisbury to the Government of India, No 69, dated 3rd June 1875, my client the Ex Gaekwar of Baroda is entitled to select a place of residence in British India with the approval of the Government of India, and that his treatment in Madras is opposed to the said proclamation, and to the letter of the Marquis of Salisbury He is treated at Madras worse than if he were a felon of the blackest dye I will therefore ask your Lordship to be pleased to issue orders in accordance with the terms of the said proclamation and the letter of the Marquis of Salisbury

2 I have also most conclusively proved by the said papers that the "Stredhun" which amounts in money to nearly a crore and a quarter, belongs absolutely to the Ex Gaekwar's Rances by Hindoo Law, English Law and the custom and usage of the Baroda State, and by the letter and telegrams and pledges and assurances of the Government of India to the Ex Gaekwar I will therefore ask your Lordship to be pleased to issue orders so in accordance with the recognised principles of Hindoo Law, the usages and customs of the Baroda State, and the pledge and assurances of the Government of India, viz that the said amount be handed to the two Rances of the Ex Gaekwar of Baroda

3 I have also proved by the said papers, that nearly three Lakhs of Rupees have been saved from the stipend allowed to the Ex-Gaekwar This fact has been spontaneously acknowledged as true by Dr Seward the Political Officer in charge of the Ex Gaekwar and subsequently by Sir A C Lyall in his letter dated 19th August 1881 and I hope Your Lordship will issue orders that the said amount of money may be handed over to the Ex-Gaekwar

4 I have also proved most conclusively by the said papers, that the Ex Gaekwar and his younger Rance are entitled to certain valuable property as reversionary heirs which belonged to Gunvalbai who is now dead I trust therefore that Your Lordship will be pleased to issue orders to have the said property restored to the Ex Gaekwar and his younger Rance

5 As the Rances of the Ex Gaekwar have been guilty of no crime nor have they committed any offence neither has their conduct ever been disputed and as they have expressed a desire to see me as their legal adviser I will ask Your Lordships to be pleased to issue orders to allow me to have free access to them in order that they may consult me on their private pecuniary affairs.

6 The Ex Gaekwar has been necessarily applying to the Government to see me as his legal adviser on his private pecuniary affairs. Except the one interview which I had with him for a few hours, and the interview refused with the most unheard of insult annulled for restrictions, he has had no other interview with a legal adviser His deprivation of legal advice which is opposed to both State and public policy has been and is still being carried out in the face of the statement in Parliament in reply to a question by the Honorable Mr McArthur in July 1875 by Lord George Hamilton the then Under Secretary of State for India that no one consulting the Indian Government the Secretary of State had decided to allow his Ex Gaekwar's legal advisers to have access to him in the face of the letter dated 10th July 1875 from the Marquis of Salisbury the then Secretary of State for India to the Ex Gaekwar's lawyers in England Messrs Lilly and Hart, intimating that orders had been telegraphed to India to permit the Ex Gaekwar's solicitors, or any other lawyer wishing to see him to have access to him and in the face of the letter dated 19th April 1878 from Mr Horace Walpole, Secretary to the late Secretary of State for India, Lord Cranbrook to the Hon'ble Mr McArthur stating that Mr Hardy trusts that the Government of India will interpose no obstacle to Dr Kavanagh seeing the Ex Gaekwar of Baroda as his Counsel on his private pecuniary affairs I humbly submit that in consonance with the laws of all civilised nations—in consonance with Lord George Hamilton's statement in Parliament—in consonance with Lord Cranbrook's letter and I trust in consonance with Your Lordship's innate spirit of justice—Your Lordship will be pleased to issue orders, pending Your Lordship's decision as to the other points raised by me on behalf of my client the Ex Gaekwar of Baroda, to allow me to have free access to him and his two Rances on their private pecuniary affairs according to the rules and regulations laid down by H M's Government I am, my Lord Marquis,

Your most obedient Servant
Calcutta, 19th Nov MAURICE D KAVANAGH
Madras Mail

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

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ಪ್ರತಿಯಾನುವಿಧವಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ತರಮನುಸೂರ್ಯಕಾಂತಿಸಮಾನಕಾಂತಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾಶನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸುವ ಕಿರಣಗಳುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವನು.

VOL VIII] BANGALORE—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH 1881 [No. 46.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಇಸವಿ ನವಂಬರ್ ಮಾಹೆ ೨೮ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೪೬.

"ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ

ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ೧೧—೦—೦

ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ೬—೦—೦

ಕಸ್ತೂರಿರಂಗ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕೆಲವು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಾಲೆ ತಪ್ಪುಚೀಟಿ. ೬—೦—೦

ಕಿಂಗು ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೪—೦

ಪಂಚಕೆ ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೮—೦

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಗೆ ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೫—೦

ಣ—ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿರುವ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಂ ಸ್ವದೇಶ ಪತ್ರಾಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗದ್ದನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಚಂದಾಣವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಗಿರಾಜ್.

ತಿಂಗಳಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪತ್ರಿ ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೨—೦

ವಾರ ಪತ್ರಿ ೧ಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೧—೦

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ಇವರಿತಿ ತಿರಿಗಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲು ಚಂದಾದಾ ತೆಗೆದು ಮುಂ ನಿಗೆಗೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಯೋಚನೆ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಟನೆ —

೧ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಜಾಹೀರ ತೆಲಸುವಸಬ್ಸಾಯಿರಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಅಡಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ಮುಂ ಯಾರಿ ತಿಂ ಒಸಗ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾ ಮುಂಗಡಿ ಆದರಿ ನಮಗಾಗುವಿಲ್ಲ ಅದನ್ನು ಪಿ ಲ್ಕಿಸಿ ಸಬಹುದು ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಸ್ಥವಾಗಿ ತಿರಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತೆಗೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದು ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಿಂಗಳು ಮುಗಿಯುವ ಮುಂಚೆ ಚಂದಾವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಬಿಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

೨ ನಿಯತಕಾಲ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಂದಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಅಂಚೆಯ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾರದವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಹಾಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅಂಚೆಯ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲೇಬೇಕು.

೩ ನಿಯತಕಾಲ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಂದಾ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವು ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ನಿಂತುಹೋಗುವುದು. ಆ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವು ಮುಗಿಯುವ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ನಿಂತುಹೋಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿದ್ದರೆ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವು ಮುಗಿಯುವ ಮುಂಚೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಚಂದಾ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

೪ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ತಡವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಆಗ ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದರೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬೇಗನೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಾಗದದ ಖರ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯಬಾರದು.

೫ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವವರು ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

೬ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹಳೆಯ ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

೭ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

೮ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವವರು ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

೯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವವರು ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

೧೦ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಯುವವರು ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಸಮಯ ಮತ್ತು ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ಜ್ವರ ಜಾರಿ

ಈಬೌಷಧವು ಪಿತ್ತಜ್ವರಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ, ಆಹಿಕ ದ್ವ್ಯಾಹಿಕ ಸ್ವರಗಳು, ಮುಂತಾದುಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಶೀತ್ಯ ಪರಿಹಾರವಹಿಸಿ.

ಯಾವಪ್ರಮಾಣದಿಂದೆ, ಕರಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸ ಬೌಷಧವನ್ನು ಇಂದ ನಾಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮೈ ಜ್ವರಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂಬ ವಿವರವು ಬಿಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು, ಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಿಸಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು, ಅತಿಸಾರವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಶೀತಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದು, ಬಲಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಔಷಧವು ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕರವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇದರ ಸೇವನೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈ ಜ್ವರವು ಬಿಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವು ಬರುವುದು. ಇದರ ಸೇವನೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈ ಜ್ವರವು ಬಿಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವು ಬರುವುದು. ಇದರ ಸೇವನೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈ ಜ್ವರವು ಬಿಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವು ಬರುವುದು.

ಈಬೌಷಧವು ಪಿತ್ತಜ್ವರಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ, ಆಹಿಕ ದ್ವ್ಯಾಹಿಕ ಸ್ವರಗಳು, ಮುಂತಾದುಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಶೀತ್ಯ ಪರಿಹಾರವಹಿಸಿ.

ಯಾವಪ್ರಮಾಣದಿಂದೆ, ಕರಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸ ಬೌಷಧವನ್ನು ಇಂದ ನಾಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮೈ ಜ್ವರಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂಬ ವಿವರವು ಬಿಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದು, ಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಿಸಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು, ಅತಿಸಾರವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಶೀತಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದು, ಬಲಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಔಷಧವು ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗಕರವಾಗಿ

ఫిస్కల్ ఆఫీసర్.

ఆఫీసర్ ప్రిన్సిపల్ సెటిల్‌మెంట్ ఆఫీసర్ మరియు ఎక్స్ అఫీషియో కలెక్టర్ మరియు మేజిస్ట్రేట్.

ఇవ్వబడిన ఫలశ్రుతి ప్రకారం తీర్మానించడమైనది,—

అక్కడ ఉన్న ఖాళీలను పూరించడంలో ప్రజలకు ఈ క్రింది విధంగా ఇవ్వబడిన ఫలశ్రుతి ప్రకారం తీర్మానించడమైనది.

పోస్టుమాస్టర్ జనరల్‌కు	...
పోస్టుమాస్టర్ జనరల్‌కు	...
పోస్టుమాస్టర్ జనరల్‌కు	...

Invistiture of Powers —తమాంత్ ప్రొవిజ్యూల్ కోర్టుకిన శిరస్తనీల సేక్రటరీల మరియు మజిస్ట్రేటులను సరిపోసి, తుళేళ్ళ సీనియారిటీకిను అనుసరించి తమ్మ స్వంతంగా పవర్సిజ్జరే కన్నడ భాషలోనికి చూసి క్వీన్‌ఫిఁ రేమకోర్టు స్థలంలో వినియోగపెట్టుకొన్నారీ.

సుమ్మనా ఉత్తరపాత్రగా తొల్లూరు ఎమల్ దార్ అబ్దుల్ సమ్మతు సాహెబ్ అట్టిలుపొ కాల్లూరు అమల్ దార్ వెంకటాచార్లు రామణ్ణరిక్కాల్లూరు అమల్ దార్ శానుభోగ్ గార్. నాసిరుపూర్ తాలూకు అంల్ దార్ శ్రీ పాలాకృష్ణ అయ్యంగార్. ఎంజరకాబాద్ కాల్లూరు అ. ల్ దార్ శ్రీ పాలుబాయ్ గార్ బీ. బాయి కాల్లూరు అమల్ దార్ షేక్ ఇబ్రాహీం

The Royal Picnic —శ్రీమన్మహారాజ కుమార ఆజ్ఞానుసార ప్రతిరోజు తిరిగే తోటి కొత్త సంవత్సరపు మొదటి వారములో మైసూరులో ఉండబోతూ ఉన్నారని వినబడుతూ ఉన్నది. ఆయన తిరిగి వచ్చేటప్పుడు మధ్యలో ఎక్కడ ఎంతకాలం ఉండబోవునో తెలియదు. ఆయన ప్రయాణమునకు ముందుగా ఆయన ఉండబోవు స్థలములలో ఏర్పాటులు చేయడానికి మహారాజా వారి ఆప్తులు కొందరు ముందుగా వెళ్ళుదురు.

The Educational Department —ఈ శాఖ యొక్క విద్యాధ్యాపక ఇన్‌స్పెక్టరు మొదలైన ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఎల్లరును ఒక్కసారిగా ఒకచోట కూడుకొని ఆలోచించవలసిన విషయములను గురించి ఒక సభ చేయుటకు ఏర్పాటులు జరుగుచున్నవని వినబడుచున్నది. ఈ సభ ఎప్పుడు జరుగునో తెలియదు. ఈ సభలో ఏయే విషయములు ఆలోచింపబడునో తెలియదు. ఈ సభ జరిగిన తరువాత ఈ శాఖలో ఏమైన క్రొత్త ఏర్పాటులు జరుగునేమో తెలియదు. ఈ సభ జరుగుటకు ముందుగా ఈ శాఖ యొక్క ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఎల్లరును తమ తమ అభిప్రాయములను వ్రాసి పంపవలసినదిగా ఆజ్ఞ అయినట్లు వినబడుచున్నది. ఈ సభ జరిగిన తరువాత ఈ శాఖలో ఏమైన క్రొత్త ఏర్పాటులు జరిగిన యెడల వాటిని గురించి మరల వ్రాయుదము.

The Jamabund Settlement.— తుమకూరు జిల్లాలోని జమాబందీ పట్టీల్ మేటుమును తిరిగి సెటిల్ చేయుటకు ఆ జిల్లా కలక్టరు గారు ఆరంభించియున్నారు. ఈ పట్టీలలో కొన్ని పట్టీలు ఇంతకు ముందు సెటిల్ చేయబడినవి. ఈ పట్టీలలో కొన్ని పట్టీలు ఇంకను సెటిల్ చేయవలసియున్నవి. ఈ పట్టీలలో ఇంకను సెటిల్ చేయవలసిన పట్టీలు ఎన్ని యున్నవో మాకు తెలియదు. ఈ పట్టీలలో ఎన్ని పట్టీలు సెటిల్ చేయబడినవో మాకు తెలియదు. ఈ పట్టీలలో ఎన్ని పట్టీలు సెటిల్ చేయవలసియున్నవో మాకు తెలియదు. ఈ పట్టీలలో ఎన్ని పట్టీలు సెటిల్ చేయబడినవో మాకు తెలియదు. ఈ పట్టీలలో ఎన్ని పట్టీలు సెటిల్ చేయవలసియున్నవో మాకు తెలియదు.

Reduction of the District —తుమకూరు జిల్లాలోని కొన్ని తాలూకాలను మైసూరు డిస్ట్రిక్టులోనికి చేర్చుటకును, కొన్ని తాలూకాలను హాసన్ డిస్ట్రిక్టులోనికి చేర్చుటకును ఆలోచనలు జరుగుచున్నవని వినబడుచున్నది. ఈ ఆలోచనలు ఎంతవరకు నిజమో మాకు తెలియదు. ఈ ఆలోచనలు నిజమైన యెడల తుమకూరు జిల్లాలోని కొన్ని తాలూకాలు మైసూరు డిస్ట్రిక్టులోనికిని, హాసన్ డిస్ట్రిక్టులోనికిని చేర్చబడునని వినబడుచున్నది

CORRESPONDENCE

A REPLY

[illegible] ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಿಗೆ—

ಅಯ್ಯಾ,—ಈಚೆಗೆ ನಾನು ಪಿಠಿಕೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಕೆಲವು ಮಿತ್ರರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನಂದರೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಕೆಲವು ಮಂದಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೇತರರಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಇದೆ. ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದರೆ ಉಪಕಾರವಾಗುವದು.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಕೆಲವು ಮಂದಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೇತರರಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು ?

ಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ತರ.—ಕಾಪೇಟಿಸ್ಟರಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಲವು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಕೆಲವು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೇತರರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಅಡ್ಡಿಮಾಡಿದರೆಂಬ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಾವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಾವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಾವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಕಾಪೇಟಿಸ್ಟರಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಲವು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಕೆಲವು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೇತರರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಅಡ್ಡಿಮಾಡಿದರೆಂಬ

ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[BRITISH TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

THE AFGHAN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

London 19th Nov—Lord Hartington speaking yesterday at Blackburn, dwelt on the remarks made by Lord Salisbury at Newcastle respecting the Afghan policy of the Government in the 12th of last month His Lordship said the views of the Government had been that to make Afghanistan strong, free and united, and in this they had been successful

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND

He said he regretted that the situation in Ireland still causes great anxiety, and was calculated to inspire the greatest disappointment and dissatisfaction Outrages were rife, and the exercise of the legal rights of property is difficult and dangerous The Government would however continue to act with unswerving firmness and much patience

A GREAT STORM

A violent storm has raged during the English Coast, during the last forty eight hours Many wrecks are reported

THE TURKISH WAR INDEMNITY

Arrangements in connection with the payment of the indemnity of Turkey to Russia are progressing favorably

THE GERMAN EMPEROR

Berlin 28th Nov—The Emperor William is recovering and taking exercise

THE ASSURANCES OF AMEER ABDUL RAHMAN

Official despatches between the Viceroy and Ameer during the first six months of the present year have been published

A letter from the Ameer to the Viceroy declares no had resolved upon two things from which he will not swerve that he will not undertake anything, without the consent of the British Government secondly that he will keep the British Government well informed of the state of affairs good or bad in Afghanistan

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1881

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CASES.

An unusual incident, which transpired in the Court of the Civil Judge, the other day, points to a difficulty as between lawyer and client, on the one hand and the presiding Judge, on the other——a difficulty which has its rise in the adjournment of cases which come on for hearing before the Civil Judge and which cannot be adjourned without causing some inconvenience and delay somewhere, and, probably, result in extra expense We should, however, first relate the incident to which we refer On the 28th of last month, a case was called on for hearing before Colonel Thomson, the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station, in which Advocates appeared on both sides, Mr F Sidney Smith appearing for the last two defendants——there being five in all The case appears to have been of some importance, as it involved a question of priority in a case of a mortgage, on the one hand, and an absolute sale, on the other, of the same property Mr Smith, who had been to Shimoga fell ill there of a fever and was unable to get to Bangalore in time for the case in the Civil Court, but he procured a medical certificate and sent it on to a brother advocate, with a request that he should file it and ask for an adjournment, which was accordingly done, but the Civil Judge declined to receive the certificate or to grant an adjournment even under the circumstances stated, on the ground that his files were too full and that he could not keep continually adjourning cases of this year, to February ensuing He, however, asked Mr Lazro——the Advocate who made the application——whether he could not go on with the case himself, and that he (the Judge) would keep over the case to the last for the purpose Mr. Lazaro said he had a most important case in the Magistrate's Court to attend to Finally, a Native Advocate was engaged to conduct the defence in behalf of Mr Smith, and the suit was heard and completed that day, judgment being reserved On Friday last Mr Smith filed an application before Colonel Thomson, praying that all previous proceedings in the suit should be set aside and the case heard *de novo* The grounds of Mr Smith's application were that an adjournment, under the circumstances stated, should not have been declined by the court that he (Mr Smith) could not be blamed, as he could not possibly be in Bangalore in time for the hearing of the suit, that he did all he could to notify to the court his inability to appear in time, that his clients had suffered much pecuniary loss and damage by the action of the court and that as plaintiff's Advocates had willingly consented to an adjournment under the circumstances stated, the court should not have declined it Colonel Thomson refused the application to have the case heard *de novo*, as the case had been completed and was only awaiting judgment He added that what he did, he did from a sense of duty, and not from any feeling against the learned advocate who had been interested in the suit in question, and that it was his desire that the most cordial relations should exist between himself and the members of the bar practising before him We are glad that any uneasiness and a feeling of irritation, between the Civil Judge of the C and M Station and the members of the bar, have thus been avoided, and that there is every prospect of the cordiality hitherto existing between the bench and the bar being continued and strengthened We may, however, note the fact that the incident above recorded demonstrates the necessity there is for a well defined rule of practice, to the effect that the Civil Courts should be authorised to grant adjournments, in cases in which it is satisfactorily shewn that a legal practitioner is unable to attend to his business, from sickness, or any other reasonable cause In all the Courts in British India, from the highest to the lowest, it is a well recognised rule of practice that cases, in which legal practitioners are engaged but are unable to appear, from sickness or any other unavoidable cause, should be adjourned, and the practitioner allowed two months' time, within which to return to his work, and during this period, his cases stand adjourned We think this is a very reasonable and equitable rule, but it does not seem to have been generally adopted by the law courts in the Mysore Province, and hence the difference in practice, in this respect, amongst the courts. As a rule, we may say that a lawyer is only too anxious that he should finish and get rid of his cases, so that he may not have them hanging on his hands, a source of profitless burden to himself and of delay and vexation and expense to his clients When, therefore a lawyer asks for an adjournment of his case, he asks for it, as a general rule,— we say general rule, but there are exceptions—from some just and substantial cause, and not from mere caprice In the case which has given rise to these remarks, it was clear that the advocate was anxious, on the one hand, to secure the interests of his clients and, that, on the other hand, he was unable to do so, without any fault of his, but that he took every legitimate means in his power to secure those interests It was a case, in fact, in which the judge might have used the discretion allowed him under section 156 of the Civil Procedure Code, which is as follows —

'The Court may *if sufficient cause be shown, at any stage of the suit*, grant time to the parties or any of them and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit

In all such cases the Court shall fix a day for the further hearing of the suit and may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the costs occasioned by the adjournment Provided that when the hearing of evidence has once begun the hearing of the suit shall be continued from day to day, until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined unless the Court finds the adjournment of the hearing to be necessary for reasons to be recorded by the Judge with his own hand

It will be observed that section 156 was exactly the provision of the law which answered the requirements of the case on which we have commented and its use by the Judge would have been only fair and equitable However, we are glad that this case has contributed to strengthen the friendly relations between the bench and the bar of the Civil and Military Station and we trust that they will long so continue As for the Judge setting aside all his previous proceedings and hearing the suit *de novo*, we think he had no legal power to do so, as the case had been completed and is only reserved for judgment

THE MOHARRAM FESTIVAL

THE carnival which was recently celebrated by the Mahomedans, is the principal one of those observed by the followers of the Prophet Both Europeans and Hindus in this country are familiar with the festival, that is to say, they know that it is a very noisy one, the infernal din of the tom tom ringing in one's ears so long as the feast lasts, that people go about the streets painted as tigers, and go through all sorts of strange mummeries, that taboots are built, some of very exquisite Oriental design, and that rows in the streets between contending factions, during this time, are almost inevitable. But very few Europeans and Hindus are familiar with the events and traditions which are celebrated by this festival We therefore purpose to give our readers a brief and interesting history of the Moharram, culled from an old paper.

The events which are immediately celebrated during the Moharram are as follows —After the death of the third successor of Mahomet, Ali ascended the masnud, but after a short reign of six years, during which he had to encounter a serious rebellion, headed by Ayesha, he was at last carried off by assassination. Hence Ali is regarded as a martyr and the first of the twelve Imaums Hasan and Hosein, the two sons of Ali and Fatima, were, if possible, still greater favorites with more pious Mussulmans They were the grand sons of Mahomet As boys they had been the darlings of the old Prophet of Allah, and as men they received much of that warm personal devotion, which had been bestowed on the great founder of Islam Hasan succeeded his father on the masnud for a short time, but was at last obliged to yield to the pretensions of a Sonnite Caliph Subsequently he was carried off by poison, and was thus in his turn regarded as a martyr, and the second of the twelve Imaums The death of Hosein was even more tragic and affecting He and his followers rose in arms to assert his right to the Caliphat Near the banks of the Euphrates the enemy pressed against him in overpowering numbers Nearly all his followers were slain, and his child was killed in his arms. He himself was fainting from thirst and fatigue, but when the hour of prayer arrived, the devoted Imaum performed his religious duties in the face of the enemy for there were few, even in that hostile host, who were prepared, under such circumstances, to draw the sword upon the grandson of the Prophet At last, exhausted by thirst he bent his languid steps towards the Euphrates His adversaries now set up a fearful shout and rushed forward to intercept him Hosein, he never had already thrown himself on his breast over the stream, and was beginning to taste the refreshing waters, when an arrow pierced his mouth A confused crowd of warriors, now closed around him, and began to assail him with their swords A long and desperate struggle followed, in which he performed feats of heroism, but he was at last overpowered, and his head was carried off as a trophy Hosein was thus regarded as, if possible, the greatest martyr of the three and not only is he reverenced as the third Imaum, but his representatives of the nine preceding generations, are reverenced as the nine Imaums who make up the number to twelve We need not add that his death or martyrdom, was followed by a cry of grief wherever men had embraced the faith of Islam, and even in the present day the Sheah Mahomedans are afflicted by the profoundest sorrow throughout the ten days of the Moharram, and frequently shed real and genuine tears for their beloved and martyred Imaums

So much for the history of the festival Now for a few words about the celebration itself The festival proceedings of the Sonnite class of Mussulmans, are a mixture of sorrow and rejoicings, while those of the Shiites are entirely composed of lamentations for the death of their martyrs. The strict Mahomedan does not indulge in, or recognise the highly grotesque and ridiculous mummeries which have become such a marked feature, in this country, of the

Moharram. Men parade the streets, got-up as tigers, clowns, thieves, and not unfrequently as European gentlemen, and burlesque the ways of the latter after a scandalous fashion, perhaps the only correct "hit" being their frequent and drawling demands of their attendants for "brandy and Soda"! some are indecent enough to go about disguised as females, and a good deal of obscenity generally occurs. Of course, the inevitable tom-tom is sounded in each procession, and the noise in the streets during the time the festival lasts, is perfectly deafening In Madras, Triplicane is the scene of a grand tamasha on the last night of the feast Large crowds of people are attracted to the place, including Europeans Torch light processions of the *taboots* and decorated chairs or throne, with emblematic representations of the three Imaums, Ali, Hassan, and Hosein, pass through the streets Some of the taboots are exceedingly beautiful specimens of Indian art, the one built by the Mussulmans of the Governor's Body guard, being particularly handsome and effective Each *taboot* is supposed to represent the tomb or shrine of Hosein On the last day of the Moharram, in the afternoon, the taboots are taken to some tank, and there sprinkled with water, the fakirs and others shouting "Ali! Hassan! Hosein!"

We are sorry to say that European and East Indian Christians (!), join in the mummeries during the festival, and pose as "*tigers*" in the streets. Of course this invariably leads to rows. Serious disturbances have occurred, in past times, during the Moharram In 1833, a quarrel arose in Triplicane, Madras, during the celebration of the Moharram which ended in a serious disturbance, and the troops were called out, and seventy or eighty persons were shot down before order could be restored. The fanaticism, and turbulent propensities of the mob have considerably cooled down, however, of late years, and the police invariably succeed in keeping excellent order in the streets, during the feast.

Original and Selected Notes

An Ambassador from the King of Siam is now in Vienna, purchasing arms, and endeavouring to obtain the services of Austrian officers for the Siamese army

We learn from Ganjam that the paddy crop in that District is expected to be a ten annas crop. At Aska to date 53 inches of rain have been registered, being about 10 per cent over the average

The ex-Wali of Kandahar, Sirdar Shere Ali, has, by an order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, been exempted from personal appearance in the civil courts in the province of Sind He is residing in Karrachee.

The Right Hon'ble W. E. Baxter, M. P. for Montrose District, Mr J G C. Hamilton, M P, for Lanarkshire, Mr E Johnson, M P, for Exeter, Sir James Fergusson late M P., for Ayrshire, and Mr. E. W. Barnett, late M. P., for Dover, are now in Bombay

The marriage ceremonies of Prince Ram-Singh, son of the Maharajah of Cashmere, have just been concluded at Jammoo General durbars were held in the course of the proceedings, when visitors from all quarters were introduced to the Maharajah On the 3rd instant the European Civil and Military officers of Sialkoto were invited to a dinner at Jammoo.

On the 23rd instant, at Chittore, His Highness Maharana Dhiraj Sajjan Singh of Oodeypore, was invested by the Viceroy, with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. The ceremony took place in a temporary pavilion erected in the camp His Highness was attended by nine of his principal Sardars, and several other feudatory Chiefs were present.

A comprehensive scheme for the drainage, to the Fort and suburbs of Trichinopoly, has been prepared at the request of the Municipal Commissioners by Major Drake-Brockman, R. E, who proposes its execution either out of the Municipal Funds or out of a loan raised for the purpose The Commissioners have voted a sum of Rs 2,500 as remuneration to him for his labor in working out the project. The estimated cost of his scheme is Rs 2,80,000

As Sir Frederick Roberts has not taken a house in Madras it is conjectured that he intends to make a prolonged tour early next year. The distances between Burmah, Kamptee, Palamcottah, and Cannanore are very great, but his Excellency is accustomed to travel quickly, and takes kindly to "roughing it" It is highly unlikely that those recommendations of the Army Commission which affect the Madras Army will be carried out until His Excellency has reported from Madras thereon

We (*Hindu Patriot*) are exceedingly sorry to learn that Mr Seshia Sastri, C S I, who was appointed in 1879 a member of the Governor-General's Council for making laws and regulations, has been prevented by ill-health from taking his seat in the Council The reader will recognize him as the late Dewan of Travancore, he is at present the Dewan of the little State of Puducottah He is a man of remarkable attainments and ability, large and varied experience, great breadth of mind and high character It is much to be regretted that owing to his ill-health the Council is deprived of his valuable services

Our native Bombay contemporary, the *Indian Spectator*, expresses a hope that "the words of advice offered by the Governor of Madras to the Mahomedan Association may work for their good Nations, as well as individuals, are architects of their own fortunes, and unless our Mahomedan countrymen give up dreaming and playing at kings no encouragement from the Government will itself rouse them At the same time, we must say that these people do work under certain disadvantages We doubt if they enjoy the same educational facilities that other people have enjoyed And we are sure they have not the opportunities which other people have of commanding a share in the administration of the country For both these drawbacks they may have to thank themselves to a certain extent But a people in their circumstances, we believe claim special attention The Mahomedans of Madras have of late made considerable progress in what might be called public education And three successive Governors, since the days of the lamented Lord Hobart, have encouraged them to the utmost of their power Mr Grant Duff himself is anxious to know what their real wants are, and we trust his Excellency will soon find out these wants for himself"

We commend the following extract from the Viceroy's speech delivered on the 21st, at the Mayo College, to the notice of those who may go in for the swallowing in of Native States by the British Government

It will be observed, with pleasure, that Lord Ripon's words, uttered, we have not the slightest doubt, with the utmost sincerity give the *coup degrace* to any lingering idea there may be that the British Government has not as yet completely abandoned the Dalhousian policy of annexation There is, however, no mistaking Lord Ripon's utterances on the subject. They have a clear and truthful ring that the British Government has, once for all, determined that there shall be no more of that policy by which territory after territory of Native princes was tacked to the British Indian empire In reading Lord Ripon's words, we perceive that they are founded on the most solid basis of truth. The subjoined is the extract —

"I am deeply impressed with the belief that it is of the greatest importance to India that the Native States of this country should be prosperous and well administered. I am firmly convinced that the maintenance of those Native States is of no less political importance to the Government of England than it is to the people of those States themselves (applause), and it will always be the aim of my policy, so long as I fill the office which I now occupy, to maintain the integrity and the dignity of the Native States of India (applause) and to promote to the utmost of my power their prosperity and well being (Applause) But at the same time I am especially impressed with the deep responsibility which rests upon the Government of India in regard to the welfare of the people of those Native States. The British rule in this peninsula has established throughout the length and breadth of the land an uninterrupted and unbroken peace It is one of the greatest claims which we can put forward to the attachment of the chiefs and inhabitants of India that peace is maintained by the power of the English name, but the very fact that we thus enforce tranquility throws of itself the great responsibility upon the Government of India of seeing that the inhabitants of the Native States do not suffer from misgovernment or from oppression (applause), and it is undoubtedly a task of no small difficulty and delicacy to reconcile that freedom from all harassing and needless interference which we desire to secure to the Native Princes and Chiefs with that protection from injustice and wrong which we are bound to afford to the people who dwell in their territories"

It was the rule amongst the ancient Hindu and Mohamedan rulers of India that the sovereign should be as accessible as possible to his subjects, and hence the well known older custom of the king sitting at the gates of the city to receive petitions from and to do justice to his people India under his English masters has not had many Governors of this sort—Englishmen would go amongst the population and hear with their own ears and see with their own eyes what the people wanted, not relying solely on official reports and other superficially drawn up documents One Governor of Madras Sir Thomas Munro, however stands conspicuous amongst the two English rulers of India who thought it incumbent to acquire a direct and familiar knowledge of the people, their ways, and their wants On this subject, a Native gentleman writes to the *Madras Mail* as follows —

"It was delighted to read our new Governor's promise to take the administration of Sir Thomas Munro as his model Nothing can be wiser, and nothing will make him more popular than making himself a second Thomas Munro But permit me to point out what made Sir Thomas so popular It was his free intercourse with the natives Mr Gleig, the author of the Life of Sir Thomas Munro, says, that the Governor when at the capital, or his country seat of Gundy, rode on horse back four mornings in the week, the remaining three he gave up to the natives, by taking constantly the same walk, and entering freely into conversation with such as threw themselves in his way On those occasions his only attendants were a couple of peons, or a few of his old revenue servants, and the people, aware of this, as well as of the extreme affability of the Governor, used him at particular point in crowds He listened to all with patience, receiving their petitions with his own hands, and promising to examine and reply to them, and in no single instance was he known to have neglected an engagement thus voluntarily contracted" It added that in his travels he dined at 4, but instead of driving out he admitted the natives to an audience as soon has the meal was ended, and so large were the crowds sometimes gathered about the tent door, that he was forced to go out into the open air, and converse with them So long and so fatiguing were these conference, that he seldom retired from them till late at night, and never except in a state of much exhaustion' Here is the secret of his success Government at present know nothing of the state of the country except what they learn from their local officers This is no doubt so in other countries, but there, as observed by Sir Thomas Munro, Government and their officers are a part of the community, and are of course acquainted with the effect of every public measure. But here Government have no such advantage, and the only substitute is free intercourse with the natives of all classes Of course the Governor will have to want some portion of his time, but gold is never discovered without a great deal of mining

One of the most distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service writes to the *Calcutta Statesman* —

"I have just seen a paragraph to the effect that the London *Statesman* is to be discontinued I sincerely hope that this is not owing to any illhealth or accident to Mr Knight Perhaps you might by a few lines remove the anxiety of many of Mr Knight's old friends who, although like myself they have not been able to agree with all his recent positions, still remember him as perhaps the most brilliant journalist and the most able writer on Indian finance which this country has produced"

The *Statesman* says in reply —

We regret that we are unable to give any authoritative information as to the cause of the discontinuance of the London *Statesman* We have not even heard directly from Mr Knight that it is to be discontinued, though we are afraid there is not much doubt as to the fact Mr Knight will probably himself take steps to inform his subscribers as to the cause, but in the meantime we believe we may assure his old friends that the stoppage of the paper is not owing to any illhealth or accident to Mr Knight The starting of a paper in London, on the principles of the London *Statesman*, was confessedly a venture attended with considerable risk, and we fear the truth is that, though the magazine was very highly valued by many persons who either sympathised with its views and its objects, or who simply desired knowledge on Indian affairs, yet the amount of support received was not sufficient to make the paper financially so successful as to justify its continuance Yet during its short term of existence, it has done some valuable service in elucidating subjects of great importance, and it has exercised, we believe, no little influence in directing the attention of high authorities at home to weak points in our administration of India But it would be premature to write its epitaph or pronounce its panegyric while we are not assured of its demise, or that it may not play the part of the phœnix and re-appear in new vigour Nor is this, perhaps, the place to pay a tribute to Mr Knight's powers and services as a publicist but we may say that the opinion expressed by our correspondent is one from which we think no impartial witness of Mr Knight's journalistic career, whatever his personal opinions on political questions, will dissent We believe an unprejudiced review of that career from the days of 1857 downwards, would show that no Anglo-Indian journalist has ever surpassed Mr Knight in courage and independence, while none, perhaps, has equalled him in swift and sure insight into the true bearings of the great political questions and movements of the last quarter of a century As our readers are aware that Mr Knight has not for months past had any connection with the management of this journal, we may, we hope, say as much as we have said without risking any imputation of bad taste

Local and Provincial

The Dewan —Mr Runga Charlu, C I E is expected to return to Bangalore, to-day, from Madras

Colonel Hay —It is said that this officer will return from his furlough and take charge of his office on the 7th instant

The Resident —It is said that Sir James Gordon, British Resident at the Court of His Highness, will arrive here on the 10th Instant

Mr Rajagopaliengar —We hear that this gentleman, who has been for some years Inam Assistant, has been posted to Chitaldroog as Amildar of that Taluq, on a salary of Rs 200

Mr Ricketts —This officer leaves this to day, on circuit through the District. He will first visit Magadi, and thence other Taluks It is stated that he will probably not return to Bangalore for a month.

THE CHIEF JUDGE.—There is a rumour that Mr J D Sandford is shortly to proceed to England on a year's furlough and that Lieu-tenant Colonel T G. Clarke will act as Chief Judge, during Mr Sandford's absence.

SUMMONSES AND DECREES OF MYSORE COURTS.—The Government of India have declared that summonses issued by any Court in Mysore may be sent to the Courts in British India, and served as if they had been issued by such Courts Also that decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of Mysore may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.—*Mail*

HINDOO GIRLS AND EXAMINATIONS.—Of the 54 female Candidates that have presented themselves for this examination, at the Central College, we hear, there are two Hindoo girls This is the first occasion we have had the pleasure of making mention of Hindoo girls appearing for examinations "Come improvement on the car of time"

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—This examination, which began on the 1st instant comes to a close to-day On the whole the question papers for this year are not half as easy as they were in 1880 There were more than eight hundred candidates who appeared for this test from the Mysore Schools

APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor General in Council has made the following appointments under Section 4 of Regulation II of 1881 :—

Lieutenant Colonel Tredway G Clarke, Madras Staff Corps Superintendent of Coorg, is appointed Commissioner of Coorg

Lieutenant-Colonel W Hill, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent of Coorg, substantive *pro tempore*, is appointed Commissioner of Coorg substantive *pro tempore*

Mr G Seobiah, Rai Bahadur 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of Coorg,

Under Section 6 of Regulation II of 1881 the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, fixes the number of Courts of Subordinate at eight and of Assistant Commissioners at one Under Section 7 of Regulation II of 1881, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declares that the local limits of the original jurisdiction of the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, shall extend to the whole of the Province of Coorg, and that those of the several Courts of the Subedars shall be as follows :—

The Subedar of Mercara Taluk—The taluk of Mercara, exclusive of the town of Mercara

The Subedar of Mahodeopet—The town of Mercara as defined by its municipal limits

The Subedar of Yedwalkerud Taluk—The taluk of Yedwalkerud, exclusive of the town of Virajendrapet

The Subedar of Virajendrapet—The town of Virajendrapet as defined by its municipal limits

The Subedar of Kiggatnad Taluk—The taluk of Kiggatnad

The Subedar of Panmalkand Taluk—The taluk of Panmalkand

The Subedar of Yelsavirshime Taluk—The taluk of Yelsavirshime

The Subedar of Nanjrajpatna Taluk—The taluk of Nanjrajpatna

Correspondence.

MAGISTERIAL IRREGULARITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKSIKA

DEAR SIR,—Feeling confident that editors are naturally lenient in listening to the just grievances of the public, I beg to give expression to my feelings, which I hope will find a nook in your columns It has been my earnest desire for a long time to write to you, but reluctance which reigns supreme in me, never allows me to do things early unless I am sick of a thing and determine to break my silence

I beg to make good this opportunity to point out to the public the way in which a District Magistrate holds his Criminal Court, and the consequent difficulties the parties, who come from distant stations to the Head Quarters, have to undergo before a case is finally disposed of If I mistake not, I think our worthy Chief Judge has strictly ruled that all Magistrates and Judges shall be on the bench precisely at 11 a.m., who is to blame if this rule is not heeded by some functionaries? Surely both the Judges and the public, the former, of course, for ..tailing the order of the higher authorities, and the latter for failing to bring to the notice of the higher authorities such irregularities

It has almost become a common practice with one of the District Magistrates of this Province invariably to hold his Court at 4 p m. whether he goes out on any Revenue work or not, and hold his Criminal trials till very late in the night One can very easily imagine the difficulties which the parties have to undergo from the cause Both from fear of the *Bada Sahb* of the District, and also the strictness of the English Law, the parties come and wait at the Court doors exactly at the Court time, without taking their meals, as they have not all the conveniences to cook their meals within the proper time, being strangers to the place The parties come out to the Head Quarters with nothing but a few rupees in their pocket They are their own masters and servants till they return to their homes What must be their feelings if they have to wait in the Court till very late in the night and then return to the chatram and go to sleep without meals, as by that time the shops are all closed and they cannot procure the necessary things? How can they manage *to come to the Court next day* at the proper time? Come of course they must, for failing to attend the Court will tell upon their pursuits the shape of a heavy fine I have seen many persons giving evasive answers to all the questions put by the Court and the lawyers, not because they could not give right answers, but because they were disgusted with waiting What will this lead the parties and the lawyers to? Truly, to utter hopelessness in finding real justice.

X

THE MUNICIPAL VICE PRESIDENTSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR,—I request you to insert these few lines in a corner of your valuable journal

Since the transfer of this province to the Maharaja the Municipal Presidentship of the Bangalore town is vested in the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, who is no doubt an energetic officer But it is quite unjust to consider that he could direct his energy to attend minutely, without the aid of a really energetic and competent assistants, to the multifarious works devolved upon him as a Deputy Commissioner Magistrate of the District, and Municipal President of such a large and important town as Bangalore I dare say that he has been given able assistants to help him in the former two branches of his work But as regards the latter branch no such provision has as yet been made Dame Rumour says that just as under contemplation of the authorities that he to appoint shortly, a Municipal Vice President for the Pettah of Bangalore, and the appointment is to be given to an able and a popular legal member of the local Bar I am not able to say how much we should rely upon this If it is true, there will not be wanting in course of time many dissentient voices to cry down the selection of a legal member to preside over the Municipality, despite the services he has rendered to the Pettah public as a Municipal Commissioner and the experience he has thus gained in matters Municipal Mr Editor, are you not one with me when I say that this is a selection of a round man for a square hole? Why could not the authorities have hit upon any experienced Medical gentleman of whom there are so many in the Mysore Service for the place? If the duties of a Municipal Vice President are to get up from bed early in the morning go round the town with a number of attendants, return home, take something for breakfast and help the President in signing and disposing of some official papers no doubt the former gentleman is quite competent for them But in addition to these the Vice President of a Municipality should be well skilled by education in the more important matters of sanitation certainly preference ought to be given to a medical man If a medical man is to be appointed to the place, what good could it not confer on the tax payers by introducing reforms into this town, which is noted for its salubrity of climate, such as prohibiting people from washing their cloths, cleaning their utensils in the tanks situated in the heart of the town, teaching people who live in crowded lanes, which must abound in this town, to take precautionary measures regarding sanitation, and in short introducing reforms that would tend to the improvement of the public health On the other hand, what a loss it would be to the people if a member of the bar be appointed to the place? He cannot devote his attention to the work without prejudice to his practice, which may at times take up the major portion of his day, and on account of which he may be obliged to go to the mofussil I hope the authorities will take all these points into their consideration and appoint a right man in the right place I am obliged to close this letter as I have already taken much of your space, asking your permission to subscribe myself,

PRO BONO PUBLICO

General Summary.

MADRAS

All Public Offices at the Presidency and in the Provinces will be closed for the Christmas Holidays from Friday the 23rd December 1881 to Wednesday the 4th January 1882, both days inclusive Provision will be made by Heads of Departments for the despatch of urgent business during the vacation.—*Times*

TANJORE MUNICIPALITY.—The Tanjore Municipality have sanctioned the sum of Rs 1,000 for the purchase of a fire engine for the town —*Mail*

EDUCATIONAL.—At the request of the Registrar of the Madras University, the Jaffna Central College, and the Maharajah's School at Poodoocottah, have been affiliated up to the F A Standard.—*Ibid*

BRANCH TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—The arrangements already made by the telegraph authorities to extend the telegraph lines into the suburbs of the city, viz, at Adyar, St Thome, Royapooram, &c, having been completed these local offices will be opened for business on the 1st proximo.—*Ibid*

A RAILWAY LINE TO TRAVANCORE.—The Government of India have sanctioned the survey of the proposed line of Railway on the metre gauge from Tinnevelly via Tenkasi and Shencottah to Quilon with a branch to Trevandrum, and arrangements are being made to carry out the work at an early date.—*Ibid*

THE RAJAH OF VENKATAGHERRY.—Yesterday at noon, H H the Rajah of Venkatagherry, C S I, had the honor of visiting the Governor at Government House Mount Road His Highness was received on his arrival by the Private Secretary, and introduced to His Excellency, with whom he had a long conversation.—*Ibid*

THEFT FROM THE TANJORE MUNICIPAL OFFICE.—The cash chest of the Tanjore Municipality was lately found rifled of its contents and suspicion fell on the guards A preliminary enquiry was made by the Town Inspector and the parties placed before the Head Assistant Magistrate at Combaconum but the case broke down The Inspector has since been transferred to Combaconum.—*Ibid*

OPENING OF A GIRLS SCHOOL AT CALICUT.—A school for educating girls, the first of its kind, has been opened at Calicut town, through the instrumentality of Mr Karoonakara Menon, Huzoor Sheristadar, and Municipal Vice President, who has evinced much interest in the cause of female education in that town Prospectuses have been circulated throughout the town and its suburbs but the names of only ten girls have as yet been placed on the rolls.—*Ibid*

A MAHOMEDAN CIVIL SERVANT.—Mr Mir Shujat Ally Khan, lately District Moonsiff of Coosoor in the Salem District has been transferred as a probationer for the Madras Civil Service, for which he is qualified by birth and education This gentleman's case was under the consideration of Government for sometime as he was over twenty five years of age However, he is now posted to the Karnool District to be an Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate there, and is invested with the power of a first class Magistrate.—*Ibid*

ARRIVAL OF H H THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.—Early this morning the steamer *Thalevada* arrived in the roads with His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram and suite on board As soon as the steamer anchored in the harbour one of the Governor's Aides-de-Camp proceeded in the port boat and accompanied His Highness to the pier, when the party entered one of the pier carriages and came to the shore end of the pier Here His Highness entered the Governor's carriage which was in waiting, and drove to the residence prepared for him in Teynampett The object of His Highness' arrival is to pay his respects to H E the Governor. The steamer on entering the harbour was decked from stem to stern with flags.—*Ibid*

FATAL EXPLOSION.—At the Kalpathi Car Feast occurred a terrible explosion of powder, which cannot truthfully be described as an accident, in as much as it was the the natural result of gross carelessness A number of kadimes were discharged as the great car moved along, and immediately behind followed a man carrying a large quantity of gunpowder (for re-loading the kadimes) in an open chatty A spark fell into the chatty with the result that might be expected The chatty flew into pieces, wounding about fifty people, and those nearest were terribly injured by the explosion itself One man (since dead) had his clothes set on fire and almost all the skin taken off from head to foot Five others were so badly hurt that they had to be taken off in carts at once to the hospital Fortunately Mr Govind Sing the Apothecary in charge of the hospital, was close at hand when the explosion occurred so that the wounded men were sent off immediately without the confusion that too often occurs in such cases The surviving patients in the hospital though badly hurt, are considered to be out of danger.—*Western Star.*

REDUCTION IN THE CHARGE FOR PRESS TELEGRAMS.—We are gratified to learn that the present eminently sensible and unpretentious Government of India have decided to reduce the charges for Press telegrams from the 1st January next. A Press message is defined to be a message written in ordinary English language, addressed only to a newspaper or newspapers, and intended for publication in its entirety in such newspaper or newspapers. The messages must be one of manifestly public interest and must contain no commercial news of any kind. All rules and regulations that apply to ordinary messages apply as to Press messages except as regards the charges. In a Press message four times as many words are allowed for the same money as in private message; and the charges will be—*Urgent*—2 Rupees for the first 32 words, and 4 annas for every additional 4 words *Ordinary*—1 Rupee for the first 32 words, and two annas for every additional 4 words *Deferred*—8 annas for the first 32 words and 1 anna for every additional 4 words In order to prevent any correspondent monopolising the wires to the detriment of other newspapers, the maximum limit of length is 500 words. Press messages can only be accepted for transmission during the working hours of the Telegraph Office at the station of origin Press messages can only be addressed to newspapers the names of which have been register, ed in the Office of the Director-General of Telegraphs in which is vested the power of refusing the concession in any particular case on sufficient grounds, or of withdrawing it after it has been granted, should he have reason to believe that the conditions are in any way infringed.—*Mail*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR DESTITUTE HINDUS.—The Trustees of Pacheappa Mudaliar's Charities, with a view to carry out one of the provisions of the will of the late P T Lee Chengalroya Naicker, (Dubash of the late firm of Messrs Shand & Co, Madras) have resolved to establish shortly an Orphanage and Industrial School for destitute Hindu orphan Children, and in special cases and only when vacancies are available, for destitute Hindu Children not orphans are prepared to consider applications of admission into the Institution from the recognized guardians and friends of such children The Institution will be located in the Testator's own house in Chulay, Vepery Every boy admitted will be fed, clothed, and lodged free, and will receive instruction for two to three hours daily in reading, writing and arithmetic in his vernacular language, and also moral lessons and such other general information as may be useful to him in after life, and the remainder of the day will be devoted to acquiring a knowledge of some useful trade The Trustees contemplate being able, at the outset to train boys as —Carpenters, Smiths, Ropemakers, Gunny bag makers, Basketmakers, Rattanworkmen House and Furniture Painters, Printers, Tin Smiths, Potters, Gardeners and Farm servants and as opportunity offers instruction in other trades will be added. The industrial training is intended to be thoroughly practical, and the Trustees' object will be attained, if they can turn out good workmen able to supply native wants in town and country, as in many places throughout the Presidency a fairly good work

man cannot be easily got, where his services could gain for him a decent livelihood. The physical education of the children will also be attended to, but more as an amusement than as a task. The balance at the credit of Chengalraya Naiker's Fund was Rs 411,805 on the 31st December 1879 and Rs. 419,783, on the 31st December 1880. Four lakhs are invested in Government Securities.—*Ibid*

A MAHOMEDAN FAKEER SENT TO ADEN.—On board the P and O steamer *Deccan* was shipped, a few days ago, a Fakeer named Syed Abdul Cawder, by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, by order of the local Government. In respect to this individual, we learn, that the judicial authorities at Calicut had written to Government to the effect that the fakeer was found on a hill, that he was a devout man, being always engaged in prayer and partook of nothing in the shape of food. On their representation, Government ordered him to be sent to Madras, and he was brought down about a fortnight ago under police escort. He was kept under the surveillance of the Police in the lock-up at the Commissioner's office (not however, as an undertrial prisoner) awaiting the orders of Government, and he was allowed batta at eight annas per diem. Great respect and reverence were paid him during his stay in the lock-up by members of his community who daily came to see him in large numbers. Besides granting him a free deck passage to Aden, the sum of Rs 10 was given him for food during the voyage. Bitter were the tears shed by many Mahomedans when the fakeer quitted the Police Commissioner's lock up to proceed on board; he was escorted by Sergeant Slater of the Reserve Force.—*Standard*

THE CHINGLEPUT SCANDAL.—The Madras papers are singularly unanimous for once. The *Mail*, the *Times*, the *Athenæum*, the *Standard*, and the *Hindu*, all unite in calling Mr Grant Duff's attention to the grievances of the ryots of a village in Chingleput, a district that lies close to the "back-door" of Madras which has been disturbed for the last seven months by the alleged misconduct of a tahsildar. According to a petition the ryots have sent in, this petty official has levied an illegal contribution of one anna in the rupee on every ryot, and in default of payment has attached and still holds their seed grains and agricultural implements. He has polluted their dwellings by selecting a pariah to enforce his demands, and has threatened to burn their village to the ground. Since an enquiry has been instituted the chief witnesses against him have been punished and imprisoned. There is no doubt the usual amount of exaggeration in these allegations, but when so many journals insist on a personal enquiry, as the first duty of a new Governor, it is impossible to believe that they are altogether without foundation. On the other hand, the tahsildar enjoys the confidence of the Collector and Sub-Collector of the district, who have refused to suspend him whilst the enquiry proceeds. The *Madras Times* announces that the Governor has already evinced a lively interest in the affair, and that "certain conclusions have already been arrived at which will soon assume a practical shape."—*Times of India*

BOMBAY.

THE RAJA OF KOLHAPORE.—A public meeting, attended by 4,000 persons under the presidency of the Hon'ble Gopalrao Deshmukh, was held to-night and unanimously resolved that a petition be submitted to the Government, praying that, as milder treatment is absolutely necessary for the improvement of the Kolhapore Maharajah's health he should be speedily given over to the sole care of his natural mother Radabai Sahib.—*Poona Telegram to the Bombay Gazette*

Extracts.

MR. FAWCETT ON INDIA

There is no public man of the present day who takes more trouble than the Postmaster-General of England in forming an accurate opinion on whatever falls under his special cognizance. Notwithstanding the loss of his eye-sight, at the very opening of manhood, Mr Fawcett possesses a more intimate knowledge of the political and economical history of the nineteenth century than most of his colleagues and however widely Conservatives may differ from many of his conclusions, it is impossible for them to gainsay his facts, or the fairness with which they are stated. His attention was first drawn to India by the uncomprehensible nature of the annual financial statements; but his indignation and sympathy were not fully aroused until the Strachey Brothers impelled Sir Richard Temple to enhance the Income-tax. Under the strong feelings excited by that monstrous blunder Mr Fawcett moved for, and obtained his Special Committee to investigate the whole subject of Indian finance. No one who then saw him at work will ever forget the infinite pains he took to prepare himself for the examination of witnesses, or the patient skill with which he extracted from each all that he had to tell. The dissolution of Parliament, and the downfall of the Liberal Ministry frustrated his intentions, and deprived his industry and earnestness of their due reward. His interest in India however never flagged, and during Lord Beaconsfield's possession of the Premiership his voice was frequently heard, and always listened to with respect, when pleading on behalf of his distant clients. Under the pressure of official duties he has been compelled to take up Indian questions of late in a somewhat perfunctory manner, as was shown in his utterances at Hackney, when he confined himself to an expression of satisfaction that the British troops had been withdrawn from Afghanistan and that the Vernacular Press was once more free. He said —

"You will perhaps remember that when I first took office I gave you a promise that I would never relinquish the interest I had long taken in India, and feeling as strongly on this question as ever I have done, I cannot resist referring to three acts of the present Government, which I believe have caused as much satisfaction to the people of England as to the people of India. I refer to the complete withdrawal of our troops from Afghanistan, to the action of the Government in reference to the Vernacular Press Act, and last, not least, to the decision that a portion of the expenses of the Afghan War should be borne by England. (Cheers.) You probably have not forgotten that the author of that war declared that it was in part undertaken to maintain the influence and uphold the character of England in Europe. Judging from the tone of the Conservative press, I believe many Conservatives feel as strongly as Liberals feel that it would be as unjust as it would be ungenerous to make the people of India bear the whole cost of maintaining the influence of England in Europe. (Hear hear.) Any one who will read the official papers connected with our withdrawal from Afghanistan must, I think, come to the conclusion that Lord Hartington, in overcoming the official opposition with which he had to contend, showed true courage and statesmanship. (Cheers.) Sometimes I have been charged with holding pessimist views on Indian finance. Although I endeavoured, perhaps some people will think in season and out of season, to show the peril which we were running by persisting in a career of extravagance, of bringing permanent embarrassment on Indian finance, and of burdening her people with a load of taxation which they would be unable to bear, yet I never took a hopeless view of her financial possibilities. Within the last few years a marked change has occurred in her financial administration. Even before the late Government left office they recognised the imperative necessity of economy, and I believe from what is now taking place that Lord Hartington will show not only that her finances can be but that they will be, placed on a satisfactory basis by care, prudence, and thrift. (Cheers.)"—*Mail*

THE MYSORE TO MALABAR RAILWAY PROJECT.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Wynaad Planting and Mining Association has addressed the following letter to the Dewan of Mysore —

"I am directed by the Association to address you on the subject of Railway communication between Mysore and the Wynaad District with a view of eliciting the views of the Government of H. H the M on the question. Ever since the disastrous famine of 1874-75, a famine which was felt most severely throughout this district, the absolute necessity of a railway to connect Mysore and the Coast via the Wynaad, has impressed itself most seriously on the Association. During that famine it was most clearly proved that the existing lines which connect Bangalore with the Eastern and Western Coasts were totally inadequate to enable it to be successfully coped with, whereas had a direct line from the Western Coast and the fertile province of Malabar to Mysore been available there is every reason to believe that, humanly speaking, the efforts of the famine would have been much ameliorated. On those grounds alone then the Association can confidently approach His Highness' Government with their views on the extension of railway communication, but there are other grounds which merit more serious consideration and which cannot fail to impress themselves on the minds of all whose interests are connected with the provinces of Mysore and Malabar. It cannot but be known to the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, that the coffee and other industries in Wynaad give employment to thousands of His Highness' subjects, an employment which conduces most considerably to the comfort of the employed, and which also indirectly contributes to the comfort and prosperity of thousands of other people who are dependent on the wages earned by the Mysore coolies in Wynaad. Any measure therefore which would tend to improve the condition of the Mysore coolies whilst employed in Wynaad, must commend itself to the careful consideration of the Government of Mysore and the Association venture to assert that the construction of a Mysore—Malabar Railway would most materially and beneficially alter and improve the status of the Mysore coolies in many ways, besides having a considerable effect on the internal economy of both the Provinces of Mysore and Malabar. The cooly would be brought quickly and cheaply to the very ground of his work, and the staple articles of his food imported from Mysore on the one side, and Malabar on the other, would in ordinary years, be materially reduced in cost by the substitution of rail for cart carriage. Lastly, the Association would express their opinion that the construction of the railway would give such an impetus to trade between Mysore and the Western Coast as would of itself justify the cost. The Government of H H the Maharajah will necessarily be far better acquainted with the value of the trade now existing than the Association can hope to be, but the Association feels quite sure that whatever the trade may be it is capable of being rapidly and successfully increased by the direct line which they advocate."

The Secretary also wrote to the Collector of Malabar —

"I have the honor to send you copy of a communication which this Association has made to the Mysore Government and I am instructed by the Committee to ask for your co-operation in obtaining from the Madras Government an expression of its views on the proposed railway. The Association have gone fully into the question affecting more particularly the interests of the Mysore province, and they are glad to think that they will have in you an able advocate of the interests of Malabar and Wynaad. The question of Railway communication is so mixed up with the upkeep and improvements of our roads, that the opinion of the Superintending Engineer of the Local Fund Board will be most valuable."

PROTECTION AGAINST & TREATMENT OF CHOLERA

We obtain from the Chingleput and Madras District *Gazette* the following Sanitary Regulations drawn up by Dr Barnell the Sanitary Commissioner "to be observed on the probable advent of cholera."

Water.—Water is probably the most ordinary means by which Cholera is disseminated in a community. It is consequently at all times necessary, but most essentially so when Cholera is about to keep all sources of water supply as clean and free from contamination as possible. This will best be done by setting aside in all communities, villages as well as towns, certain tanks from which drinking water alone may be drawn. Over these tanks watchmen should be placed, whose duty it will be to prevent any one washing the body or cloths thereon. When drinking water is drawn from wells, it should be strictly forbidden for people to wash bodies or cloths, quite near the well, as is often done, so that the dirty water can easily sink into the earth and find its way back. When Rivers or Streams are the source of drinking water arrangements should be made that cattle, &c. are watered down stream, and the supply for human consumption drawn above. All washing of cloths and persons should, if possible, be prohibited in running streams, for although arrangements can be made by washing down stream to preserve, say village A, yet the contaminated water runs on to village B from the above and thus becomes a source of danger. When Cholera is present in a community, it is better to boil all water, before using it for drinking purposes.

Latrines.—Great care is necessary as to the disposal of fecal matter. The public Latrines should be kept as clean as possible, dry earth being freely used, and as these places are periodically cleaned the community should be encouraged to use them instead of holes and cess-pools within their houses. If cess-pools and private privies are used these should be cleaned out as often as possible and dry earth at all times freely used to cover recent deposits. No cess-pool should be used that is near a well of drinking water. It should be closed at once. If the Latrines are not sufficiently numerous for the wants of the community, temporary latrines with moveable Tatty walls should be constructed, in waste places to leeward of prevailing winds (sketch, plan and estimate of such latrines are given in the Sanitary Commissioner's annual report for 1880.) Inside these latrines, trenches, one foot wide and two feet deep may be dug and the earth shovelled in again when the trenches have been used, thus covering the deposits. The latrine walls can then be easily moved on to a fresh place.

When Cholera has Supervened.—When Cholera attacks a community it generally at first appears in isolated cases in and, if care and attention is paid to prevent its spreading, much may be done to mitigate the severity of the epidemic. The house wherein a Cholera case has occurred its inmates should be as much as is consistent with humanity, cut off from communication with the rest of the community. Water, food, cloths, &c. from that house should not be taken into other houses. People except those professionally obliged to, should be forbidden to visit the house until it has been properly disinfected. All clothes, bedding, &c. of the patient especially if he has died should, if possible, be destroyed by fire, or if washed, this should be done with water brought to the house, the clothes should not be taken to the Tank for that purpose. All discharge from the patient should at once be removed and buried in pits if practicable they should be disinfected. Dry earth, charcoal and ashes are the cheapest and most easily procured disinfectants. Houses in which Cholera has occurred should be disinfected, this may be done by means of sulphurous acid in the following manner. All inmates should be removed and the doors and windows being closed pans of burning charcoal should be introduced and on these a quantity of sulphur powder thrown. The room should remain closed for some hours. After this, the rooms having been opened and ventilated, the walls should be scraped fresh whitewashed, the old earth from the floors removed and fresh earth used to replace it. In short, clean water clean food, the free use of salt and cleanliness, generally, are the best preventives of the spread of Cholera.

Treatment of Cholera.—There is no specific treatment of Cholera which can be looked upon with confidence, numberless are cures constantly published in the papers, generally by unscientific people. The free use of salt has been strongly recommended as a preventive and there can be no doubt that people deprived of that condiment, fall easy victims to this dreadful malady. Salt should always be used with food and more freely so when Cholera appears. Cholera often shows itself first by a premonitory diarrhœa, and people should be encouraged to apply at once, when so suffering, for treatment. Ten to twenty drops of Chlorodyne in some spirits and water repeated in two or three hours (to those who can afford such a remedy) will often stop such a diarrhœa. Cheaper medicines such as chalk mixture, Patterson's pills, Cholera drops should be kept at the head quarters of communities to be dispensed by some intelligent person when no Doctor is available and much good may thus be done in checking premonitory diarrhœa. When Cholera is fully established professional aid must of course, when available, be immediately procured. It would be useless to lay down any general rules for treatment under such circumstances.

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ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

Published every Monday Morning.

ವಿಕ್ರಾಮ-ವಿಜಿಪ್ರಶ್ಯೆಯ್ಯುಷ್ಯಮ ಯ ಫ್ಯ ೧೯೦೩ ಚಿಂಗಿ ೨೮ ಭಿಂಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ರಾಜಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ಶ್ರೀ ಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಒಡೆಯರವರ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು.

Vol. VIII] BANGALORE—MONDAY, DECEMBER 5TH 1881 [No. 47.

ಪುಂಪ್ಟಿ ೮] ಕಿಂಗಳೂರು—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಇವು ಡಿಸಂಬರ್ ೫ನೇ ಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ [ಸಂಪಿಕೆ. ೪೭.

"ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಜಾಹಿರಾತುಗಳು.

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳಭಾಷೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಗೆಯ್ಯುವ-
ವರಿಗೆ ಪಮು ಗಳಿಗೆ ೧ — ೦

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಇತರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಗೆಯ್ಯುವವರಿಗೆ ಪಮು
ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೦—೬

ಕನ್ನಡಭಾಷೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಗೆಯ್ಯುವವರಿಗೆ ಪಮು
ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೦—೪

ಮೂರು ಪಮುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದಾಣೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಪ್ರೀಪೇಮೆಂಟು ರೀತಿ.

ಹಿಂದಲಸೆಂಟು ಪಸಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೨—

ನಿಷ್ಠ ಎನ್ನಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೧—೦

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೧ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಯ ಜಾಹಿರಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೊದಲನೆ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಜಾಹಿರಾತುಗಳು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೊದಲನೆ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಯಸುವವರು ಅಂಥ ಜಾಹಿರಾತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು.

೨ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ೧೦ ಗಂಟೆಯ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿರುವಂತೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆ ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅವನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೩ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ೧೦ ಗಂಟೆಯ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿರುವಂತೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹುಡುಗನನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆ ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅವನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

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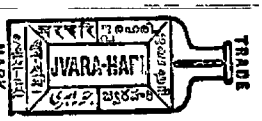

ಜ್ವರಹಾರಿ

ಸುಗ್ರೀವಪ್ರಭು ವಿಜಯಸಾಕ್ಷಿಸ್ತಂಭ, ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಚಾಮರಿ ಸ್ವಕುಲ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯಾಭರಣ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಪರಮಪೂಜ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ಶ್ರೀ ಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಒಡೆಯರವರ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು.

ಇದು ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸ್ವಿದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಪತ್ಪಿಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದಿಹ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪಾದಪದ್ಮಾರಾಧಕ, ಬಲಿಗೊಬ್ಬ ಸಾಹಸಿ ಶೂರ, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯದಾತ, ಸಮಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಪಾತ್ರ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ಅಭಿನವ ಭೋಜ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಮಾರ್ತಾಂಡ ಶ್ರೀ ಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಒಡೆಯರವರ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು.

ಇದು ಸಮಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷಕರವಾಗಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಗೂ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸಂಕಟಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು. ಇದು ಸಮಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷಕರವಾಗಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಗೂ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸಂಕಟಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು. ಇದು ಸಮಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷಕರವಾಗಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿಗೂ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸಂಕಟಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, 5th DECEMBER, 1881.

CAN MYSORE BE EVER SOLVENT?

తుఙ్గభద్రానది దేవరాయనదుర్గ వద్దనుండి మొదలుకొని మంత్రాలయం వరకు ఉండేటట్టి కాలువను, యిప్పటి స్థితినుండి యింకను విస్తారముగా చేసి, ఆ కాలువ ద్వారా ఆ నదిలో నీళ్ళు పారించి, ఆ నీళ్ళు పారే భూమిని ఎకరాలు లెక్కగా విభాగించి, ఆ భూమిని ఎకరాలు లెక్కగా అమ్మివేసి, ఆ సొమ్ముతో మైసూరు సంస్థానపు ఋణమును తీర్చివేయుటకు ఒక ప్రయత్నము జరుగుచున్నదని మనము వినుచున్నాము. ఈ ప్రయత్నము ఫలించునా? ఫలించదా? అని మనము ఆలోచించుచున్నాము. ఈ ప్రయత్నము ఫలించుటకు ముఖ్యముగా రెండు విషయములు కావలసియున్నవి. ఒకటి, ఆ కాలువ ద్వారా పారించుటకు తగినంత నీరు తుఙ్గభద్రానదిలో ఎల్లప్పుడును ఉండవలెను. రెండవది, ఆ కాలువ ద్వారా పారించిన నీటిని పుచ్చుకొనుటకు తగినంత మంది రైతులు ఆ భూమిని కొనవలెను. ఈ రెండు విషయములు ఎట్లు పరిణమించునో మనము ఇప్పుడే చెప్పలేము. ఈ రెండు విషయములు ఎట్లు పరిణమించినను, ఈ ప్రయత్నము ఫలించుటకు ముఖ్యముగా రెండు ఆటంకములు కలవు. ఒకటి, ఆ కాలువ ద్వారా పారించిన నీటిని పుచ్చుకొనుటకు తగినంత మంది రైతులు ముందుకు రాకపోవుట. రెండవది, ఆ కాలువ ద్వారా పారించిన నీటిని పుచ్చుకొనుటకు తగినంత మంది రైతులు ముందుకు వచ్చినను, ఆ కాలువ ద్వారా పారించిన నీటిని పుచ్చుకొనుటకు ఆ రైతులు ఇచ్చు ధనమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు సకాలమునకు వసూలు చేసుకొనలేకపోవుట. ఈ రెండు ఆటంకములు ఎట్లు పరిణమించునో మనము ఇప్పుడే చెప్పలేము. ఈ రెండు ఆటంకములు పరిణమించినను, ఈ ప్రయత్నము ఫలించుటకు ముఖ్యముగా రెండు ఆటంకములు కలవు. ఒకటి, ఆ కాలువ ద్వారా పారించిన నీటిని పుచ్చుకొనుటకు తగినంత మంది రైతులు ముందుకు రాకపోవుట. రెండవది, ఆ కాలువ ద్వారా పారించిన నీటిని పుచ్చుకొనుటకు ఆ రైతులు ఇచ్చు ధనమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు సకాలమునకు వసూలు చేసుకొనలేకపోవుట. ఈ రెండు విషయములు ఎట్లు పరిణమించునో మనము ఇప్పుడే చెప్పలేము. ఈ రెండు విషయములు ఎట్ల

The Panchalinga Darsana Festival

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ತಾನೇ ಪಡಿಸುವನೆಗ್ಗಾ ಬೇಕಾ ಬಗೆಗೂ ಭಕ್ತಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧವುಳ್ಳವರಿಗೆ ಮಾ ಪಡಿಸೀತು. ಆವನೆಯಂಬ ಉಬಯ ಅಚಾರ ಬಚ್ಚೆಗೆ ಸ್ವೀಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪದಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಪೂಜೆಗೊಂಡಮನೆ ಕೆಲಸವು ಹೊಂದುವುದೋ ಕಾರಕು. ವಿಪತ್ತಿಯಿಂದು ಪುಷ್ಪಾಗುವಂತೆ ಪಕ ಸ್ವೀಕ್ಯಾಯಿತಾ ಪೂಜೆಗೊಂಡಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪೂಜೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪೂಜೆಯಾಗುವುದು. ಶೋಭಾಯಮಾನ ಭಗವಂತ ಬಚ್ಚೆಗೆಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅವನು ಕರುಣೋದಾರಾಂಶವಲ್ಲೇ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿರೆ ಪುಟ್ಟಬಿಜಿಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಒಸಮಿಪ ಪತ್ರಗಳ್ಲಿ ಕೀರನ್ನು ಪಸಿಯೋಗಿಕ್ಕಿ ಒಸಿಸಿದೇ ಕೆ. ಹೊಗಿ ಇಂಪಿಂದಂತೆ ಸಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವು ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪೂಜೆಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಸಂಶಯವು ಕೋಗಿಯು ಮಲಮೂತ್ರಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿನಲಾರದ್ದಿ ಅಗಿ ಪಾಪಾಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಕೋಗಿಯಾಕೆ ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ

ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

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VOL. VIII. BANGALORE:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1881. No. 48.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE PRESIDENCY ARMIES

Bombay, 6th Dec.—A special London telegram to the *Times of India* says that a special meeting of the Indian Civil Service Association to consider the proposals of Government affecting the position of the superior members of Madras and Bombay will be held on a Friday evening with Lieutenant Generals in command

THE QUARTER MASTER GENERALSHIP, HORSE GUARDS.

It is satisfactorily announced that Sir Evelyn Wood will succeed Sir Garnet Wolseley as Quartermaster General

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY

London 5th Dec.—It is officially announced that Sir Garnet Wolseley's term of the Egyptian Generalship in April next

THE NATAL GOVERNMENT

London 5th Dec.—It is officially announced that the appointment of Mr Sivewright as Lieutenant Governor of Natal is cancelled

The Government will accede to the wishes of the Natal Legislative Council and appoint a Governor instead of a Lieutenant Governor

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

London, 7th Dec.—Sir Garnet Wolseley, when he assumes the Adjutant Generalship will continue to transact official business under the authority of the Commander in Chief

PROTECTION DUTY IN IRELAND

London, 8th Dec.—The Government have invited one thousand men of the time received and retired policemen to enlist in Special protection duty in Ireland with the Irish constabulary

DESTRUCTION OF A THEATRE IN VIENNA

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE

Vienna, 8th Dec.—The ring theatre here has been destroyed by fire

Three hundred persons have been exhumed from the ruins

The fire is attributed to the fall of a lamp on the stage

PURSUIT OF TUNISIAN INSURGENTS BY THE FRENCH

Tunis 8th Dec.—The commandants of the insurgents are retreating towards Tripoli The French troops are pursuing them

Turkish troops have been despatched to protect the Tripolitan frontier

ASIA.

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR

Calcutta, 5th Dec.—News has been received from Kandahar to the 24th November

On the 19th, the Amir's cousin Ayoob assembled the tradesmen of the city, and headmen of the neighbouring villages in the Hari-Rud gardens. He addressed them kindly, and said he had forgiven the past, but he warned them against the future.

THE AMIR'S RETURN TO CABUL.

The Amir marched on the 20th for Cabul with one regiment of Kohistani Durranis, one Herati, two Kohistani, two Cavalry Regiments and ten guns.

Until the arrival of Abdul Rasul, Sardar Ibrahim and the Mustafi Mir Mahommed Hussain Khan will act as Governors of Kandahar

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1881

THE RENDITION OF MYSORE—I

The papers in the blue books of the Secretary of State for India in Council, regarding the rendition of the Mysore State to the young Maharajah, have been republished in the Government of India *Gazette*. These papers comprise correspondence and other documents between the 12th August 1880 and the 2nd February 1881, and disclose, for the first time, the true nature and character of the terms and conditions under which the Mysore State has been handed over to the young prince, who now rules the country, or, rather, who is suffered to play at sovereignty, by the sanction and authority of the Paramount Power. Though the despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject is dated 12th August 1880, and thus comes first in the order of time, we would prefer to consider first the terms and conditions of the transfer as recommended to the Government of India by Sir James (then Mr.) Gordon, in a letter dated the 17th December 1880. The reader will excuse us, if we give, not lengthy, but copious, extracts from this letter, for the subject is of deep interest to the educated and intelligent portion of the Mysore people, and it will be seen that the spirit of the policy adopted by Sir James appears in the extracts themselves and hardly calls for any lengthy comment.

We shall take all the most important statements in the order in which they appear. First, then, with regard to the civil list or the amount to be set aside annually out of the revenues of the Mysore State for the personal expenses of the Maharajah. In Sir James Gordon's opinion, this allowance would be ample, if fixed at thirteen lacs per annum. But he goes on to say that the allowance need not be at this amount for the present, but that ten lacs would suffice for the next five years, after which thirteen lacs might be allowed. This latter amount was allowed to the old Maharajah, and it was found inadequate to meet his wants, though we admit that he was extravagant and ran recklessly into debt. From all accounts of the present Maharajah, we think we need not fear that he will follow in the footsteps of his adoptive father; but we are afraid that if thirteen lacs annually did not suffice to meet the private expenditure of the old Maharajah, ten lacs will hardly be enough to pay for all the expenses that the young Maharajah is required to meet, and which are as follows. Sir James says—

'From this should be incurred all expenditure now classed as Palace charges, viz. the stipends of the members of the Maharaja's family and of his relations, the provision to be made for his children, the household establishments of the Palace, including the military attached to it and their pensions, the palace supplies, the repairs and improvements of the Maharaja's palaces, the religious and charitable grants made from the private purse of the Maharajah, the expenses of His Highness' private tours and generally all expenditure relating to the personal wants of himself and his family, his relatives and dependents, apart from the public requirements of the State."

Let us total up the items of expenditure which His Highness will have to meet out of these precious ten lacs. Stipends to the members of his family (1), stipends to his relatives (2), provision for his children (3), the household establishments (4), the military in the palace and their pensions (5), the palace supplies (6), the repairs and improvements to his palaces, wherever they may be (7), the religious and charitable grants from his private purse (8), the expenses of his private tours (9), and generally, as Sir James puts it, "all expenditure relating to the personal wants of himself and his family, his relatives and dependents, apart from the public requirements of the State." The ex king of Oude, a pensioner of the British Government, who have long since "annexed" his territory, gets an annual allowance of 12 lacs. But there is a stronger case still. When the old Maharajah was deposed and pensioned, his allowance was one-fifth of the revenues of the State annually, whatever the amount may have been. During the time of Sir Mark Cubbon, the annual revenues amounted to one crore of rupees, and the old Maharajah had one fifth of it, that is, 20 lacs, and the Government paid all his extravagant debts for him, before coming to this agreement. And yet, the present Maharajah, who has done nothing to offend the British Government, and is apparently the most docile of native princes, will get but ten lacs a year, to meet his "private expenses," for the next five years! We think this arrangement very hard on the Maharajah, who, however, has to submit to it, without protest, and the only reason given for it is, the "stretched condition of the finances," nevertheless the British Government has not lopped a jot of the 25 lacs of subsidy paid by the State at the present moment, and the 4 lacs of interest on the famine debt of 80 lacs, which latter has still to be paid. The next point is the position which the Maharajah occupies towards the British Government. That position is almost one of vassalage to the British Government. His Highness is bound hand and foot with respect to his finances, both persona and public. He, or rather, his chief minister and adviser, will have to "report" annually on the way in which the public finances have been expended, and what amount of his personal allowance has been spent and how much saved, and His Highness must show clearly that he has not run into debt. At all event, this is the meaning which may be reasonably attached to the following from the Resident's letter. He says—

'Mr Gordon believes that it will be wise to restrict expenditure on this account to ten lakhs for the next five years, owing to the existing condition of the finances. By the twenty second article of the Sanad the Maharajah is bound to conform to advice tendered by the Government of India with reference to the management of his finances, and an annual report should be required showing the income and the allotments, separately for State expenditure and to the civil list, giving no details of expenditure of the latter but accounting for the expenditure of the State revenue. Mr Gordon has throughout laid the greatest stress upon the institution and retention of such a civil list as one of the surest methods of preserving the Maharaja from undue administration and trouble. Knowing, as he will know, that it is one of the principles of the constitution of his State that he cannot appropriate more than a fixed sum for his personal expenditure he will have the greatest interest in economizing his expenditure within its limits, and against the danger of excess, and running deeply into debt, there will be the safeguard that the Maharaja will never fail to be aware that fixed as his income is he must be unable to conceal his overexpenditure and that a financial scandal of that sort is one of the first causes which would induce the Government to interfere under the terms of the Sanad.

There is a great deal of parental anxiety on the Maharajah's account in the above extract, and a great deal of parental admonition to His Highness "against excess and running into debt," and a warning of the interference of the paternal British Government in consequence of any "financial scandal of that sort", all of which is very fine, but, nevertheless, it is clear that His Highness is to be kept in leading-strings all his life, as he has been kept from the time his adoptive father died and his succession was proclaimed. As we said before the Maharajah is simply in the position of a vassal of the British Government, and no real independence is allowed him as a reigning prince. Sir James, however, states, in some measure, for the hard and fast rules for the guidance of the Maharajah, which he suggested, and which the Government of India and the Secretary of state have adopted, when he speaks of the subsidy paid to the British Government. He says—

"As regards the proposed increase to subsidy, the Government is aware that Mr Gordon has never advocated such increase. Since giving his opinions against the increase, he has closely investigated and considered the financial condition and resources of the Province, and he feels very considerable doubt as to its capacity, now or hereafter, to bear any material increase to the subsidy, in addition to the heavy charge (four lakhs of rupees annually) thrown on the Province in the shape of interest on the famine debt. Mr Gordon has no hesitation in most strongly supporting the proposed postponement of any increase of subsidy at least for five years. This would give the province some little breathing time, for at present the financial condition is very stretched. Assuming that this postponement will be adopted, he would ask the Government of India to consider whether it may not be expedient to refrain from expressing, in the Sanad now, what the amount of the permanent subsidy shall be and whether it may not be preferable merely to state that, in the opinion of the Government an increase is fairly demandable, but that, looking to the finance and condition of Mysore, no increase will now be demanded and the question as to what such increase shall be is deferred for consideration for five years when it will be determined. It appears to Mr Gordon that this course whilst sacrificing nothing in the present (the postponement of increase being it is assumed, resolved on), will leave the Government quite free to determine on the proper increase,—ten lakhs or more or less as the case may be—after the lapse of a sufficient time to admit of a satisfactory judgment on the recuperative powers and resources of the Province."

Here we stop for the present. In the next, we hope to offer a few remarks on the despatch of the Secretary of State to the Government of India, on the rendition of the State, which document appears this morning in another column.

P O MONEY ORDERS IN THE PROVINCE

While establishments for the issue of Post Office Money orders, at the post offices, have sprung up in every part of British India, at almost all the very smallest stations, and some of the native

states have adopted this excellent system for the easy and safe transmission of money from place to place, most distant, through the agency of the postal service, it is surprising that the Mysore Province, that is, the Mysore State proper, has but eight head quarters stations at which the local Money Orders are issued. These stations are—Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan, Chickmaglur, Tumkur, Kadur, and Kolar These are, as we have said, head quarters stations, and there are Post Offices under the *British* Government, and also Provincial Anche offices, so that the public of these towns enjoy a convenience not within the reach of the other stations in the Province The newly formed *Government* of His Highness the Maharajah do not seem to have, as yet, realised the great public benefit and advantage which it would be to the people at large, throughout the Province, if they would adopt the same system of Post office orders, if not in *all* the stations of the Province, at all events, in those which are large and populous enough to *require such offices* *The anche system* of postage is very good, and, in some respects, superior to the British system of postage for ordinary letters and parcels, but why not add to the public convenience, by establishing, in every important anche office, Money Order offices, by which money may be sent, from place to place, with ease and safety? We do not advocate violent or hasty innovations, and, therefore, we may let the measure we suggest have scope first within the Province itself, and when it has had a fair trial, and has proved a success—of which we have not the slightest doubt—then, an additional measure may be tried, namely, postal intercommunication as regards Post Office Orders, with British territory This measure also would be tentative, say, with the Presidency of Madras, at first, after which, the system may be extended to other British Presidencies We need not point out that the modern system of Post Office Orders has been almost universally adopted in the world, and has proved of the utmost value for the safe and speedy transmission of money from place to place We think, that, amongst the many public improvements which may be attempted by the Native Government of Mysore, the Money Order Offices may be tried amongst the foremost This system does not obtain in any of the taluks of the Province, and any person having occasion to remit money from any of the taluks, say, to Bangalore, or from one taluk to another, and not getting currency notes, has to do so in postage stamps, or court fees stamps, for which he will have to pay a discount, to the payee at one anna per rupee, besides incurring the cost of postage and registration, which will be four times the amount of cost of a Post Office Order We commend this subject to the consideration of His Highness' Government

Original and Selected Notes.

It is rumoured that the contemplated tour of His Highness the Nizam to Aurungabad, has been abandoned

Dr Kielhorn, the Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Bombay, has resigned his appointment, and accepted the chair of Sanscrit in the University of Gottingen

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore is about to visit Northern India He will arrive in Madras about the 1st February, and after paying his respects to H E the Governor he will proceed by rail to Bombay, Allahabad, Benares, and Calcutta

A special meeting of the Indian Council was held in London on Monday last, to consider the proposal of the Government of India with reference to the abolition of the separate armies of Madras and Bombay and the substitution of Army Corps, with Lieutenant-Generals in command.

The princes and chiefs of Central and Southern India have given liberally to the Northbrook Indian Club—the Maharajah of Vizianagram has given Rs 1,000, Maharajah Scindiah has given Rs 1,000, and the Rajah of Bathan and the Maharajah of Dhar have also liberally contributed to the fund

Jamsetjee Mea, the younger brother of the Chief of Mangrole in Kathiawar has been selected this year by the Government of India for admission to the Bombay Civil Service The *Gazette* says that this is the first Native Chief and the second native appointed in the western Presidency to the Civil Service

In expectation of the end of the world taking place on the 12th ultimo, there was much apprehension at Macao, China, for some days previously to that date, and many families kept entirely within doors, refrained from entering upon any business transaction, and passed the time in meditation and prayer

The *Standard* of the 11th November has a paragraph stating that "Sir Alfred Lyall, K C S I, late Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government, who is at present in England for a short holiday, will return in the course of a few weeks to India, to take up the post of Governor of the North West Provinces

The salt duty of the Government of India for seven months from April to October 1881 amounted to Rs 3,94,14,000 of which Burmah contributed Rs 1,44,000, Bombay Rs 59,07,000, Madras Rs 83,18 000 and Bengal Rs 1,50,51,000 The total amount of duty in corresponding months in 1880 81 was Rs 3,82,81,000

The following notice has been issued by the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly for general information —

As Cholera is prevalent in Trichinopoly Town and District, persons intending to visit Srirangam during the approaching Yekadasi festival, are warned of the risk they will run by so doing

His Highness the young Maharajah of Patiala has been extremely unwell He is about eight years of age We (*the Mail*) were at his installation four years ago It was a very pretty sight and Lord Lytton made a particularly happy speech after lifting the little chap from the ground on to the gaddee

Considerable preparations are being made in Rangoon for the reception of the Viceroy who is expected to spend Christmas there The Municipality and Port Trust have voted Rs 10,000, and the people are raising additional subscriptions One Surrutee Bazar Company has subscribed Rs 1,000 for a Bazar entertainment As many as possible of the district police are to be assembled in Rangoon—a proceeding which may not be of advantage to the districts

A Correspondent of the *People's Friend*, Madras, recommends the following remedies for the destruction of bugs —

(1) Burn for a week or so, some two or three blue lights or mathapoos made of sulphur in the room where there are bugs

(2) Use kerosine lamps instead of ordinary lamps with ground nut oil for a fort night

Try one or the other and you will then see an end of all the bugs

In proof of the latter, catch a bug and on it let fall a drop of Kerosine oil and see what becomes of it

The wedding festivities at Dhrungadhra, where the Maharaja of Jeypore married the Raj Saheb's daughter, passed off with great eclat The Political Agent, Kathiawar, was one of the Chief's guests The *Bombay Gazette* learns that the Raj Saheb gave the Maharajah the following *dot*, valued at about 1 lakh of rupees —3 elephants, 21 horses, 12 buffaloes, 25 cows, 1 ruth (State carriage,) 3 shigrams, 1 mudol, 1 palanquin, 2 silver and gold beds The escort of the Jeypore Maharajah was composed of 600 followers, including 8 or 10 nobles, many nautch girls, and one military band

At Putteo, in the district of Rajshahye, Bengal, a public meeting was recently convened to express its approval of Lord Ripon's local self government policy The meeting was presided over by the Dewan of Maharani Surat Soondeo Debiya,—a wealthy and charitable lady, who follows in the footsteps of Maharani Surnomoye,—and three resolutions were passed The first thanks the Government of India for their benevolent intentions, the second asks the authorities to place Putteo under Municipal Institutions, in order that it may ultimately enjoy local self Government and the third forms a Committee to carry out the purposes of the meeting The Maharani of Putteo and Rani Mom Mohun Debia, were present behind the *purdah*

A Prayerino correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* says —"A story was current here lately that the Queen of Burmah had been put to death by the King for assisting a young lady in the palace garden, but I believe there is no foundation whatever for it The man who gave out the news said he was the keeper of the garden and had been implicated in the affair The Queen gave him a sum of money to enable him to escape to Lower Burmah which he had the greatest difficulty in reaching even with liberal bribery His wife and children had a few days before him They took away respectable people, some had a lot of jewellery and fine clothes, some of which they sold here to raise money It is quite true however, that the quarrelling between the King and Queen continues"

According to the *Englishman* and *Pioneer*, rumours have for some time past been current, both at Simla and elsewhere in India to the effect that one of the principal features of next India Budget Statement will be a total abolition of the import duties on cotton goods, and a provision for the consequent loss of revenue by the re-imposition of an income tax It is incredible that the Marquis of Ripon will consent to re-impose the income tax His predecessor Lord Northbrook, Private Secretary will not come to be a party to so retrograde a policy

Mr A Bloomfield of the Bengal Civil Service has offered for unrestricted public competition in India an annual prize of Rs 200 for five years for the production of the best Sanscrit essay on the following subjects —For 1882—History of Sanscrit rhetorical literature and its importance in the historic study of Sanscrit literature For 1883—Hindoo and Precepts of Tantras and their influence on Hindoo life For 1884—Dress, furniture, and amusements of ancient or pre-Mahomedan India among the various classes at various periods For 1885—Coins, measures, and weights of ancient or pre Mahomedan India and their relation to modern coins, measures and weights For 1886—Hindoo astronomical instruments, their construction history, and use Should the prize be not awarded in any year for want of competitors or insufficiency of merit in the essays sent in the amount will for that year be placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government for the encouragement of female education

We hear that a college is to be established in Central India and named after Sir Henry Daly who, for many years, was political agent of the Governor General in the native states forming the Central India agency The total amount subscribed in aid of the fund is Rs 43,662, of which Maharajah Scindiah has given Rs 4,737 The *Times of India* writes about the career of Sir Daly as follows —

"Early in the present year, Sir Henry Daly, for many years Agent, Governor-General, Central India, left this country for good He had taken part in nearly all the stirring events which have occurred in India during the past 10 years, and 20 years ago had won for himself a reputation as a tried and valiant soldier Since the mutiny however, his military career must be said to have been at an end, and these later years of his Indian life were almost entirely spent in Central India, first as Commandant of the Central India Horse and Political Agent, Western Malwa then as Resident at Gwalior, and lastly, for the past 11 years, as Agent to the Governor-General for the whole of Central India Most of the Central India Chiefs were children when he first came to the country, and many of them were educated under his own eye at Indore with all he was on intimate terms, and their true interests were always his first care and object No one knew better than Sir Henry that good and liberal education is one of the greatest blessings which the Government of England can bestow on the people of India, and felt the trouble in British territory due chiefly as it now being much accessible to the lower classes, was but right that those in whose hand the destinies of thousands would hereafter be placed, should be educated in a manner befitting the high position in which Providence had placed them The Rajkumar School at Indore was for some years under the charge of the late Mr Malet, and many of the present reigning Chiefs and Thakoors of Malwa were educated there The present accommodation, however, is quite unsuitable for forming part of a barrack, and the necessity for having a special building for the institution has long been felt It was resolved therefore by Sir Henry Daly's friends in Central India that a building should be erected within the Residency limits at Indore and called the Daly College, as it was felt that this would be the most useful and suitable way of perpetuating the memory of his long connection with this part of India, and would also be most gratifying to General Daly himself"

Sriman Madhwa Siddhantonnahini Sabha

NOTICE

The annual Sabha of Sriman Madhwa Siddhantonnahini Society will, as usual, be held at Palmaneroorum or Chittamur at Tirchirapalli from 27th to 30th December 1881, both days inclusive All Pundits of the sect and gentlemen and all well wishers are respectfully requested to be kind enough to honor the Sabha with their presence

No cholera from 31st October last

By Order,
KANCHI SUBBA RAO,
Honorary Secretary

Madras, Sydapett,
28th November 1881

Local and Provincial

The Writing Examination —This Examination will be held to-day, in the Hall of the Central College

Sir Frederick Roberts —This officer leaves Madras for Bangalore on the evening of the 14th instant, and will be with us for a time His Excellency will spend Christmas at Ootacamund —*Standard*

The Maharaja's Arrival —His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the Resident, Sir James Gordon, K C S I, arrived by rail at the Petrah Station, on Saturday last, at 5 P M Many of the European and Native officers of the State assembled at the Station on the occasion

The Bangalore Sub-Judge's Court —Both the original and execution files of this Court are very heavy, and appear at the head of the list, when compared with the files of the other courts in the Province. The original, including small causes, come to five-hundred and thirty and execution cases to one thousand

LEAVE.—Mr C Madhava, Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, is granted ten days' privilege leave from the 15th December 1881, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same Krishna Rao, Amildar of Sira Taluk, has been granted four days' privilege leave from 6th to 9th November 1881, both days inclusive

A RULE ABOUT TO COME INTO FORCE.—It is stated that the Chief Judge is about to issue a circular to all the Judges in Mysore, that their Judgments should in future be in the vernacular of the country, we Canarese, and as the case of Europe n Judges, we are told, that their decisions will be translated into Canarese, and read out to the parties

LAMP POSTS.—The lamp posts in the Pettah lanes and roads have been again removed to the Raja Mahal, on account of His Highness' stay in Bangalore Cannot the authorities arrange for new lamps altogether to adorn the palace grounds, rather than interfere in this way with the comfort and convenience of the people?

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The Public Offices will be closed for the Christmas holidays from Saturday the 24th December 1881, to Tuesday the 3rd January 1882, both days inclusive Provision will be made by heads of departments for the despatch of emergent business during the vacation This does not apply to Taluk establishments or Post Offices engaged in jamabandi work

General Summary

MADRAS

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—The cream stone work of the top of the building was removed some months ago, as it was much decayed through the action of the sea air The building has at present an unfinished look the sooner something is done to improve its appearance the better —*Mail*

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.—His Highness went to Port Blair in Circar on Saturday last and presented Rs 100 to the managers of the Company to be distributed among the members of the troupe His Highness is helping hundreds of poor persons who flock to his residence daily for assistance —*Ibid*

THE AGITATION IN CHINGLEPUT.—On Monday His Excellency the Governor received the Government Report on all the petitions against the vote of Chingleput who came to the address against the present Collector of the District Officers and he said that although he could not at present venture to interfere in what is carefully into the whole business as soon as the report, which he is awaited for, has been submitted to him —*Ibid*

THE CHINGLEPUT SCANDAL.—The cream of rumour this is that Mr Prince the Collector of Chingleput, *has been translated to Vizagapatam*, and that he has received a severe wigging from Government for undue interference in the Chingleput District That there is no foundation for this may be safely assumed from the circumstance *that the post of Director of Vizagapatam* draws Rs 167 per mensem more than the *post* of Collector of Chingleput —*Ibid*

THE CONSERVANCY LAMPSHADES CASE.—The records in this case, which were called for by the High Court, having been set up the appeals preferred against the sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrate Mr Pinto in the cases brought before him for contempt of summons issued in connection with the complaints brought against Seethapathi Naidu the Tahsildar of Chingleput will shortly come on for hearing and may be expected to be disposed of before Christmas —*Ibid*

INSUFFICIENCY OF MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION PAPERS.—The other day, when the sealed packet containing the history paper for the Middle School Examination was opened at the Presidency College, it was found that the number of the question papers fell short by twenty four Twelve copies were subsequently obtained from the Senate House, but the remaining twelve candidates were obliged to retire from the examination In justice to these candidates a fresh set of questions will probably have to be framed —*Ibid*

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—Last Monday night there was a large gathering of natives of both sexes on the beach from Royapooram to St Thome, who came for the purpose of purifying themselves in *the sea A number of Gentoos* were also present who after they had washed themselves and performed pooja distributed alms among the poor people assembled on the beach This morning some wealthy Hindu gentlemen distributed money and cloths to a number of Brahmins in Linghee Chetty Street —*Ibid*

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY.—The liabilities of the Sivaganga Zemindary are estimated at eighteen lacs of rupees, including a sum of three lacs due to the Zemindar's Agent Parties who obtained judgments against the Zemindar are unable to attach the property as the Collector has already attached the whole of the moveable and immoveable property on account of arrears of Government peishcush The Zemindar is much concerned in consequence of his monthly allowance of Rs 3 000 being stopped by the Collector, pending the orders of the Board of revenue to be communicated (the institution of which was sanctioned by the Board) for certain considerations without the knowledge of the Collector of his Agent He is applied to the Board of Revenue on the subject —*Ibid*

STAMPS ON CHEQUES.—An order from the Board of Revenue says —"It has been brought to the notice of Board by the Accountant General of Bengal, that on questions as to excess in some places regarding the necessity for affixing one anna revenue stamps to cheques for amounts exceeding Rs 20 drawn by Municipalities and other Government bodies officials are under the impression that the exemption of the Government Stamp Act IX of 1879 which requires every cheque for a sum of money exceeding Rs 20 to be stamped with one anna stamp —*Ibid*

Extracts

THE REMODELLED LIBERAL NATION OF MR GLADSTONE

There has been a rumour going the circuit of the clubs in London that Mr Gladstone would very shortly resign the leadership in the House of Commons and migrate to the Upper House where is Premier, reinforced by the Earl of Derby who may be expected soon to join the Ministry he would restore the balance of debating power at present somewhat in favour of the Conservative benches If Lord Derby enters the Cabinet, it will probably be as Secretary of State for India, Lord Hartington taking the War Office, and Mr Childers relieving Mr Gladstone of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer We have reason to believe that all these rumoured changes have a solid foundation with the exception of Mr Gladstone's removal—we cannot call it elevation—to the House of Peers, which we consider to be extremely doubtful It may turn out that there is a hard necessity, from which there is no escape, compelling him to submit to be kicked upstairs But if any alternative be possible we should entreat our great Commoner to remember for the fatal error of Lord Chatham The title of Earl can give no gratification to the Premier can add nothing to his position at home or in Europe and would be a less honourable distinction to his host than the name of Gladstone The *Morning Post* has gone so far as to announce that the title chosen by Mr Gladstone is that of Earl of Liverpool Jenkins is not unfrequently wrong even when he echoes from high regions and we tell By disbelieve this report, circumstantial as it is A Liberal Minister would not be so unwise as to associate his name and family with revived recollections of the Corn Laws and the Six Acts, of nineteen years of Jenkinson, Filton, and Castlereagh An Earldom and a Garter were all very well for Mr Disraeli but they are not wanted to ennoble or adorn Mr Gladstone They would encumber him —*Statesman*

THE VICEROY AT BENARES

On the occasion of the opening of the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Benares last *month, the foundation stone of which building* was laid by His Royal Highness during his visit to this country in 1875-76, the following speech was made by Lord Ripon —

Maharajah, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I very gladly comply with the request which has just been made to me by His Highness the Maharajah that I should undertake the duty of declaring this hospital to be opened I am sure that there is no one here who will not agree with me that there can be few works for the material benefit of men of greater importance and value than the creation of a new hospital, and certainly if there is any part of India in which the establishment of an institution of that description would seem to be peculiarly fitting, it seems to me that that place is the city of Benares, not merely on account of the large population which is gathered within its city walls, but also because year by year, as we all know, the city of Benares is deemed so sacred by the Hindu community throughout India, that it is visited by thousands of pilgrims from every part of the Indian peninsula. It is not, therefore, surprising, ladies and gentlemen, that His Highness the Maharajah, of Benares, who is so distinguished alike by his public spirit and his generous charity, and the other native gentlemen who are associated with him in the commencement of this undertaking, should years ago have felt the want of an institution of this kind and determined that that want should exist no longer The statement which has been submitted already to you will have informed those who may not have been previously acquainted with the circumstances of the course which was adopted and of the steps which were taken for the purpose of establishing this institution And this hospital had the singular honour that the first stone of it was laid by H R H the Prince of Wales during his visit to this country Now it seems to me, ladies and gentlemen, that it was especially appropriate that if His Royal Highness was to lay the foundation stone of any public hospital in India the one he should have selected should have been this hospital at Benares because in consequence of the circumstances to which I have already alluded, it is hospital will be tenanted not only by the inhabitants of this large city and its neighbourhood, but by the representatives of men from every portion of Her Majesty's Indian dominions Under such circumstances I need not say with how much pleasure I find that it falls to my lot during this year's visit to your ancient city formally to open this hospital A building of which the first stone was laid by the Prince of Wales can receive no additional distinction by being opened by any lesser person, but it is, perhaps, very fitting that I, who am at the present time a representative in this country of our most Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress, should give, as it were, the finishing touch to a work which was so well commenced by *His Royal Highness, our Sovereign's son* The work of establishing a hospital is one in which men of all races and every creed may equally share, and I rejoice to know that that has been the case in this instance. At the head of those who founded this institution we find H H the Maharajah of Benares, the worthy and public spirited representative of the Hindu community of India, and we find that among those who have been his zealous co-operators in this work, one who is not less worthy representative of the Mahomedan community my friend Syed Ameer Khan This, ladies and gentlemen, is as it should be, for it proves that the memory of past animosities and of religious differences—the most deep-seated—have melted away before the warm sun of that charity which thinks nothing human alien from its care and which, in an institution of the description, is able to bring together all varieties of feeling and of race in one common effort to alleviate those sufferings to which men as men are all alike equally subject This is but a portion of that work of union and concord among every section of the community of India which it ought to be one of the foremost objects of English rule in this country to develop and promote, and therefore it is that I hail the establishment of this hospital not only on account of the great and undoubted benefits which it is calculated to confer upon this important community, but also because of the generous spirit by which those who have founded it have been animated And it is, therefore, your Highness ladies and gentlemen, a very great satisfaction to me indeed to declare that this, the Prince of Wales's Hospital at Benares, is opened. (Loud applause) His Excellency after leaving the Hospital drove to the Government College Here he was received by the Principal, Dr Thibaut, who took him through the various class rooms, after which His Excellency was conducted to a seat, and one of the students stepped forward and recited very creditably the *following verses*—

A look of joy the ancient city wears,
Fair Kashi emerald set in waves of green,
And tower and dome and pinnacle are seen
Beneath the outspread light, brown Ganga bears
Sin-laden to the sea his weight of cares
Lnd down by weary man while from afar
Fretting the glowing sky the tall minar
The glory of the restless world declares
This bright and happy day, in which we greet
In thee great England, long shall cherished be
In the still halls of learning where we meet
And oft remember that we owe to thee
When thought greets power in this of, thought the seat
That power is ever kind, and thought is free.

This was followed by an address of welcome in Sanscrit chanted by five of the students, a translation of which was subsequently read by one of the College Pundits and ran as follows —

1 Victory to Lord Ripon, the ruler of India, whose gold and jewel-like behests all the princes of the Bharatkhand (India) wear like ornaments on their brows who to the great, good fortune of men appears among us as the representative from of our Supreme Empress Victoria!

2 May he who is an ocean of all excellent qualities as justice, dignity, discriminative knowledge of right and wrong, valour, depth of mind firmness and kindness may he India's ruler, long continue to *promote the welfare of his subjects!*

3 Victory to thee, O highest ruler of the Bharatkhand, skilled in ruling and protecting men, liberal-minded, Victory to thee most brilliant jewel of the white faced nation, who drivest away the afflictions of thy subjects as the sun dispels the darkness.

4 The fame of thy high knowledge and understanding is spread through all lands, and therefore the people of this country firmly hope that under thy fostering care the plant of learning will grow and flourish

5 While thou art ruling this land, O noble-minded lord, leaning on justice as thy support, all people live, and enjoy quiet, free from fears of enemies, in ever-increasing prosperity.

6 Seeing here to-day thee endowed with every excellency of infinite kindness, we obtain the desire of our eyes and are merged as it were in an ocean of bliss.

7 Marvest thou continue, O Lord, to remove the afflictions of thy subjects and increase the prosperity of the land of India, and may the all merciful Ruler of the world, whose outward shape is the universe, ever protect thee?

8 O Lord Ripon, ruler, treasure of excellence, ocean of kindness, may the Creator and Ruler of thus world ever protect thee, and marvest thou continue kindly to govern this country as India rules in Heaven

9. The pundits and students of the Benares College enjoying the gracious kindness, humbly and respectfully present to thee their words of greeting —*Correspondent of the Pioneer*

THE INDIAN COUNCIL

The *Hindoo Patriot* strongly disapproves of the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India It is perfectly true that the Council, as at present constituted, has not the power to do much good It is rather a consultative than an executive body, and its members are unable to give effect to their views But although they cannot give effect to their views, they can publish their protests when they dissent from the opinions of their chief, and this imposes an important check on the Indian Minister We know very well what excellent results have flowed from the publication of the minutes of the dissentients upon the Vernacular Press Act and the proposal to throw the whole cost of the Afghan War upon the revenues of India. It is urged by the abolitionists that as Indian Ministers have shown little disposition to consult their Council its maintenance involves waste of public money But the use of such an argument displays gross ignorance of the history of the home administration of India since the extinction of the East India Company and the transfer of the Government to the Crown Has every Secretary of State for India since 1858 ignored the Council in the arbitrary and high handed manner in which Lord Salisbury did? That a rash fanciful and self willed man like his lordship should reduce the Council to a mere cypher, was clearly foreseen by Mountstuart Elphinstone But fortunately all English statesmen are not like the imperious Lord of Hatfield Lord Salisbury's predecessors, though they disregarded the advice of the Council in some matters, always consulted it. His lordship evinced a total contempt for his Council, and the result of his action has been the Press Act, the License Act and the Afghan War If the Indian Council is practically useless the proper thing to do is

to reform and not to abolish it The necessity of doing this has been clearly shown by Mr Fawcett. We are not in favour of the foolish policy of effecting economy at the expense of efficiency The home charges of India can be reduced in other ways, without the slightest detriment to the public interests The Stores Department of the India Office and the Royal Engineering College cost the Indian tax payers upward to £45.000 per annum, and if these two institutions be abolished, the true interests of India will not suffer in the least. Let the pruning knife fall on these and other costly encumbrances and not on the Indian Council, which has on many an occasion, done yeoman's service to the helpless millions of this country

THE RETROCESSION OF MYSORE

TERMS OF THE TRANSFER.

On the 12th August 1880, the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, forwarded the following despatch to the Governor-General of India in Council —

"Her Majesty's Government have had under their careful consideration the letter from your Excellency's predecessor in Council, No 26 (Political) of the 3rd of March last, submitting for their approval a draft sannad, embodying the conditions under which, when the Maharajah attains his majority, it is proposed to entrust to His Highness the administration of the province of Mysore, and defining authoritatively the relations which are hereafter to exist between the native rulers of Mysore and the Government of India

"It is necessary, in the first instance, to notice briefly the procedure of the British Government in reference to Mysore since its conquest in 1799

"In handing over the province at that period to the ancient Hindu dynasty which had formerly been connected with it, and in concluding the subsidiary treaty with the present Maharajah's adoptive father, the Marquis of Wellesley recorded the views of Government in simple and distinct language The policy of that day, shortly stated, was to render impossible any future interference with Mysore by the family of Tippoo Sultan, to reserve to the East India Company indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of the province, and to retain an unlimited right—a right which, as is well known was subsequently exercised—of assuming the direct management of the country whenever such a step might appear necessary

"The objects in view, as stated by Lord Wellesley, were to enable the British Government to command the resources of the Maharajah's territory, to improve the cultivation of the country, to extend its commerce, and to secure the welfare of its inhabitants, and in order that the due fulfilment of these objects should not be evaded by the Maharajah, Lord Wellesley, as is recited in the letter under reply, deemed it a candid and liberal, as well as a wise course, to appraise him distinctly, at the moment of his accession, of the exact nature of his dependence on the British Government, rather than to leave the matter open to future doubt and discussion The Maharajah on his part accepted the conditions thus imposed upon him, and when selecting within a short time of his death that the administration of the country which, under the precise circumstances contemplated in 1799, had been taken away from him in 1832, might be again placed in his hands, he expressed himself ready to conform to establish law and order in financial, judicial, and administrative affairs, and to bind himself and his successors to obey such regulations and ordinances as might in the first instance, or from time to time be applied by the prosecting Power

"With these facts before them, it devolved on Her Majesty's Government in 1867, to decide whether the administration of Mysore should be continued by the British Government, or should be restored to native rule They adopted the latter course, they recognised in the policy which dictated the settlement of 1799 a desire to provide for the maintenance of an Indian dynasty in Mysore on terms which should afford a guarantee both for good government, and for the security of British rights and interests, and they declared it to be Her Majesty's will that the Maharajah's family should be maintained on the throne in the person of his adopted son, upon terms corresponding with those embodied in the subsidiary treaty, so far as the altered circumstances of the time would allow Sir S Northcote's Despatch of the 6th April 1867 accordingly pointed out to the Governor-General, that, before entrusting the administration to the young Prince, it would be the duty of the British Government to make proper stipulations and to take sufficient securities for the good government of the people Sir S Northcote did not attempt to prescribe what those stipulations and securities should be he left it entirely open to the Government of the day to decide whether the Maharajah's authority should extend over the whole or only over a portion of the State as it then existed, and, while declaring that the terms of the subsidiary treaty would necessarily require revision, he left it to his successors to decide what the scope of that revision should be

"The policy of Her Majesty's Government in 1867 was, therefore in principle identical with that of Lord Wellesley 68 years earlier, and its soundness does not appear to Her Majesty's present advisers to be open to question Under these circumstances their duty is limited to an examination of the general provisions and character of the sannad now submitted for their approval

"Taking all the facts of the case into consideration, Her Majesty's Government consider in the first place that the form in which the instrument is drafted is a correct one The Maharajah being entrusted with the administration of Mysore solely by the free grace and favour of the British Government, and because it is held to be according to good policy to maintain the State under a native ruler, it is in every way convenient that the relations of his Highness towards the paramount Power should be defined by a written instrument of the nature of a sannad rather than of a treaty showing clearly the origin of his authority avoiding unnecessary reference to obsolete engagements of a former period and embodying all that is requisite for the avoidance of future dispute or misapprehension

"Referring now to the detailed paragraphs of the sannad, Her Majesty's Government entirely agree in the expediency of formally regulating in a document of this nature the succession to the throne of Mysore This is a matter which has given rise to many difficulties in other parts of India, the clause, therefore, which recognises the right of succession of the lineal descendants of the Maharajah, whether by blood or adoption, subject to formal sanction of the paramount Power properly reserves to the Governor-General in Council the choice of a successor from collateral branches of the family in the event of lineal or adopted heirs failing Neither in the sannad nor in the explanatory letter, under reply, is any allusion made to the question of the levy of nuzzerana on successions under exceptional circumstances Her Majesty's Government assume that the omission is deliberate, and are of opinion that, having regard to the amount of subsidy which the Mysore State will contribute to Imperial revenues the determination not in any case to levy this due is a proper one

'In the succeeding clause, which stipulates for the faithful allegiance and subordination of the future Maharajahs of Mysore to the Queen's Government, I observe that Her Majesty is designated as the 'Empress Victoria' This is presumably a clerical error I must however, remind your Excellency in Council that, as laid down in Lord Salisbury's Despatch, No 137 (Political), dated 7th December 1876, the royal style and title in such cases as that under consideration should be 'Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India

"The question of the subsidy to be paid by the Mysore State is one of great importance Her Majesty's Government in 1867 expressly contemplated that an increase might be made upon the amount stipulated in the subsidiary treaty of 1799, although, as appears from Sir S Northcote's Minute of the 2nd May 1867 they considered that it would be open to the Government which would have to deal with the matter to accept from the Mysore ruler's cession of territory in lieu of such increase of subsidy, should that course be deemed necessary to the interests of the British Government The Government of your Excellency's predecessor has preferred to adopt the alternative of an addition of 10½ lacks to the present subsidy, or a subsidy of 35 lacks in all which adjusts, in their opinion the legitimate claims of the British Government in a manner convenient and very favourable to Mysore After careful consideration of the reasons adduced for fixing the future subsidy at the sum stated Her Majesty's Government are disposed to agree that, having regard on the one hand to the liabilities undertaken by the British Government towards Mysore and on the other hand, to the financial prospects of the province, the amount is not in excess of what may hereafter be reasonably demanded.

"Whether, however, the full sum should immediately be exacted appears to Her Majesty's Government to be a question requiring further consideration The advantages accruing to the inhabitants of Mysore, and to the revenue of the State, from the British system of administration to which the Native Government will be required substantially to adhere, have necessarily been attended with considerable cost Moreover the recent grievous famine in the province has involved so heavy a drain on its resources, that, instead of your Excellency's Government being able to hand over the State to the Maharajah with a considerable surplus, as had been hoped the revenues are burdened with a debt to the Government of India amounting to 80 lacks, in addition to liabilities incurred in connection with the construction of the Bangalore-Mysore Railway

The reductions in establishments and expenditure, now being effected by the Chief Commissioner, will no doubt lighten to a material degree the present financial burden, but the latest reports before Her Majesty's Government show that the revenues of the province have been seriously crippled by the incidents of the famine, and for some time to come are scarcely likely to regain their normal buoyancy

"Her Majesty's Government, therefore, influenced by a sincere desire not to place any undue burden on the finances of Mysore in the early stage of the Maharajah's rule, would be willing that the levy of the increased subsidy should be postponed for a period of five years from the date of the Maharajah's succession If at the expiration of that period your Excellency in Council should think fit to reconsider the subject, you can do so in communication with Her Majesty's Government

'Her Majesty's Government are disposed to concur in the expediency of the arrangements proposed with the object of retaining Bangalore under the jurisdiction of the British Government as explained in paragraph 11 of the letter under reply In some respects they might have preferred the incision in British territory of some portion of the district of Bangalore in lieu of the extra subsidy but they recognise the objections which exist to that course and are therefore content to accept the opinion of the Government of India in the matter and to secure, by proper assignment as proposed full possession and jurisdiction in whatever limits it may be necessary to reserve for the occupation and use of the British civil and military establishments Your Excellency's Government will no doubt, take steps to ascertain as soon as possible by means of a specially constituted Commission or otherwise the exact extent of the ground at Bangalore which it may be necessary to take up under this clause of agreement in order that no misapprehension may exist at the last moment on so important a subject

'The retrocession of the island of Seringapatam which although British territory, has for many years been rented to the Mysore State, will no doubt be greatly appreciated by the Maharajah and his subjects inasmuch as the place is the ancient capital of the Rajahs of Mysore, and has played a considerable part in the history of the province The measure is moreover recommended by considerations of expediency, and is accordingly approved by Her Majesty's Government

"It does not appear necessary to examine in detail the remaining less important clauses of the draft instrument under consideration They appear consistent with the general principle which have been followed in recent agreements with other Native States, and to harmonise generally with stipulations contained in existing treaties and engagements between your Government and such States

"Her Majesty's Government are not, however satisfied that by the very general terms of clause 21 the interests of the large class of persons who have invested capital in coffee plantations in Mysore is sufficiently cared On this subject I will address you in a separate Despatch

"I take this opportunity of expressing the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received the explanations contained in the letter of your Excellency's predecessor in Council No 25, dated the 3rd March last in reference to the points touched upon in Lord Cranbrook's Despatch No 84 of the 7th August 1879 They are glad to find that steps have been taken to explain fully to the Maharajah the administrative changes which are being made or are contemplated, as well as the nature of the political institutions over which His Highness will preside, and that it is intended that his share in the work of governing shall be a substantial one It is no doubt right that the Maharajah's official advisers and chief ministerial officers should have a voice in all important deliberations affecting State affairs, but it is no less desirable that the chief authority and ultimate responsibility should rest actually, as well as nominally, with the ruler of the State"

On the 30th November 1880 the Secretary of State wrote to the Governor-General in Council —

I have had under my consideration in Council the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department for July 1880, in which it is suggested by that Government in answer to a reference from your Excellency in Council that a considerable tract of Mysore land abutting into British territory, believed to bring in a net annual revenue of about three lakhs of rupees should be transferred to the British Government, compensation being paid to Mysore by means of the financial re-arrangement about to be made on the transfer of the Province to the rule of the Maharajah

'This suggestion is obviously connected with the proposal of your Excellency in Council, as intimated to me in paragraph 13 of your letter No 26 Political, of the 3rd March last to determine by means of a Boundary Commission before Mysore is transferred to the rule of the Maharajah certain territorial readjustments as between that State and Malabar and Gooty respectively should they appear to your Government to be on the whole desirable and not barred by technical obstacles No doubt, as pointed out by your Excellency in Council certain rectifications of boundary and territorial readjustments are desirable for mutual administrative convenience as between British and Mysore territory But in the readjustment in question appears likely to be of some magnitude, I consider that any action in the matter may reasonably be postponed until the Maharajah has assumed the administration of his State when in my opinion your Excellency in Council will be able to deal with the question more satisfactorily than now in communication with his Highness' Government"

On the 2nd February last the Government of India forwarded to the Secretary of State a copy of papers regarding the approaching transfer of Mysore to native rule (The papers include a long letter from Mr W J Cumming late Secretary to the Chief Commissioner which will appear in our issue of Friday) They said —

It will be seen from these papers that the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the several points touched upon in your Lordship's Despatch of the 12th August 1880 and that orders have been issued to the Chief Commissioner in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government The Maharajah will for the present be assisted in the administration of the State by a Dewan, and a Council consisting of two principal native officials We have agreed to the selection of Mr Ranga Charlu C S I, for the office of Dewan in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, who considers him the ablest person in the Province for the appointment and who reports that the Maharajah has preferred him to any other who might be nominated The members of Council have not yet been selected Mr Gordon the present Chief Commissioner will remain at Bangalore as Resident, and will exercise on behalf of the Government of India such general direction and supervision as may be necessary to ensure the proper working of the new system The Maharajah's civil list has been fixed at thirteen lakhs of rupees per annum, with the provision that during the next five years only ten lakhs will be appropriated The military force will be limited to 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot, exclusive of officers

With regard to the proposed rectification of the boundaries between British India and Mysore to which reference is made in your Lordship's Despatch of the 30th November 1880, it will be seen from the papers submitted that no modifications are required A special Commission is now engaged in defining the boundary line on the South Canara frontier but the demarcation will be in accordance with existing possession, and there will be no transfer of Mysore territory to British rule"—*Mail*

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SAN ARRIE EDITION.

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

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ಪ್ರತಿಕಾಮಃ ವಿಧವಶ್ಚಿತ್ಯಮಪಾಮಃ ಸಂಸಾರಾಣಾಂ ಪತಿಕಾಸಾನ ಸಂಧಿ ದಾವಾಧಿಕರಣಾಯಿ: ಸೊಧಿಕಾ ಸಮ್ಯಗಾಂಜಿಕ ವಾವಾರೆನಿಮಿತ್ತಮುದ್ರಣಾವಜ್ಞಸ್ಥಿಮಿ ಶಾಸುಖಾ ಪ್ರೋಷ ಕಾದಿಕಲಿಮೂಲವಂಧಂಚರಂ॥

Vol. VIII] BANGALORE —MONDAY, DECEMBER 12TH 1881. [No. 48.

ಭಂಪುಟ. ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು:—ಫಣ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ೧೨ನೇ ತಾರೀಕ್ ಸೋಮವಾರ. [ಸಂಚಿಕೆ. ೪೮.

"ಆಕಣ್ಣಾಟಕವಲ್ಲಭಾಧಿಕಾ"

ಪ್ರತಿಕೇಮ ಜಂಬಾರಿಗಾಯ.

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳಿಕಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಿಕೆ ಪರಿಮಳ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ... ೧೨— —೦

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮಾತ್ರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಿಕೆ ಪರಿಮಳ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ... ... ೬—೦—೦

ಕನ್ನಡವಾಕ್ಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸುವ ಅಂಚೆ ಖರ್ಚಿ ಸಹಿತ ಪರಿಮಳ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ... ೪—೦—೦

ತಿಂಗಳ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ... ೦—೮—೦

ಘಂಟೆ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ... ೦—೧—೦

ಸಿಂಪಲ ಘಂಟೆ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ... ೦—೫—೦

ಸೂಚನೆ.—ಎರಡಾರಿಗರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಕನ್ನಡಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ, ಇಕ್ಕರಿಸಿಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವರು. ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿಯೇ ಪಟ್ಟಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು.

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿವರ.

ಹೊಸಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೨—೦

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೧—೦

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ಇತರರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಮ್ಮ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಿನ್ನೇಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕೋರಿಕೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದೇನಂದರೆ:—

೧. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಹಣವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಜಾಹಿರಾತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಣವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಕಳವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾಲದೆ ತಿಂಗಳು ಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಪೈಸೆಯಂತೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವದೆಂಬ ಅದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇತರರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಸಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಊರು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುವದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಪೋಸ್ಟಾಫೀಸಿನವರಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ರಸೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಜೋಪಾನವಾಗಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

೨. ಸೋಮವಾರ ಕರ ನಿಘಂಟಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವದು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವದು.

೩. ಕೇವಲ ಸಮಾಚಾರಪತ್ರಿಕೆ, ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧರ್ಮಕಾರ್ಯ ಗಳು ನಿ. ನಿ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಜಾಹಿರಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವಂಥಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವದು. ಸ್ವ, ಸ್ವತಿ ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತಿಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ ಬರಿಕೆಯು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

೪. ಹಣವು ತಿಂಗಳ ಮೊದಲ ತಾರೀಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲದೆ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವದು. ಆದರೆ ಅಂಚೆಯವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಗದಗಳು ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಉಪಾಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂಬದನ್ನು ಸಹೃದಯರಾದ ಓದುಗರು ಗಮನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

೫. ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವೂ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೋಧಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವದು.

೬. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹೃದಯರಾದ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿರುವದು. ಅಂಥಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವದು.

೭. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹೃದಯರಾದ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿರುವದು. ಅಂಥಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವದು. ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿರಬೇಕು. ಕಳುಹಿಸುವವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಊರು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

೮. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹೃದಯರಾದ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿರುವದು. ಅಂಥಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವದು. ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿರಬೇಕು. ಕಳುಹಿಸುವವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಊರು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ಜ್ವರ ಹರಿ.

ತೂಕ್‌ವಥರ ವಿಷಮಜ್ವರಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ, ಆಡಿಸಿ ಬ್ಯಾಸಿಗಿ ಜ್ವರಕಡ, ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯಾವಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಜ್ವರವಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಕೂಡ್ಲೆಯೆ ಇದರ ನಾರಿಗಳಿಪ್ಪೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಸ್ಮಾಲ್ಲಿ ಜಜ್ಜಿಕಷಾಯಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಬಿಡಿರಿ. ವಿಷಾಹಾರ, ಮುಖಪಕ್ಷ, ಮುಖವಲ್ಲಿ ಬೊಕ್ಕೆಗಳೆಕ್ಕಿಸಾವ ಜೀರಕಿಪಿಯಂತಾ ಅತಿಸಾರವಾಗಲಿ, ಬಲಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಆಯಾಸಪಟ್ಟಾಸಿನ್ನೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಸ್ಥಾವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ತಂದು ಬಿಡುವದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಕೂಡಲೆ ಪಥ್ಯಾಪಥ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಊಟಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮ.—ಪ್ರಾಯಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಮೂವತ್ತೈದರಿಂದ ನಲವತ್ತು ಹನಿಯಷ್ಟು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತರಿಂದ ಹದಿನೈದು ಹನಿಯಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಷ್ಟು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಬೆರಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಕೂಡಲೆ ಜ್ವರವು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಜ್ವರವು ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿರಿ

to reform and not to abolish it The necessity of doing this has been clearly shown by Mr Fawcett. We are not in favour of the foolish policy of effecting economy at the expense of efficiency The home charges of India can be reduced in other ways, without the slightest detriment to the public interests. The Stores Department of the India Office and the Royal Engineering College cost the Indian tax payers upward to £45,000 per annum, and if these two institutions be abolished, the true interests of India will not suffer in the least Let the pruning knife fall on these and other costly encumbrances and not on the Indian Council, which has, on many an occasion, done yeoman's service to the helpless millions of this country

THE RETROCESSION OF MYSORE

TERMS OF THE TRANSFER

On the 12th August 1880, the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, forwarded the following despatch to the Governor-General of India in Council —

"Her Majesty's Government have had under their careful consideration the letter from your Excellency's predecessor in Council, No 26 (Political) of the 3rd of March last, submitting for their approval a draft sunnad, embodying the conditions under which, when the Maharajah attains his majority, it is proposed to entrust to His Highness the administration of the province of Mysore, and defining authoritatively the relations which are hereafter to exist between the native rulers of Mysore and the Government of India

"It is necessary, in the first instance, to notice briefly the procedure of the British Government in reference to Mysore since its conquest in 1799

"In handing over the province at that period to the ancient Hindu dynasty which had formerly been connected with it, and in concluding the subsidiary treaty with the present Maharajah's adoptive father, the Marquis of Wellesley recorded the views of Government in simple and distinct language The policy of that day, shortly stated, was to render impossible any future interference with Mysore by the family of Tippoo Sultan, to reserve to the East India Company indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of the province, and to retain an unlimited right—a right which, as is well known, was subsequently exercised—of assuming the direct management of the country whenever such a step might appear necessary

"The objects in view, as stated by Lord Wellesley, were to enable the British Government to command the resources of the Maharajah's territory, to improve the cultivation of the country, to extend its commerce, and to secure the welfare of its inhabitants, and in order that the due fulfilment of these objects should not be evaded by the Maharajah, Lord Wellesley, as is recited in the letter under reply, deemed it a candid and liberal, as well as a wise course, to apprise him distinctly, at the moment of his accession, of the exact nature of his dependence on the British Government, rather than to leave the matter open to future doubt and discussion The Maharajah on his part accepted the conditions then imposed upon him, and when soliciting within a short time of his death that the administration of the country which, under the precise circumstances contemplated in 1799, had been taken away from him in 1832 might be again placed in his hands, he expressed himself ready to conform to establish law and order in financial, judicial, and administrative affairs, and to bind himself and his successors to obey such regulations and ordinances as might in the first instance, or from time to time be applied by the protecting Power

"With these facts before them, it devolved on Her Majesty's Government in 1867, to decide whether the administration of Mysore should be continued by the British Government, or should be restored to native rule They adopted the latter course, they recognised in the policy which dictated the settlement of 1799 a desire to provide for the maintenance of an Indian dynasty in Mysore on terms which should afford a guarantee both for good government, and for the security of British rights and interests, and they declared it to be Her Majesty's will that the Maharajah's family should be maintained on the throne in the person of his adopted son, upon terms corresponding with those embodied in the subsidiary treaty, so far as the altered circumstances of the time would allow Sir S Northcote's Despatch of the 6th April 1867 accordingly pointed out to the Governor-General, that, before entrusting the administration to the young Prince, it would be the duty of the British Government to make proper stipulations and to take sufficient securities for the good government of the people Sir S Northcote did not attempt to prescribe what those stipulations and securities should be, he left it entirely open to the Government of the day to decide whether the Maharajah's authority should extend over the whole or only over a portion of the State as it then existed, and, while declaring that the terms of the subsidiary treaty would necessarily require revision, he left it to his successors to decide what the scope of that revision should be

"The policy of Her Majesty's Government in 1867 was, therefore in principle, identical with that of Lord Wellesley 68 years earlier, and its soundness does not appear to Her Majesty's present advisers to be open to question Under these circumstances their duty is limited to an examination of the general provisions and character of the sunnad now submitted for their approval

"Taking all the facts of the case into consideration, Her Majesty's Government consider in the first place that the form in which the instrument is drafted is a correct one The Maharajah being entrusted with the administration of Mysore solely by the free grace and favour of the British Government, and because it is held to be according to good policy to maintain the State under adjutive rules, it is in every way convenient that the relations of his Highness towards the paramount Power should be defined by a written instrument of the nature of a sunnad rather than of a treaty, showing clearly the origin of his authority avoiding unnecessary reference to obsolete engagements of a former period and embodying all that is requisite for the avoidance of future dispute or misapprehension

"Referring now to the detailed paragraphs of the sunnad, Her Majesty's Government entirely agree in the expediency of formally regulating in a document of this nature the succession to the throne of Mysore This is a matter which has given rise to many difficulties in other parts of India, the clause, therefore, which recognises the right of succession of the lineal descendants of the Maharajah, whether by blood or adoption, subject to formal sanction of the paramount Power properly reserves to the Governor General in Council the choice of a successor from collateral branches of the family in the event of lineal or adopted heirs failing Neither in the sunnad nor in the explanatory letter under reply, is any allusion made to the question of the levy of nuzzerana on successions under exceptional circumstances Her Majesty's Government assume that the omission is deliberate and are of opinion that, having regard to the amount of subsidy which the Mysore State will contribute to Imperial revenues the determination not in any case to levy this due is a proper one

"In the succeeding clause, which stipulates for the faithful allegiance and subordination of the future Maharajahs of Mysore to the Queen's Government, I observe that Her Majesty is designated as the 'Empress Victoria This is presumably a clerical error I must however remind your Excellency in Council that, as laid down in Lord Salisbury's Despatch, No 137 (Political), dated 7th December 1876 the royal style and title in such cases as that under consideration should be 'Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India'

"The question of the subsidy to be paid by the Mysore State one of great importance Her Majesty's Government in 1867 expressly contemplated that an increase might be made upon the amount stipulated in the subsidiary treaty of 1799 although, as appears from Sir S Northcote's Minute of the 2nd May 1867, they considered that it would be open to the Government which would have to deal with the matter to accept from the Mysore ruler a cession of territory in lieu of such increase of subsidy, should that course be deemed necessary to the interests of the British Government. The Government of your Excellency's predecessor has preferred to adopt the alternative of an addition of 10½ lacks to the present subsidy, or a subsidy of 35 lacks in all which adjusts, in their opinion the legitimate claims of the British Government in a manner convenient and very favourable to Mysore After careful consideration of the reasons adduced for fixing the future subsidy at the sum stated, Her Majesty's Government are disposed to agree that, having regard on the one hand to the liabilities undertaken by the BritishGovernment towards Mysore and on the other hand, to the financial prospects of the province, the amount is not in excess of what may hereafter be reasonably demanded

"Whether, however the full sum should immediately be exacted appears to Her Majesty's Government to be a question requiring further consideration The advantages accruing to the inhabitants of Mysore, and to the revenue of the State, from the British system of administration to which the Native Government will be required substantially to adhere have necessarily been attended with considerable cost Moreover the recent grievous famine in the province has involved so heavy a drain on its resources, that, instead of your Excellency's Government being able to hand over the State to the Maharajah with a considerable surplus, as had been hoped the revenues are burdened with a debt to the Government of India amounting to 80 lacks, in addition to liabilities incurred in connexion with the construction of the Bangalore-Mysore Railway

The reductions in establishments and expenditure now being effected by the Chief Commissioner, will no doubt lighten to a material degree the present financial burden, but the latest reports before Her Majesty's Government show that the revenues of the province have been seriously crippled by the incidents of the famine, and for some time to come are scarcely likely to regain their normal buoyancy

"Her Majesty's Government, therefore influenced by a sincere desire not to place any undue burden on the finances of Mysore in the early stage of the Maharajah's rule, would be willing that the levy of the increased subsidy should be postponed for a period of five years from the date of the Maharajah's accession If at the expiration of that period your Excellency in Council should think fit to reconsider the subject, you can do so in communication with Her Majesty's Government

"Her Majesty's Government are disposed to concur in the expediency of the arrangements proposed with the object of retaining Bangalore under the jurisdiction of the British Government as explained in paragraph 11 of the letter under reply In some respects they might have preferred the inclusion in British territory of some portion of the district of Bangalore in lieu of the extra subsidy, but they recognise the objections which exist to that course and are therefore content to accept the opinion of the Government of India in the matter, and to secure, by proposal as agreed to proposed full possession and jurisdiction in whatever limits it may be necessary to reserve for the occupation and use of the British civil and military establishments Your Excellency's Government will no doubt, take steps to ascertain as soon as possible by means of a specially constituted Commission or otherwise the exact extent of the ground at Bangalore which it may be necessary to take up under this clause of agreement in order that no misapprehension may exist at the last moment on so important a subject

"The retrocession of the island of Seringapatam which, although British territory has for many years been united to the Mysore State, will no doubt be greatly appreciated by the Maharajah and his subjects inasmuch as the place is the ancient capital of the Rajahs of Mysore and has played a considerable part in the history of the province The measure is moreover recommended by considerations of expediency, and is accordingly approved by Her Majesty's Government

"It does not appear necessary to examine in detail the remaining less important clauses of the draft instrument under consideration They appear consistent with the general principle which have been followed in recent agreements with other Native States, and to harmonize generally with stipulations contained in existing treaties and engagements between your Government and such States

'Her Majesty's Government are not, however satisfied that by the very general terms of clause 21, the interests of the large class of persons who have invested capital in coffee plantations in Mysore are sufficiently secured On this subject I will address you in a separate Despatch

"I take this opportunity of expressing the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received the explanations contained in the letter of your Excellency's predecessor in Council No 25, dated the 3rd March last in reference to the points touched upon in Lord Cranbrook's Despatch No 84 of the 7th August 1879 They are glad to find that steps have been taken to explain fully to the Maharajah the administrative changes which are being made or are contemplated as well as the nature of the political institutions over which His Highness will preside, and that it is intended that his share in the work of governing shall be a substantial one It is no doubt right that the Maharajah's official advisers and chief ministerial officers should have a voice in all important deliberations affecting State affairs, but it is no less desirable that the chief authority and ultimate responsibility should rest actually, as well as nominally, with the ruler of the State"

On the 30th November 1880 the Secretary of State wrote to the Governor-General in Council —

'I have had under my consideration in Council the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department for July 1880 in which it is suggested by that Government in answer to a reference from your Excellency in Council, that a considerable tract of Mysore land abutting into British territory, believed to bring in a net annual revenue of about three lakhs of rupees should be transferred to the British Government, compensation being paid to Mysore by means of the financial re-arrangement about to be made on the transfer of the Province to the rule of the Maharajah

"This suggestion is obviously connected with the proposal of your Excellency in Council, as intimated to me in paragraph 13 of your letter No 26 Political of the 3rd March last to determine by means of a Boundary Commission before Mysore is transferred to the rule of the Maharajah certain territorial readjustments as between that State and Madras and Bombay respectively, should they appear to your Government to be on the whole desirable and not barred by technical obstacles No doubt as observed by your Excellency in Council certain rectifications of boundary and territorial re-adjustments are desirable for mutual administrative convenience as between British and Mysore territory But as the readjustment in question appears likely to be of some magnitude, I consider that any action in the matter may reasonably be postponed until the Maharajah has assumed the administration of his State when, in my opinion, your Excellency in Council will be able to deal with the question more satisfactorily than now in communication with his Highness Government'

On the 2nd February last the Government of India forwarded to the Secretary of State a copy of papers regarding the approaching transfer of Mysore to native rule (The papers include a long letter from Mr W D Cunningham Secretary to the Chief Commissioner which will appear in our issue of Friday) They said —

It will be seen from these papers that the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the several points to which upon your Lordship's Despatch of the 12th August last, and that orders have been issued to the Chief Commissioner in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government The Maharaja will for the present be assisted in the administration of the State by a Dewan, and a Council consisting of two principal native officials We have agreed to the selection of Mr Ranga Charlu C S I, for the office of Dewan, in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, who considers him the fittest person in the Province for the appointment and who reports that the Maharaja has preferred him to any other who might be nominated The members of Council have not yet been selected Mr Gordon the present Chief Commissioner, will remain at Bangalore as Resident, and will exercise on behalf of the Government of India such general direction and supervision as may be necessary to ensure the proper working of the new system The Maharaja's civil list has been fixed at thirteen lakhs of rupees per annum, with the provision that during the next five years only ten lakhs will be appropriated The military force will be limited to 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot exclusive of officers

With regard to the proposed rectification of the boundaries between British India and Mysore to which reference is made in your Lordship's Despatch of the 30th November 1880, it will be seen from the papers submitted that no modifications are required A special Commission is now engaged in defining the boundary line on the South Canara frontier, but the demarcation will be in accordance with existing possession, and there will be no transfer of Mysore territory to British rule '—*Mail*

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ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಮಃ ವಿಧವಪತ್ರಿಕೃತ್ಯುಪಸಂಹಾರ್ಯಾಣಾಟಕಪತ್ರಿಕಾನಿವ ೧೮೭೫ ದಾವಪ್ರಭೃತಿಕಾಪತ್ರಿಕೇತಿಃ ಪ್ರಥಿತಾ। ಮೈಸೂರಂಚಿಕೆ ವಾವರೆನಿಚಿಕೆಯು[ದಕಾವವಜ್ಜನ್ಯೆ'ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಕಲಿಸುವವಂಥಾದು।

Vol. VIII.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 12th 1881. [No. 48.

ಸಂಪುಟ. ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು:—ಸೋಮವಾರ ದಿವಸದಂದು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಪಕ್ಷ ೧೨ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ೧೮೮೧ ಇಸವಿ. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೪೮.

"ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾವಿವರವು.

ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟಿಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಕ್ರಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ

ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಪಂಚಮಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ... ೧೨—೦—೦

ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟಿಯಂಚಿಕೆ ಕ್ರಯಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ವರುಷ ಗಳಿಗೆ ... ... ೬—೦—೦

ಸಬ್ಸ್ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಷನ್ ಕ್ರಯಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ವರುಷ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೬—೦—೦

ಕಿರಿಯ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೮—೦

ಸೂಚಿಕೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೪—೦

ಹಿಂದಣ ಸೂಚಿಕೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೪—೦

ಪತ್ರಾ ಬಂದಾಗಲಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನಿತ್ಯಪತ್ರಿಕಾನ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕ ಸ್ಮರ್ತವ್ಯಾನ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾ, ಯೆರಡನ್ನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದೊ ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂ. ಹಿಂದಣವನ್ನು ಬಂದಾಗಲೇ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ವಿಳಾಸನೆಯ ರಿವಾಜ್.

ಕಿರುಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಒಕ್ಕಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೫—೦

ದಪ್ಪ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ೦—೧—೦

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ಇಕಡನ ತಿಂಗಳುದುಂ ಇಂಗಿನಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಂದಾಲಾ ರಿಜ್ಜು ಮಾಜಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರು ತ್ತೀವಿ ಮಿಗಳಿಂದ:—

೧. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾಲಾಗ್ಯಾಂಗಿ ಹಾಕಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಂಬಲಸು ಕರವಾನಿಸುತ್ತೀವಿ ಮಿಂಬಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಪಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾ ಮಲಿಬಿದ್ದಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಗಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದ ಸು ಮಜೀ ಗಾ ಹೊಂಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪೀಲ್ ಕಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಿ ಕುತ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕೆರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮ. ಸಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಂದ ಹಿಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿಬ್ಬರು ಆಗಿ ಮಜಿಬಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂಚೆ ಒಕ್ಕಡದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೨. ಹೊಂಬಳಿಕೆ ಬಂದಿಸಿಕೆಗ್ಯಾಪತ್ರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮಾಜಿ ಕರವಾನಿಸಿಲ್ಲು ಬಂದಿ ಒಕ್ಕಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಾ ಕಾಗದಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂಬಳಿಕೆ ಬಂದಿಸಿಕೆಗ್ಯಾಪತ್ರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವು ಕಳಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಜಿ ಕರವಾನಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದು.

೩. ಕ್ಷೇಮಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸಮಾಚಾರಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು, ಗಳಿಗೆ ೧೫ ಗಳಿಗೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷಮ ಸೇವಕ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಜಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದು. ಸಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಂದ ಹಿಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿಬ್ಬರು ಆಗಿ ಮಜಿಬಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂಚೆ ಒಕ್ಕಡದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಳಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೪. ಚೆಂಬರಿಯ ಪಾಪ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಕಾಗಿ ಹಿಸಂಗ್ ಆಫ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೊಸ್ಟಿಕೆ ಬರುವುದೂಂದ ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ಇಂತಾ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಕಾರರಾಗುವುದು ಅಬ್ಬಿಕ್ಕರಿಕೆ ಅನುವು ಕಾಲ ಕೆ, ಕಿ ಸಿಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದ ಗಳಿಗೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಜಾಹಿರ ಕರಣಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಂಗಳಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಅಂಗಡಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಗಳಿಗೆಯ ಇಂದ ಚಂದಾ ಸಿ ಸೇವಕಾಗಾರರು ಮುಂಗಡ ಗಳಿಗೆಯ ಚಂದಾ ಸಿಂಬಲನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗಲ್ಪಡುವಿಕೆಗ್ಯಾಪತ್ರ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಬ್ಬಿಕ್ಕರಿಕೆ ಅನುವು ಕಾಲ ಕೆ, ಕಿ ಸಿಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದ ಗಳಿಗೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಜಾಹಿರ ಕರಣಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಂಗಳಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಅಂಗಡಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಗಳಿಗೆಯ ಇಂದ ಚಂದಾ ಸಿ ಸೇವಕಾಗಾರರು ಮುಂಗಡ ಗಳಿಗೆಯ ಚಂದಾ ಸಿಂಬಲನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗಲ್ಪಡುವಿಕೆಗ್ಯಾಪತ್ರ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಬ್ಬಿಕ್ಕರಿಕೆ ಅನುವು ಕಾಲ ಕೆ, ಕಿ ಸಿಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದ ಗಳಿಗೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಜಾಹಿರ ಕರಣಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಂಗಳಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಅಂಗಡಿಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

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ಜ್ವರ ಜಾರಿ.

ಈಬ್ಬೌಷಧವು ಪಿತ್ತಮಿಶ್ರಿತವ್ಯಾಗಿ, ಅಧಿಕ ಚಳ್ಳಾಪಿಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾ ಕರಾಗಿ, ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ.

ಯಾತಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ, ಶರೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಬೊಬ್ಬೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವೇನಿದ್ದೂ ಹೇಳಲಾಗದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ಬೊಬ್ಬೆಗಳು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದು ಬಿಡುವುವು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಬೊಬ್ಬೆಗಳು ಒಳಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೆಡುಕು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜ್ವರಗಳಿಗೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜ್ವರವು ಬಿಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಶರೀರವು ಬಹಳ ಬಲವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇದರ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಬಹಳ ಸೌಮ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಪಥ್ಯವೂ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಔಷಧವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬೆಲೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ೧ ರೂಪಾಯಿ. ಅಂಚೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ.

ಇದರ ಏಜೆಂಟರು:—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು:—ಸರ್ ಎಸ್. ಸೋಮಯ್ಯರವರು.

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಆಮಂತ್ರಿಕಗಳಿಗೆ

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆದ್ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ.

ಇದು ಕೇತಾಲ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವ, ಸಲಹೆಯಾಗಿ ರುವ, ಮುಂದಿಕೆಗಿರಿಂದೀಗ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಾಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಗಣ್ಯ ವೈದಿಕ ಆಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥರೀಗೆ ಆಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪಂಡಿತರಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪಂಡಿತರಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಭಗವಚ್ಛಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪಂಡಿತರಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದವರ

నోటీసు.

కొడగుకు వెళ్ళాలన్న విషయం ఇంకా నిశ్చయించుకోలేదు గనుక మనీ ఆర్డరు ఆఫీసువారికి ఇప్పటికి ఇంకా ఏమీ తెలియజేయలేదు. ఆఫీసర్లు ఎవరైనా మనీ ఆర్డరు ఆఫీసుకు వెళ్ళాలన్నా మనీ ఆర్డర్లు తీసుకోవలసిన పని ఉన్నా ఆ ఆఫీసుకు ఇంకా ఏమీ తెలియజేయలేదు. ఆఫీసర్లు ఎవరైనా మనీ ఆర్డర్లు తీసుకోవలసిన పని ఉన్నట్టయితే ఆ ఆఫీసుకు ఇంకా ఏమీ తెలియజేయలేదు. ఆఫీసర్లు ఎవరైనా మనీ ఆర్డర్లు తీసుకోవలసిన పని ఉన్నట్టయితే ఆ ఆఫీసుకు ఇంకా ఏమీ తెలియజేయలేదు.

C. A. Benson, *Colonel,*
Offg. Military Assistant.

Bangalore,
9th December 1881.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1881.

P. O. MONEY ORDERS IN MYSORE.

తపాలాయిలో కోస్టాఫీసు మనియార్డరు క్రమకరణము.

ఫలాన్ని అనుభవించడానికి కర్మము ఆచరించడంలో ఉన్న ప్రయోజనం ఏమిటి?

Addu. ధారవుళ్ళుగొనియాం. ఆకార ప్రాప్తియుళ్ళుగొనియాం బారదేము. ఈ లభి కాయిదాన్యాగళన్న మీరాబిగే పూరైసి ప్రాపద వీధిగళ్ల నడెయిసియిట్టు, అవరింద మీ సాక్ మాడుకొళ్ళ్లు. నూరు-కోప్ చేళద ళ్ళ శోధియన్ను అవుళుకరిసిద వీరిరిద్దు అ దుమతియిమిత్తగళ కాలనేయిసియిట్టు బరుసి, కొడువాగ మీ సిగ్ మాడుత్తిరువ ధాన్యగళు బూజా ముద్దె కోస్ బరిద్దరే యీరడు అథవా మూరాకార్తి జోళ కోళద రీతియల్లి ఉప్పన రీతిగల్లి కొళియుత్తిరువు. ఇల్లి కోళిద అవ ధాన్యవన్నాగిరువ ధాన్యగళన్ను కోళ పట్టిద రుతియన్ను సేరిసలక్కదు. తిరుపతి ధాన్యగళన్ను ఎరడు సారి నీరినల్లాగి అద్దియల్లి బిసిలు మాడిదరుపుది బిసిన్ను సేరిసలక్కదు. తి శ్రీమంత ధాన్యరమేరే బూజా ముద్దె కోం బిద్దరే అవు పరిణామవాగిబి మీవుగళు దోళ కారణనాగిసబేము మిసుతిన కోళ ధాన్య బేట్టుప్పిన గ్రాహిగళు ఒందు అవసా కోరమదినగళ వరుగే ననేయాతిమ్మ బిందిసి కొండాగిద్దు బిసాక్ నూడరెకు. మ్తు కరాచిత్ బీజగళిగే తీరలేద్దే ఇద్దన్న వరు కెర్పే అద్దిరు వీ కాక్ మాడుపుద కాణిసిక్కుంటు. కనిర ధా మేయింద ఫసల్ గళన్న ఇరిసి గళు ఇరిగరు, ఉడకిరిగే, ఇమ్మన ఇరిద కీమికీటాదిగళు మెట్టగంతే పలుగ్రహణే నూ, వ్యరీయాగి వర్తు ఒందేరిరియిం, బీసి నూరా అవరదు. జోళ శ్రీ మంతరాద కేలవు ధాన్యగళన్నూ యిగర బాయి ధాన్యగళన్ను పిట్టుప్పిన బీజ సల్పాగలి ఉప్పిన నీరినల్లాలి అర్ధరుమిసుళ్ళ శాలి వనేయిసియిట్టు జనంతర వీరాక్ మాడిదరే మేల కీ ఉంక వ్రీమోఁజనగళెల్లవూ లభిసువవు.

(ఇనర శేష ముందినవారక్కే)

THE REDUCTIONS AGAIN.

తిగరెజిట్ మూడల్పుమురిద, లవాగి సుం కగ్యాచియు యిరుంగం అభ్రీకోళ నాగి బాగ్లిగే బరుత్తే ము ప్రమురుగాగి కేళు త్తేవే. లవాదమే కర్యాగారంగళే బిప్లిక్ అ భ్రీకేంబి యిర్గి కెల్బరిం గన్ను తిడిసిసు. ఇవరే సోరరు శ్రీమతన్నకాగా జరుగిగే కాళ్యవాదబళిక మోఘట్ట లవాదమేయన్ను శదమేనూమరణద్దరిసెంరు స్వవ్రనాగిత్తే. మ క్తు ముంబే మోదలవుద లవాదమే సరు తి రిగే అదరుచాలమే గు నూగు-షాయిబ్రీకార చేయిసువదెంద్ల పూర్తి సెగాకువదాగియిరుత్తే అంతా తుసిక పంచభూత గళన్ను ఆలోచిసి దరే బ్రిటిష్ ఆళ్వికేశ్ల్ మేలె మోఘ-టిద్ద కిట్టి క్తు వ కాలూకు లవాదమేగరు రర్తిసెల్పట్టు కుండాగిల్లి కారిద కేలవ్ దారుగి యిబిల్లవు బరేరు కేళుంగుత్తే ఇరు కేలవ్ దారిగిరే పం కోరువకరు నాదాగు, ఉపవిభాగమే మాడిది మనేశ్వట్టినరంరే నూలుశుద్ధియిల్లద శిల్పంరియు కృ గాణ్యద అవరిళవు ఎలవాటిగే సుటియాగు బరేరెంరు తిరిసిబే కాణుత్తే. ప్రభృతి తు నా బ్యళేళు ఉన్నూర మేంట్ట మహాజనవరర అ కోర్టర వసూలిక్కే చాలిలియూ బీస్ని చెంపరిగే కిట్ట పావర ధా, మోరలనేయమెం బరిగే గరళరిం ధా, తీరకనేయు మెంబరిగే గ-రం ధా, మూరనేయెమెంబరిగే గ-రం ధా, బిలాదారవర వక్ ఘనత్ ఆసిద్దేంటిరిగే గి౦౦౦ ధా, తుల్ ఒంకరిం ధా, ఘబ్రాన కాగుత్తే. ఇమన సిరిపరి ఒంకు కాలాంకిత అదిగా ళ్ళ మనుబంధిగే హేళ్దాగిదేయిసిత్తే. ఇదరల్లి బీ బిలాదారవరు కిసిబేంటి రాదరూ, పిట్టి క్తు జట్టియిదను మోరలనేయ మెంబ రాదరూ బేరే కారణదిద్దాగ్యూ ఖబీలవదిల యాదర్ని సదరిలశోలాగా కు లాళళరవాదద్దేం దు దోలిమువవళక్కే ఇదర అంజికం, తు మోళర కారియువ అదక్రోంకేట్ జనరల్ కా బరు ఒంరం, పోలిస్ సేళర్ బేరిలాబాకు గ౮౦౦ అంరి గ౫౦౦ రూళాయిగరిగే వి వే యిల్లి పిడిదోరుత్తే. ముఖ్యవాగి నమ్మకా స్వర్యవేవంరశే లవాదమే బరలాకేయా ధ్యా గదింద జీర్ణిద బీగ్ద బీగ్దరన్ను బరూరా ద యిళగా ధ్రాళకిగళిగే ఉంరల్లరింది దోరు త్తిరువుదల్లి నావు నూడిద రణ్ణమళగ ప్రకార సూరియుళ్ళ ముంరడ కుం వా మోలల్ గొంట్టవరిగే తుసవ్మ పరి శే కరుంతిపల్పట్టాగ్యూ పరిశీళిసు ఒకుమాదల్లి కేలవరిగే బాగ, శే యిగువంతే నంబి అవరిం వ కుంచామోళలల్ బాపడే ఎద్దాగ్యూ పత్రి శేయన్ను యిథాచ్ఛార్థ కొమిటియిళెబుంచే యు నుకుంచిగే నమ్మవాదరూ అవర జాతిగ బారదే యిల్లవరిగింద తుసోటిప్ మూవరిగే అ ద శూంజి ఆన్రిత్సాల్ సుందానోలల్, నుంరిన వగుమన మోలల్ సుం కలుజిసిబేకే కేంరు కోళుత్తేవే.

తుసంరభ్రవల్లి నన్న కుందాగిరాయవ న్ను నుత్తూ-దాపరిగ కుదాగారర మనవ గజి బ్యా విజ్ఞాపిసువేవు ధ్యాగుంరే. ఇం గ్లిష్ సూగశ్రీంగాన్నళి కిన్నడమళ్ళంగాన్నగ ంగ అభిప్రాళరిళ్ళ నగు కాగ్రళ్ళవిరే ఒదు పాయిసిళరన్ను, ఇంగ్లిష్ కిన్నడ రీతిరవన్ను అభిప్రాయవనవు రంరూపాయంగళన్నూ కళు జిసతక్క్ దు.

శరీర ఆగస్టుసోరలు కన్నడ ఇంగ్లిష్ తు మోరను వర్తిసిసిన్ను తిసి కొంళ్ళువవర ప్లికి కరంల్ నాదీ బాసాగాగువు తురిరంగ ఆళ్ళీర్ వరిగే బాయాపాయుళ్ళికార ఓయా. రంరుగే రాళ్ళిగళిన్నూ, మోరలేరి బాడ్వాల్ కళుంపిసి యిబవను కావుళగు జిసిద మోల లుల్ నరాద మోలలల్లవల్లి వజా జాతిబా కీయాన్ను కూప్లేరవర్తిసి బేకెంరు కోర కొత్తేవే.

కి. ళ్ళ. వేంకటాచార్, నూపేరిం,

కళాటక ప్రకాశిక.

బేంగళూరు, నవెంబరనే డిసెంబర్ రర్తగ.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ఒళదేశ మత్తు కాలుప్రాంతగళ వృత్తాంతగళు.

Col. A C. Hay.—అప్తరాగామ కివిజా ప్రిప్రిట్టు గజిటియాద కర్నల్ జేయిసను గళ బారదల్లి మాబికవల్లట్టిద్దంతే కరీద శదవారద పాయింట్లలద చెల్లిసిబల్లి బావల్ బంరుదే రిదరు, తుఆఫిసరల్ వివరణాబాద ఏపాట్లు మూరే బరుయావవాగి వరంరు ఒందన్నూ సొత్తుహేళివవరక్కిల్లదేయుదే.

The Christmas holidays.—రర్తగనే ఇవని కిసెంబర్ తరనే శనివారదాళ్ళ రర్తగనే ఇవని బుధవార కినే మంగళవార దవరిగిరు (ఎరడు కివవసగళు) శేరి వబ్లిక్ అ ధీమగళు క్రిబ్ మస్ రజాదిన్యే బరభ్రావిస్తూ వల్పమవను రజాకివసగళల్లి బహుంరిమాల్ శేలసగళు నడియువ జన్యే ఖలావే సొబ్బేర సరకుగళింద ఏర్పాడు మాడల్పడువుదు.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.—మద్రాస్ కమాండర్ ఇన్ చీఫ్ ఫగాని సొళ కర్ మాడల్పట్టిరువంరు ఫర్ ఫీ ప్రెసిడెన్ కాలే ట్రాల్ రుగారు బుధవ బుధవారదందు ఇల్లి శేరువరు. అదివనే సొబుగారు రిపూాల్ యి లాఫ్రీడోరో, అవరంరకార్యోద్యమ మల్బర్కేళ్ సరిరుగాగి నింబరిశాంరిళ్ళేళ్ళ వ్యవహారగళన్ను కుత్తారెంరు లరిగాబడువుదు.

The weather —ఈగ్గే అనేకరిరవకరిం బూ, ప్రాకృతికాలగళల్లూ, రాత్రికాలగళల్లి యూ విశేష మీనుబీవపరలూ, బరుగుమళియు గిరుగు యిదే. మళియు ప్రప్రాచవేమూయ్యిల్ల, వర్షగర, శివబుమ్మంరాద శోధగళు బ్యా పిసియిదే. తు నల కూలగళల్లి నరేయిల్లద దే వరే శోధరిల్ల్ చేయ్దే శా ఖాధాన్యగళు బ ంరిగే మిశ్రణాంశగళు అవదే ప్రియరాద యా చేశ్రేయరు యిదువరిగే అవశ్యకాయి రిందు కట్టాయవిసిదివరు. తుపల అనేకరుప్రాయ శ్ర శాశ్వతకరమాడదేరువవరిగే దరర్ శ మోల్లవా నుభిసువదే యిరలారదు.

Vernacular decisions in the Mysore Courts.—కర్మీకార రవి న్యాయస్థానగళిగే సోధనేరిక్క బనగళిగే యిబోంరు బకరు సంరోషవిసువక్కాగి దోధకువకారిగే యేనంరగే, మ్యెసూరు శిసేంజి శోరుగళల్లి శీమెయిబిరేబేంరూ, యూరోపియర్ జడ్జి గళిద శోధిసల్పడువుదు యింగ్లిష్ తిర్పిగళను కన్నడభాషే యల్లి విర్జామేయాగి తీర్మానరిసి శోధిసల్పడరేక్కు-వ్రరెంరూ, బిర్ఫ్-డ్డి-ఖాకను ఒంరుపట్టబంధన మాడువవ రాగిద్దా రేంరు వ్రీ పావవిదే. బీ గాదరే, ఇంగ్లిష్ అరియద క తీగారరు శోధరిసిదవర నిణాయవన్ను యా థాసాళ్రేవాగి బిరిను కోళ్ళువవక్కి అవకా శవుబటాబదను. ఇంరవె అయుగ్రూపల్లిన్నరిం ద కర్మీకారదిగే బణ శోంరరేవవదేంరిదే ద్రవ్య నాశవదన్ను శ్రీంరశ్రేయవన్నూ అనుభవు సరక్కు తీకారదిగే అంరావసాలభ్యవుంరూ ళువను వ్యాఖ్యాబాగిత్తే.

H. Highness the Maharajah's arrival. పూర్వాహ్నే బిరి నల్బట్టిద్దమోరే మహారా రాజరవర పదారియను వర్ జేంబ్ గార్డన్ యవరవరెదిరే సొన్నేయ శదవారద పొయిం కాల ఒమంరిగే స్పేషల్ ట్రెయిన్నల్లి యి బ్లిగే బిత్తయిసిరు. పూర్వ శాపిణ్యాగి మా నబ్బట్టిద్ద యోపాతినవర్ తాత్రేటమల్ల ముఖ్యమంత్రిగాద కృంరేటెడ్ యూరోపి యర్గూ చొడ్డనుసుమ్మరు, మ్యూనిపిల్ క మ్మిషనర్గళూ, మహారాజరన్ను ఆ రమంతిసికొండ్యను బస్సి స్టేషన్ శామీ ఫా రంబల్లి నన్నద్ధరాగిద్దరు. సుఱా రాజరవరు రే యిల్ బండియిందె బంరిసు, అవరవర కార ఉన్నూను సుఱాగాగి శరస్కరంరు, మంరవస్త్రీ కార బగళిందె అల్లి బందిద్దవరన్ను ఆదరిసి రీతు గాగి పబ్లిక్ర్ణాద వ్యంరనవన్నూ శోధిసుపల్లి

శోధిశక్తిరే మాడుపుదే మాత్రవల్ల మత్తాబిగిరి క చేదవు. మాన్యతారిద అరుబనిగే విజ్ఞాపిసిదా గలు మాడిరేయుడు మత్తాబిగిరు బణిదవు. మహమ్మద రాజరవరు శీఘ్రదల్లి రేసిడెంట రనబిరే, మద్రాసిగే దయచేయుపుదు అగ అజ్ఞాపి శొంరవన్నగళరవన్ను శోధ మువరెంరలూ శీళుత్తేవే.

Emigrations.—ఈగ అమీస్కేహాబిరేసి రంరే, ఆప్ పాస్లాబ్ధిగళ మార్ మూవ్స్టిల్ శీ మీనరల్లి, ఫారస్ట్, శోకారరకపా మ్యూనిసిపల్ కర్నీరే అంరాదాగలు బణక ఫ్లెబ్ ఊరు వరకరిరవరూ, ఎమిగ్రాబాబ్ శోళసి బండర్, పీళర్ మరీక్ష మొదలాద సుబర్ గళమేళే కం రాబాద మురిరే శోధవర బణిళే చళ్ళుక బాగిసువవరిందలూ, మహుర కర్నీరే చ్ బీరేవద బళ కీళరు అనేకరు బాగలూరు శోంబవడరిందలూ ఇంరిగిన బీరిసిదవరిగే శోధనే

REGULATION OF THE COURTS IN COORG.

(కడకాక శేష.)

౧౬. కమీషనరు అనుమతిపూర్వకంగా ఈ స్యుడేటరీ అవసరమని అభిప్రాయపడినయెడల అతడు కోర్టుకు హాజరుకావలసిందని సాక్షులకు ఆజ్ఞాపత్రికలు ఇవ్వవచ్చును. ఆ ఆజ్ఞాపత్రికలు ముద్రాంకితమై ఉండవలెను. ఆ సాక్షులు ఆజ్ఞాపత్రికలో పేర్కొనబడిన దినమందు కోర్టుకు హాజరుకాకపోయినయెడల వారు ఆజ్ఞాపత్రికను ధిక్కరించినట్లు భావింపబడి వారిమీద ఒక్కొక్కరికి ఐదు రూపాయలకు మించకుండా జరిమానా విధింపబడవచ్చును. ఆ జరిమానా వసూలుచేయడానికి ఆ సాక్షులు ఎవరి అధికారంక్రింద ఉన్నారో ఆ అధికార

ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPE

THE TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT VIENNA

Vienna 10th Dec—the number of corpses recovered in the ruins of the Ring Theatre now amount to 500 and it is probable the number will reach 700

Vienna, 11th Dec—An official account of the burning of the Ring Theatre states that 917 people are missing

RESIGNATION OF SIR H HAVELOCK ALLEN

London 11th Dec—The London papers state that Sir Henry Havelock Allen has resigned the Aldershot command, owing to ill-health

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY IN IRELAND

The Lord Mayor of London has appealed for a national subscription in order to support the rights of property in Ireland

THE CAMPAIGN IN TUNIS

Tunis, 11th Dec,—Continuous heavy rains and floods stop the military operations

SIR DIGHTON PROBYN

London, 12th Dec—General Sir Dighton Probyn has declined to accept command in India.

AMERICA, CHILI AND PERU

Despatches have been published in which the United States Government warns Chili and Germany against any king European intervention on the part of America and strongly urges upon Chili the settlement of the dispute without any annexation of territory

ASIA.

A HINDU WIDOW REMARRIAGE

Rajahmundry 12th Dec—A Brahmin widow marriage was celebrated last night in Mr Kirkpatrick's Veranda house, under the auspices of the Local Widow Marriage Association. The ceremonies performed were strictly after the Hindu fashion. The bridegroom is twenty three, and the bride is twelve years of age

DEATH OF THE CO-REGENT OF HYDERABAD

Bombay, 13th Dec—Shumsool Oomrah, the Co-Regent of Hyderabad, died yesterday, aged seventy five

AYUB KHAN IN PERSIA

London 14th Dec—The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Teheran to the effect that Ayub with his family and twenty soldiers and servants are at Kasan.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX SCHEME.

Allahabad, 14th Dec—A special Pioneer telegram says, that the income tax scheme is much commented on. Every paper condemns it. Even the *Spectator* disapproves a scheme so generally censured

CATASTROPHE AT A MARRIAGE

Bimlipatam, 15th Dec—A marriage pandal was burnt at Paria Kimedy on the night of the 14th instant and fifteen people were crushed to death in the gateway, among them two dancing girls

A BRAHMIN WIDOW MARRIAGE

Rajahmundry 15th Dec—Another Brahmin widow marriage is to be performed today, at Kandukuri Veerasalingam's house. The bridegroom is twenty years, and the bride is twelve years of age

NEWS FROM HERAT

Allahabad, 15th Dec—News from Herat states that there is some misunderstanding between Abdul Rahim Khan and the Heratis. It is said that Abdul Rahim Khan purchased their support by promising to bring no Cabul troops to the country

Recently three Cabul regiments arrived, and the people fearing a repetition of the oppression in Kandahar, are uneasy and suspicious. There is suspicion of possible combination between Abdul Rahim Khan and Mahomed Isak Khan, of Turkistan opposition to the Ameer

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR

Hyderam Khan Tareen who left Quetta for Persia about six months ago, has turned up in Kandahar, with two or three hundred swords

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1881

THE RENDITION OF MYSORE—II

In our last issue, we published comments on the letter of suggestions from Sir James Gordon, addressed to the Secretary of State on the 17th December 1880, on the subject of the restitution of Mysore, and we promised to take into consideration the despatch of the Secretary of State on the same subject, of the 12th August 1880, in our present issue In attempting to do this, we have to premise that the despatch before us resembles very much, in its features, the letter of Sir James Gordon Indeed, it seems to us that the Resident's letter is modelled on the Secretary of State's despatch, so great is the similarity of opinion and language between the two documents The despatch begins by alluding to the policy pursued by the Marquis of Wellesley, in 1799, when the Mahomedan dynasty was finally overthrown The Secretary thus states the character of that policy He says —

"The policy of that day, shortly stated, was to render impossible any future interference with Mysore by the family of Tippoo Sultan, to reserve to the East India Company undisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of the province, and to retain in unlimited right—a right which, as is well known, was subsequently exercised—of assuming the direct management of the country whenever such a step might appear necessary."

We next have the objects which Lord Wellesley had in view whenhe enunciated his policy Those objects are stated as follows —

"The objects in view, as stated by Lord Wellesley, were to enable the British Government to command the resources of the Mahrajah's territory, to improve the cultivation of the country, to extend its commerce, and to secure the welfare of its inhabitants."

We think that the objects above named have been splendidly achieved by the British Government During almost half a century, the Mysore Province has been under the administration of the British Government, and it can hardly be doubted, that, during that long period, the Province has reaped the best advantages from the rule of the British Government The revenue, judicial, public works, and miscellaneous departments of the administration, have been greatly improved, so that when the Province was handed over to the Maharajah, on the 26th of March last, he took over an estate which is in the highest state of efficiency with regard to all these branches of the administration The people of the Mysore Province have every reason to be thankful to the British Government for the admirable manner in which their interests and welfare have been looked after, and it now lies with the Government of His Highness the Maharajah to see that what has been so efficiently carried out by the British Government, will be sustained and continued It is then declared, in the despatch before us, that the policy of the British Government of the present day is identical with that of Lord Wellesley's, in 1799, and that he young Maharajah must conform, in every respect, to the stipulations to which his adoptive father agreed, when, shortly before his death, he desired that either he should be restored to the musnud, or that his adopted son should be recognised as his successor This is what the Secretary of State says in his despatch on the point —

"The policy of Her Majesty's Government in 1867 was, therefore, in principle, identical with that of Lord Wellesley 68 years earlier, and its soundness does not appear to Her Majesty's present advisers to be open to question Under these circumstances, their duty is limited to an examination of the general provisions and character of the sanad now submitted for their approval"

The next part of the despatch of the Secretary of State is patronising, if not quite paternal in its tone and language Indeed, the whole of the despatch may be characterised as breathing a parental solicitude for the welfare of the Maharajah and his people, and the fact is put forth in a way in which there is no mistaking the desire of the paramount Power to have it all its own way, in its dealings with the Mysore State This part of the despatch speaks as follows —

"The Maharajah being entrusted with the administration of Mysore solely by the free grace and favour of the British Government, and because it is held to be according to good policy to maintain the State under a native ruler, it is in every way convenient that the relations of his Highness towards the paramount Power should be defined by a written instrument of the nature of a sunnad, rather than that of a treaty, showing clearly the origin of his authority, avoiding unnecessary reference to obsolete engagements of a former period, and embodying all that is requisite for the avoidance of future dispute or misapprehension"

Then comes the subject of the recognition of a successor to the throne of Mysore ——a subject which is of all importance to the people of Mysore, inasmuch as it involves the integrity of the Province as a native state, or its resumption, by the British Government, as a portion of British India In this, as in other parts of the *Secretary of State's despatch*, there breathes a spirit of cool patronage and condescension, on the part of the British Government The language is simply that of a father who adjures his son to be a "good boy" The passage to which we allude is as follows —

"This is a matter which has given rise to many difficulties in other parts of India; the clause, therefore, which recognises the right of succession of the lineal descendants of the Maharajah, whether by blood or adoption, subject to formal sanction of the paramount Power, properly reserves to the Governor-General in Council, the choice of a successor from collateral branches of the family, in the event of lineal or adopted heirs failing"

Notwithstanding, however, the patronising language in this passage of the despatch, it is some consolation to know that a successor to the present Maharajah, either lineal or adopted, or chosen by the British Government, from the collateral branches of the family, will be recognised, and that the Mysore Province is, anyhow, to remain a native State. That is a point to which we natives of the State attach the utmost importance, that there *shall be*, in the policy of the British Government, no more disintegration, no more annexation, after the manner of the Dalhousian era of Indian history This portion of the Secretary of State's despatch has given us great satisfaction, as, no doubt, it will throughout the native States of India, as the same policy must be applied to them, in all justice and honesty. With regard to the levy of the subsidy to the British Government, we are sorry, on the one hand, that its amount should be increased, and we are glad, on the other hand, that the increase will not take place till five years from the date of the Maharajah's accession. It is hard enough, at the present time, to pay a subsidy of 25 lacs of rupees a year, and 4 lacs as interest on the debt of 80 lacs incurred by the famine of 1876-77-78, but it will be far worse, even five years hence, to be called upon to pay a subsidy of 35 lacs a year It would seem that the British Government had decided either to accept a cession of the Maharajah's territory, in lieu of the subsidy, or the subsidy itself. On this point the Secretary of State writes as follows —

"The Government of your Excellency's predecessor has preferred to adopt the alternative of an addition of of 10½ lacks to the present subsidy, or a subsidy of 35 lacks in all which adjusts, in their opinion the legitimate claims of the British Government in a manner convenient and very favourable to Mysore After careful consideration of the reasons adduced for fixing the future subsidy at the sum stated, Her Majesty's Government are disposed to agree that, having regard on the one hand to the liabilities undertaken by the British Government towards Mysore and on the other hand to the financial prospects of the province, the amount is not in excess of what may hereafter be reasonably demanded. Whether, however, the full sum should immediately be exacted appears to Her Majesty's Government to be a question requiring further consideration. The advantages accruing to the inhabitants of Mysore, and to the revenue of the State, *from the British system of administration to* which the Native Government will be required substantially to adhere, have un-

cessarily been attended with considerable cost Moreover, the recent grievous famine in the province has involved so heavy a drain on its resources, that, instead of your Excellency's Government being able to hand over the State to the Maharajah with a considerable surplus, as had been hoped, the revenues are burdened with a debt to the Government of India amounting to 80 lacks, in addition to liabilities incurred in connection with the construction of the Bangalore-Mysore Railway"

The Secretary of State, like Sir James Gordon, has decided that this increased subsidy should not be levied till after the lapse of five years In our opinion, we think that the Mysore State will not be able to bear the burden, even at the end of five years, because, in that period, it will hardly be in a position to discharge the debt of 80 lacs of famine expenditure, and the interest of 4 lacs thereon, annually. We think that, considering that Bangalore Cantonment has been practically ceded, in perpetuity, to the British Government, the subsidy might be allowed to remain at its present figure, which is large enough, in all conscience On one subject, the Secretary of State expresses dissatisfaction, and that is, about the coffee planters of the Mysore Province He says —

"Her Majesty's Government are not, however, satisfied that by the very general terms of clause 21, the interests of the large class of persons who have invested capital in coffee plantations in Mysore are sufficiently secured On this subject I will address you in a separate Despatch"

This is good news to the coffee planters The last, but not the least important point in the despatch before us, is the position which His Highness the Maharajah should occupy as sovereign ruler of the country We have all along, in the articles which have appeared, in these columns, on the subject of the rendition, insisted that the Maharajah should have the most prominent voice in the Government, and that the Dewan and the royal council should be subordinate to him We are glad, therefore, to learn, from the despatch before us, "that it is intended that his (the Maharajah's) share in the work of governing shall be a substantial one" The despatch goes on to speak as follows on this point —

"It is no doubt right that the Maharaja's official advisers and chief ministerial officers should have a voice in all important deliberations affecting State affairs, but it is no less desirable that the chief authority and ultimate responsibility should rest actually, as well as nominally, with the ruler of the State"

It is to be hoped that the wishes of the Secretary of State will be carried out in the spirit and the letter, with regard to His Highness' royal position.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS IN BANGALORE

Bangalore has been quite astir, during the past week, in consequence of the visit of Sir Frederick Roberts The man who retrieved the British disasters at Kandahar, the hero of Afghanistan, whom the Empress was pleased to honor so highly, and to whom the freedom of the City of London was presented, on the occasion of his visit to England, after the war, could not but be made much of in Bangalore. General Roberts, no one who knows him, or has studied his career, can deny, is the ablest British soldier and commander of his age, but it must be admitted, at the same time, that he has been favoured by a run of lucky accidents When the last Afghan war broke out, Sir Frederick was, we believe, only a Major in the army, but by his distinguished conduct during the campaign, he has, within three years, risen to the exalted position of Lieutenant-General, and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army

There was a large gathering of military officers and civilian gentlemen on the platform of the Madras Railway station, on Thursday morning, to receive General Roberts, on his arrival by train from Ootacoor. Prominent among those present were Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, and Major-General W Payn, C B, commanding the Division A guard-of-honor of one hundred rank and file, of the 2nd Hants Regiment, with band and colors, under the command of Major Seton, were stationed on the Railway premises, to receive His Excellency A troop of the Silledar Horse were also in attendance, to escort the Commander-in-Chief to the Residency, where he is the guest of Sir James Gordon His Excellency, on his arrival, was welcomed by Sir James Gordon and General Payn After inspecting the guard-of-honor, he drove away to the Residency with Sir James, large crowds of natives lining the roads In the afternoon, Sir Frederick held a levee, at which a large number of presentations of military officers and civilians were made. In the evening, he dined at the 2nd Hants' officers' Mess On Friday morning, he reviewed the troops in garrison, on the South Parade After the review, the 2nd Hants' Regiment, which Sir Frederick led to victory at Kabul, was drawn up in square, and the general addressed them to the following effect —

"Sir Frederick Roberts, in addressing the men of the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, said it afforded him very great pleasure, indeed, to have the opportunity of meeting them once more, and also their excellent commanding officers When he, the General, arrived at the railway station on Wednesday morning, he was much struck with the smart and soldierly appearance of that one body of men who were formed up there to do him honor (The gallant general alluding to the guard of honor furnished by the 2nd Hampshire Regt) The men, he said, looked as he always liked to see soldiers look, as if they took a pride in themselves He congratulated them on their generally clean and smart appearance, which was one of their chief characteristics Speaking of the regiment when on active service in Afghanistan, he said that when he last saw them there, their roads were in different directions, that of the regiment towards India, and his own to Kandahar

He should have been only too glad to have had the regiment with him, but unfortunately they were prevented by sickness from going He was very sorry he heard that cholera had broken out amongst them, and had carried off some of the fine fellows who went to the front Had the regiment gone with him to Candahar, probably, many of those whom he was then addressing would have been elsewhere He said, however, with confidence that, by whatever name the regiment was known whether as the 67th or anything else, they would prove themselves deserving of the highly creditable name which attached to them The gallant general concluded a most felicitous speech by wishing the regiment good luck in their new station"

The troops then dispersed Sir Frederick leaves, during the week, for Wellington, via Ootacoor

THE CO-REGENT OF HYDERABAD

Nawab Shumsool Oomrah Bahadur, Co-regent of Hyderabad, died on the 12th instant in his 75th year The deceased Nawab took very ill a short time ago and for some days his life was despaired of He was in 1869 appointed Co-regent of Hyderabad with Sir Salar Jung on the death of the late Nizam.

The *Times of India* writes —

"H H Shums-ool Oomrah Ameer-i-Kabeer, Co-Regent of Hyderabad, died yesterday He was seventy-five years old and had been ailing for sometime Three months ago he was a familiar figure in Bombay, whither he had come in search of medical assistance Since then the wasting disease under which he suffered had reduced him to a mere skeleton, and a few days before his death he is said to have weighed only four and half stone. His family had long been intimately connected with that of the Nizam, and one of its members had, indeed generally occupied the post of Chief Minister, while they were all identified with the Anti-English or Old Hyderabad Party. He himself, however, had but a stormy youth, and was until long after middle-age in disgrace with the Government of India, and consequently was barred from officially visiting either the Court or the Residency A ludicrous effort to bribe the wife of one of the Residents led to his political extinction for a time, and was none the less serious when it transpired that the woman who received the money in her carriage was a clever adventuress who had merely personated the Resident's wife The attempt to assassinate Sir Salar Jung was also traced to one of his servants, though his own complicity was never established When, however, Lord Lytton's Government suddenly reversed our policy towards Sir Salar, they thought it would be well to cripple his power by appointing his old rival to share his authority as Co-Regent Shums-ool-Oomrah then over seventy, and then, as ever, a man of many parts, did not care to take any share in the administration of the State He used his new power for his private ends, and as a first step deprived his two nephews of the large estates bequeathed them by his uncle, the 1st Co-Regent How he succeeded was told in our columns at the time when we described the 'Great Hyderabad Case,' which has since become notorious through the attacks brought against the Co-Regent and Sir Richard Meade in the columns of the *London Statesman* The enquiry that was to have taken place on account of these attacks will of course, fall to the ground with his death, but this is of very minor extent when compared with the question as to who will succeed in this high office The claim of Shums-ool Oomrah's son is not so good as that of his one surviving nephew and the nomination will be watched with special interest, as affording an indication of the policy of Lord Ripon's Government towards Sir Salar Jung Shums-ool Oomrah's death was however, not unexpected He had been ill for some months, and on account of the gravity of his situation the Nizam's tour had been interrupted It is probable therefore, that this very important question has been already discounted by Government"

Original and Selected Notes

A suggestion has been made by some of the leading members of the native community in Bombay to form a company for the purpose of establishing a paper mill—an industry which it is said, is likely to obtain large support

It appears from the general results of the working of Indian Railways for the last year that the net profits on the capital invested was at the rate of 4 97 per cent The Patna-Gaya Railway, after an existence of two years, pays at the rate of over 6½ per cent

The Viceroy has directed a special enquiry to be held, and the result reported to him, as to the conduct of a European Inspector of Police, Calcutta, who, in the excess of a demonstration of zeal, knocked down a native looker-on, who stood somewhat in the way of the Viceregal party in its progress to the Government House, Calcutta, on the occasion of the Viceroy's recent return from Simla

According to a telegram received by the *Bombay Gazette* from Calcutta the Government of India have decided to recommend to the Secretary of State that the pensions of Civil Engineers of the P W D will be as follows —"After 10 years, Rs 1,000 increasing by annual increments with each year's service, 15 years, Rs 1,500 per year, 20 years, Rs 2,500, 25 years, Rs 4,000, 30 years, Rs. 6,000 Voluntary retirement will be allowed at any time after 20 years."

In the month of October the total quantity of gold and silver imported into India was Rs 72,57,454 and the exports were Rs 7,66,050, thus leaving the net imports at Rs 64,91,404. The total for the first seven months in this year is thus returned at Rs. 4,94,08,202 imports, exports Rs. 80,39,953 net imports Rs 4,13,68,249 The quantity of silver received and coined in the Calcutta and Bombay Mints in October last was Rs. 3,00 436 and in the first seven months of this year Rs 56,54,107

Our Calcutta contemporary the *Amritha Bazar Patrica* says in his issue of the 9th instant —"The London *Statesman* has ceased to exist, and the fact proves that, patriotism has not as yet taken deep root in India as our younger days we dreamt of a project of starting a newspaper in London devoted to Indian affairs That project Mr Robert Knight actually carried out. When he spoke to us about the project, we told him that he ought to be able to sell ten thousand copies in India Perhaps there was mismanagement on the part of Mr Knight, but that does not exonerate the people from the charge of grievous apathy they displayed in the matter of the London Journal which promised them so much good"

The Maharajah of Travancore, accompanied by the Honorable Mr Ramiengar, Dewan and suite, may probably arrive at Madras in the latter part of next month and after making a short stay here will proceed to Benares, Calcutta and other towns in the north west When the Maharajah was First Prince of Travancore, His Highness visited Madras on two or three occasions and made it his duty to see all that could be seen in Madras and its environs The late Maharajah was, on the establishment of the Star of India, appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order The present Maharajah attended the musnad about twenty months ago and it is time that he was appointed to the Order of the Star of India

Sriman Madhva Siddhantonnahini Sabha

NOTICE

The annual Sabha of Sriman Madhva Siddhantonnahini Society will, as usual, be held at Padmanaveruttam or Chittanur attached to Tirupati, from 27th to 30th December 1881 both days inclusive All Pandits, students, sectarian gentlemen and all well wishers are respectfully requested to be kind enough to honor the Sabha with their presence

No cholera from 31st October last

'By Order,'

KANCHI SUBBA RAO,
Honorary Secretary

Madras, Sydapett, 28th November 1881

Local and Provincial

The Assistant Resident —We understand that Mr J W Cunningham, Assistant Resident at the Court of His Highness the Maharaja is about to proceed on furlough to Europe for two years

The Matriculation Examination —The Matriculation Examination which began on the 15th instant, is held in the Central College Bangalore, and will continue till the 21st instant There are 258 candidates in all who have presented themselves for the Test

The Resident —We hear Sir James Gordon K C S I, Resident at the Maharaja's court, will proceed to Calcutta, during the approaching Christmas holidays It would appear that the object of the visit is to have an interview with the Viceroy on Mysore affairs

The Fort Affray —The three European employees of the Mysore State Railway, residing in the fort, who were charged with assaulting an old Brahmin residing in the same locality, were tried by Major Maltby, District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, sentenced each to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, on Thursday last

The Chief Judge —Mr J D Sandford, Barrister at Law, Chief Judge, returned on Saturday last, from a tour of inspection of the courts of the province, and will hold court from today till Saturday next the 24th instant All appeals pending during his absence must be filed this day, or they may be liable to be barred by the statute of limitation

THE DEFAMATION CASE —This case between the Editor of the *Daily Post* and the Editor and Proprietors of the *Bangalore Spectator*, came on for hearing on Monday last, the 12th instant, before Major Maltby, District Magistrate, C. and M Station The defendants having been charged, the evidence of the witnesses in Madras taken by commission, was read. The prosecution having closed their case and the defendants having no more witnesses to call, the advocates on each side addressed the court at some length, and His Worship said that, as he considered the defendants were justified in what they published concerning the complainant, he acquitted and discharged the defendants On Wednesday last, Major Maltby delivered a lengthy written judgment, giving his reasons for the dismissal of the action We are sorry that want of space precludes us from publishing the judgment

A CURIOUS dispute has been going on at the great Hindoo temple at Belur in the Hassan district of Mysore The Vaishnavites are there divided into two hostile camps,—one consisting of the Vaishnavas so called, and other of Smartas and Madwadevas The latter maintain that it is perfectly legitimate to offer uncooked food to the idols, whilst their opponents hold that only cooked food should be so offered This quarrel has been going on since 1871, when the Brahmins in charge of the temple, who are all Smartas and Madwadevas, decided the point in favor of their own faction The actual working of the dispute is that the Smartas and Madwadevas offer uncooked food, that is, sugared drink and pulse soaked in water, and that after these have gone, the Vaishnavas enter the temple and go through the ceremony of purifying it from the unholy practices of their opponents The matter has just come before the Dewan of the Mysore State, who has dealt with it in a very learned minute —*Deccan Herald*

General Summary.

MADRAS

MADRAS RAILWAY —The traffic receipts of the Madras Railway in the week ending 3rd instant were Rs 1 14 091 against Rs 97 140 in the corresponding week last year —*Ibid*

POSTAGE STAMPS —Two new postage stamps of the value of three annas and one and a half annas respectively, having been received in India will shortly be available for sale to the public —*Ibid*

THE SALT REVENUE —The Indian salt revenue for the first seven months of the current financial year has amounted to Rs 1 94 44 000 as against Rs 1 82 81,000 during the corresponding period of last year —*Ibid*

BRIDGE CONTRACT —The working drawings for the erection of this structure, are being prepared in the Office of the Consulting Architect to Government The estimate for this building amounts to four lakhs of rupees —*Ibid*

MADRAS TRADE —As compared with the corresponding month of last year the exports of merchandize from the port of Madras last month, showed an increase in value of Rs 6,57,709 and the imports showed a decrease of Rs. 9,82,72t —*Ibid*

DEFENCE WORKS IN MADRAS —Colonel Burton, R E Executive Engineer of the Presidency division, is devising new and improved platforms for all the 12 ton guns that are shortly to be mounted on the batteries on the beach, and also for the guns in Fort St George —*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER —We have been favoured with some copious showers of rain since Friday last and, on Saturday, the downpour in the forenoon was steady and lasted for some time These are evidently the closing showers of the monsoons, and to all appearances we are likely to have a good share of it —*Ibid*

APPEAL AT TRAVANCORE —The Government of Travancore have ordered every appeal to be disposed of by a bench of two Judges Should these Judges agree in their views and suitors still seek for appeal against their judgments, the appeal will be with a judicial committee consisting of the three remaining Judges whose judgments will be considered final, and the Rajah's sign manual will be affixed to the same

should the two Judges who hear the appeal differ in their views, the cases will be heard by a full bench whose judgment will be final *Ibid*

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT —Instances having recently been brought to notice in which *purda nashin* women have been arrested in execution of the decrees of Civil Courts, the Government of India have had under consideration the question of amending the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure bearing upon this point Before, however coming to any final conclusion on this subject, the Governor-General in Council thinks it desirable to deal with the larger question of abolishing imprisonment for debt, and for this purpose to inquire whether any sufficient reasons exist for the continued maintenance in India of the present system Under the existing law, the issue against judgment debtors of warrants of arrest in execution of a decree appears to be, to a great extent, discretional with the Civil Courts, and His Excellency in Council hopes that so long as imprisonment for debt is permissible by law, particular consideration will be shown in the case of *bona fide purda nashin* women, and that warrants of arrest against such may not be issued except when this is really necessary *The Supreme Government have also invited* attention to the propriety of providing suitable accommodation (if this does not already exist) in the Civil Jail for women of respectability who on arrest and imprisonment in execution of a decree may be deemed necessary by the Civil Courts —*Ibid*

BOMBAY.

SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP —The Bhugwan Pandurang Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of Rs 400 per annum, has been awarded to Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar (Elphinstone College) —*Times of India*

THE MASTER OF ARTS EXAMINATION —Eight candidates presented themselves this year for the Master of Arts Examination, and of these the following five were successful —Chas H, Sardhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar Elphinstone College, Bassel, Pithbhanadas Narottam Das Mather, St Xaviers College, and Manchorjee Khurshedji Sanjana, Free General Assembly's Institution —*Ibid*

THE SENATE OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY —This body has done its first act in regard to its, which, if passed, will have the effect of transferring to the Syndicate powers hitherto vested in the Senate The change is probably recommended on the ground that the Senate is a body too large and unwieldy to act in the affairs of the University But whatever it is, we do not think it right to strengthen the Syndicate and make the Senate a nominal body —*Indu Prakash*

CALCUTTA

THE TRAMWAY —We mentioned sometime ago that, owing to the heavy increase of traffic on the lines which have already been opened, and also in anticipation of the construction of other lines than are in contemplation, the Company to pay have ordered from England for a large supply of rolling stock We now hear that a huge number of packages, containing the frame work of thirty cars, and axles for the Calcutta Tramway have lately arrived per steamers *Calyx Manchester* and *Counsellor* These carriages are shortly to be fitted up at the workshops of the company —*Indian Daily News*

Extracts.

THE VACANT CHAIR OF SANSKRIT A GROSS SCANDAL

With what hearts will our readers receive the news, which it pains us most to give out, that it has after all been settled by the Government of Bombay to bring a German Professor to fill the chair vacated by Dr Kielhorn in the Deccan College? When we heard the report first, we hoped it was without foundation we persuaded ourselves to think that such a scandal would not be perpetrated, but the hope was against hope, the persuasion was useless We have it on very good authority that a *fiat* has already gone forth that the scandal should be perpetrated, although in the teeth of native public opinion and in the teeth of those oft repeated promises that native talent and ability would and should be recognised and receive its due wherever it really exists. The Government, there can now be no doubt, have made up their mind to *eat their own words* and give one more proof to the ignorant masses of India that there is no sin in saying one thing and doing another

We must admit that from the very first we had our own misgivings on the subject So often have scandals, like the one now going to be perpetrated, occurred that there was very little, if anything, to show that the same would not be the case now But still we had some faith in the new order of things We deceived ourselves with the thought that a Viceroy like Lord Ripon or a Governor like Sir James Fergusson and a Secretary of State like Lord Hartington would hesitate to be parties to such painful jobbery It turns out, however, that there was a secret attempt from the first, to take the native public by painful surprise in the disposal of the vacant place It is more than two months since the Government had the news announced to it that Dr Kielhorn was retiring The native press noticed the fact and were not slow to suggest to Government both the propriety and the necessity of appointing a native gentleman to the chair about to be rendered vacant But the *Times of India* was enlisted by official wirepullers to prepare the natives for what was intended from behind the screens That journal began to put forward what we might fairly presume were inspired articles by way of a feeler and to darkly hint that a German Professor should be brought There were many to our knowledge, who were sagacious enough to read those articles between the lines and make out what the *Times of India's* utterances meant One could see plainly what kind of opinion they reflected and when that journal stated that a German Professor should be brought, most persons interpreted it to mean that a German Professor was sure to be brought And the result has turned out to be so While the native papers were here beating against the air and crying for something which they thought and still think they had a right to cry for the Government were actually engaged in telegraphing for an outsider, regardless of the earnest appeals of the people and of their own promises and pledges

Such is the nature of the job, which Government have finally determined to carry out A new man is to be brought and thus settles the question once for all Hereafter native talent and ability are to have no value attached to them Diplomacy is to be the watchword of our Government as it hitherto has been and promises are to be violated

But what becomes of the word passed by Government to Professor Bhandarkar that he will be soon given a grade? What did the Government of Bombay mean by promising to do for the gentleman, what they have finally settled not to do? It is difficult to make out what spirit animates those, who can easily deceive themselves by promising and then turning round and forgetting those promises It was this more than any other circumstance, that led the native public to think that on this occasion justice would be done to the natives of India It is time the Government should close its Colleges and Schools, if they are only meant for jobs of this kind Oh, the times and the manners!—*Indu Prakash*

THE TRUE STORY OF MYSORE

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, as Governor-General of India, announced his intention to the Maharaja of Mysore of assuming charge of his Highness's dominions under the provisions of the Treaty of 1799, in a letter dated the 7th of September 1831 In this letter the Maharaja's maladministration was unsparingly denounced After complaining that the ryots of Mysore had been handed over to the tender mercies of "needy and greedy adventurers," the Governor-General proceeds as follows —

"This mismanagement, and the tyranny and oppression that resulted, came at length to such a pass as to be no longer bearable by the inhabitants of the territory of your Highness and for the past year, the half of your Highness entire dominions have been in insurrection in consequence The troops of your Highness were first sent to bring the insurgents to subjection, the greatest excesses were committed, and unparalleled cruelties were inflicted by your Highness' officers, but the insurrection was not quelled It became necessary to detach a part of the armies of the British Government to restore tranquillity, and take part against the insurgents Tranquility has for the present been restored, but the British Government cannot permit its name or its power to be identified with these acts of your Highness' misrule"

Truly a terrible indictment, which has been frequently recapitulated, and made the most of *ever since, to justify the long continued sequestration* of the Mysore territories. Lord William Bentinck's eyes were opened very soon to the exaggerated nature of the charges he had been made to bring against the Maharaja of Mysore, but he had not the moral courage, or the strength of will, to make the complete revelation that was due, and he was not allowed to make the partial reparation he proposed. For many reasons of public policy, as well as with a view to historical accuracy, it is time that the truth should be told Of the lessons to be learned therefrom, we may speak hereafter

Let us then, inquire whether all the blame for the Mysore insurrection of 1830, and its various incidents, ought to have been thrown on the Maharaja Who were the "needy and greedy adventurers" who misgoverned the country? What persons were properly responsible for the "unparalleled cruelties" that took place? Relying for our facts partly on the report of the Special Committee of 1833—consisting of Col Sir W Morrison, Colonel (afterwards Sir Mark) Cubbon, General Hawker, and Mr (afterwards Sir John) Macleod,—which has never yet been published, and partly on the hitherto unpublished papers of General John Briggs, the first Commissioner of Mysore, we shall endeavour to answer these questions, and to give what we shall call—

A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE INSURRECTION IN MYSORE IN 1830

In 1811, Poornah quitted public life, and *left to the Raja of Mysore a treasury containing* Rs 2,10,00 000 (two crores and nineteen lakhs of rupees) or more than two millions sterling The Raja was allowed to take the reins in his own hands at the age of sixteen, without a check or a remonstrance on the part of our Government "His nature," said one of the acutest of official observers, after the sequestration of the State in 1831, "is gentle and mild, his propensities and tastes are what might be expected from his early emancipation from control" No wonder he became the dupe of his favourites and flatterers of both sexes. In a few years the accumulated treasure was all lavished away, and the Prince was left without the means of meeting the usual demands of the parasites by whom he was beset. Recourse was now had to sowcars, and loans and purchases were provided for by bills drawn on the districts, or by promissory notes, payable with heavy interest in five or six years The public establishments were unpaid All the better class of officers were sold to the highest bidders, or a certain share of the emoluments of each place was paid to the ministers and favourites at Court

During the first three years of the Raja's assumption of power, the Resident, the Honble Arthur Cole, son of the Earl of Enniskillen was not inactive He constantly urged regularity and reform upon the Raja Fair promises were made from time to time, but, at last, tired of the importunity of his Mentor, the Raja deputed a secret envoy to Madras, to complain of Mr Cole's constant interference, and in 1814 the Raja being then a boy of seven years of age the Resident was forbidden by the Government of Madras to interfere in the internal management of the country The Resident and the Raja continued, however, to be good friends even after this, and the former never made any special request, public or private, that was not instantly complied with by the latter The Raja would in fact, have been a ways at the Resident's disposal, if pressure had been judiciously applied, and if the Madras Government had not been anxiously perverted from its duty

No sooner did Arthur Cole retire in 1827,—we may add that he died at an advanced age in 1844, having been M P for the family borough of Enniskillen from 1830,—than a new order of things was introduced The power of the Residency continued, and was indeed increased, but it was no longer exercised by the Resident, although all was done in his name.

The head sheristadar of Mr James Cassamajor, the new Resident, a Brahmin named Chowreppa, having many connections in several districts of the country, became the organ of all communications, the indispensable factotum of his master, and the terror of the Raja. The Resident, under the semblance of non-interference in conformity with the instructions of the Madras Government in 1814, suffered his agent to meddle and dictate in everything, and to accumulate vast wealth by becoming the patron of all the Foujdars and their deputies, who were, by the year 1831, without exception, besides between thirty and forty of the Amils, all men appointed at the instance of this low creature

The administration became utterly corrupt. *The ryots were cowed by the British troops at* Bangalore, and by the knowledge, industriously propagated among them, that the Residency

influence was paramount, and that the Resident was Chowrappa's puppet. The Raja had been intimidated by Sir Thomas Munro's stern warnings in 1825, which were turned to no practical account by any one but Chowrappa, who kept the Raja in subjection for his own purposes, by having him constantly reminded that although the Resident might not interfere directly, he could always make favourable or condemnatory reports on the state of his Highness's dominions. The ryots endured the most grievous extortions at the hands of the Residency nominees for several years. At length in 1830, the oppression became more than they could bear, and a general rising took place in nearly every district, the most serious disturbances occurring in Bednore and Bullum, where the people invited their old chiefs, the pensioned Polygars, to take the lead in throwing off the yoke of the corrupt officials. Matters went so far that in the latter part of 1830 the inhabitants sent round proclamations, calling on every one to cease cultivating the land, keeping markets paying taxes, or suffering the customs to be levied, and inviting all to repair to the capital, there to lay their grievances before the Maharaja. It is to be remarked that, except in the Nuggur districts of Bednore and Bullum these assemblages were mostly unarmed, and that they did not plunder on the road, but paid for what they required, most of them carrying with them flour and other provisions. In some, but rare, instances they seized the public officers and made them refund part of what they had unjustly exacted, but the whole extent of their violence was limited to a few slaps with a slipper.

These commotions had become very general in November 1830, so much so that the Raja was roused—entirely by his own sense of what was right, for his favourites tried to restrain him—into quitting his capital, and proceeding into the districts for the avowed purpose of inquiring for himself, and granting redress.

In three or four places he made some investigation, and punished the Mamlutdars. This led to the selling of places being talked about in the Raja's camp, leading up towards a complete exposure of abuses in which the favourites of the Raja and the hangers on of the Residency were deeply implicated. Their great object now was to put a stop to the Raja's inquiries. We shall now commence quoting from the report of the special committee of inquiry in 1833, giving the number to each paragraph we extract and adding pieces of narrative from General Briggs's papers, with which the report of the committee will be seen to agree completely —

'85 The Resident preceded the Raja one day on his journey, and whenever he met an assemblage of the ryots he encouraged them to await his Highness' arrival, with the assurance that every proper and reasonable concession should be made to their solicitations.'

So far so good and the special commissioners have said the best they could for their friend the Resident

"84 During the three first stages after quitting Mysore we learn that his Highness was personally occupied in investigating complaints against amildars and other district officers, preferred by the people of the talooks through which his route lay, and of those which bordered on it, whence they had flocked in large numbers on the invitation of their sovereign

"85 The general purport of their complaints was that they had suffered galling oppression at the hands of the talook officers in a variety of ways that the women of their families were subjected to indignities by the custom farmers and their servants, that the amildars and shiristadars were corrupt and venal, and that the assessment of public revenue on their lands was excessive

"86 Several of the district officers having been convicted of the matters imputed to them, the Raja is stated not only to have dismissed them from their offices, but to have caused corporal punishment to be inflicted on one or two of them New officers were appointed on the spot, and aggreeably to the usages of Indian Princes, a distribution of presents was made to the principal ryots, and of betal to the ryots after which they were all dismissed to their respective talooks'

The Residency shiristadar, Chowrappa, who had Mr Casamajor under his thumb, now and it was time for him to interfere, and stop the Raja's proceedings, and the report reveals how he did it.

"88 We find that on the 16th and 17th December written communications were made by the Resident to the Raja, conveying observations on the progress of the disturbances and offering advice as to the line of conduct to be observed by his Highness Mr Casamajor imputed great blame to the public officers and the principal *goodahs* or headmen among the ryots and the general tenor of his advice was that the Raja should act with firmness, punishing those public servants whose misconduct should be proved, and redressing the real grievances of the ryots, but steadfastly resisting such demands on their part as were unreasonable and repressing insubordination and revolt

We shall soon see what was the Resident's notion of "acting with firmness'

"89 His Highness reached Chunroypatam on the 16th of December"

The Raja was now getting much too close upon the scent Chunroypatam, a place about fifty four miles north of Mysore, was the chief town of a district farmed by the Resident's factotum, Chowrappa himself On the Raja's arrival he found all the shops closed and the people assembled in crowds, unarmed, but accompanied by the ordinary noisy music of drums and horns, used on festive occasions but intended undoubtedly in this case to emphasise their protest The Resident—that is to say, Chowrappa took measures at once to crush the popular demonstration, and to stop any real inquiry into grievances

'90 Orders were in consequence given and executed it is said by some witnesses on the advice of the Resident to seize the drums and horns, and to place some of the leaders of the ryots under restraint

We must now take from a memorandum written by General Briggs for the information of his old friend the Hon ble Mountstuart Elphinstone a more full account of what took place at Chunroypatam

'The danger of the truth coming out says General Briggs, "becoming imminent, the turbulent assemblage at Chunroypatam was construed as open insurrection, and the Raja was exhorted to order the cavalry to charge and disperse them The Raja himself however, saw that the people were at once alarmed at the appearance of his troops, and sent forward the commandant Bheem Rao Bakhshee, to remonstrate with them The Bakhshee spoke to the people in a conciliatory manner, and one party came into the camp on his personally guaranteeing their safety Three of the most respectable men in Mysore one of whom was Meer Mahmood, brother of Meer Kummer-ook deen,—Tippoo's celebrated Cavalry General, who was settled on a jaghir in the Nizams country,—were ordered to investigate their complaints They gave it as their opinion that the ryots then assembled could prove that the public servants at Chunroypatam and in the neighbourhood had within the past year extorted from them a lakh of pagodas on their private account, and that the offenders ought to be made to refund this amount The Amil was a near relative of Chowrappa the Resident's man of business, who not only trembled for his relation and for others in whose fate he was equally interested but also for the disclosures that might be made of his own malpractices and corruption He, therefore, worked on the Resident, who had accompanied the Raja on this occasion and persuaded him that the rebellion, as he called it, could only be put down by severe measures The nominal Minister, Venkata Raj Urs and the peddlar, in concert with the evil genius of the Residency, had been occasionally plying the Raja with similar arguments, so that he was well prepared for the advice given him by the Resident, that the ringleaders of these assemblages should be summarily hanged as an example and a warning The Raja and two or three of his family are unconnected with the Residency pulls, for some time resisted this proposition, but the influence and authority of the Resident were irresistible in urging immediate action and on that very evening of the 21st of December 1830, after the report just mentioned, by three impartial persons two of the potails or headmen of villages, who had presented themselves on the faith of Bheem Rao Bakhshee (who protested against their execution) were hanged without even the form of a trial In the same way fifteen potails were summarily executed in the following four or five days, and the unarmed crowds were everywhere attacked and hundreds were killed and wounded The Raja returned to his palace

"On the 5th of January 1831, the Resident thus reported these proceedings to the Government of Madras, 'His Highness, who is always averse to spill the blood of his subjects, was prevailed on to exercise his legitimate functions, and to make examples of the principal leaders, and the insurrection has thus been put an end to"

He adds that "the ryots are paying their taxes quietly and willingly" From the date of that despatch a civil war raged throughout the country

Here we may revert to the officiel account given by the special committee —

"96 The Dewan reached Chunroypatam the next day after the Raja' He by means of his accomplice, Chowrappa, immediately obtained the support of the Resident against the Raja

'The Resident, as we learn from his memorandum of that date, disapproved of the employment of a number of persons not under the Dewan's control in making an enquiry which him the inquiries that were judged necessary, and suggested that the Dewan should be left to perform the duty, assisted by his regular official establishment He also expressed a wish that all orders which might be given by the Rajah in consequence of the results of the Dewan's inquiries, should be made known to him if it is that functionary

That the Minister was to be left entirely to himself and the Raja's orders were to be superintended by the Resident appears from the Raja

"97 The Resident's suggestion was adopted much Dewan was employed for some days,—how many does not exactly appear,—on the duty thus confined to him, but from the absence of any record of his proceedings in the course we have been unable to obtain any very clear view of them

'98 We have learned however, from the evidence given by witnesses, that five persons were sentenced to death, and were executed—two of them at Chunroypatam and the remaining three in neighbouring villages where they were sent for that purpose We have also learned that corporal punishment was inflicted on many persons.'

100 A number of witnesses have given testimony the tenor of which inquiries the executions ordered by the Raja at Chunroypatam not to the opinion and advice of the Dewan but to the free judgment of the Raja himself but to the influence of the Resident'

Testimony to that effect is in fact recorded in paragraphs 103 and 104 of the Report to have been given by many witnesses, and contradicted only by the Dewan and by Chowrappa Herd Shenstadar of the Residency The Maharaja himself, it will be seen made in his own declaration to the same effect in his own handwriting —

'105 On the 21st December a circular notice or proclamation was issued therein that all persons who should then be found carrying bundles and large loads — being symbols of insurrection in Mysore—should be seized, tried on the spot, and, if convicted hanged, and on the following day printed instructions were addressed to the Peishkar Bangalore to suppress the little leaders of the insurrectionary assemblies, to hang at once and in two of them hanged in each talook, to be upon those assembling without beating any resistance should be offered by them, and generally to take rigorous measures against all evil disposed, shooting such as deserve to be shot, and hanging such as deserve to be hanged This letter of instructions which bears date the 22nd December, is countersigned with the letter his Highness was then writing at the office —

"These terms (meaning the Resident) strongly recommends the adoption of these measures for putting down the insurrection, and has given the same orders"

The Raja, as before mentioned, feeling himself superseded and hating the cruelties in which he had been made to engage, went back to Mysore. The Resident wrote to Calcutta that peace and order had been restored

So far from this being the case, the disturbances, which the Raja, if he had been let alone would have quieted, arising out of Residency corruption, which the Raja would have exposed were now on the very point of bursting into open war, under the stress of Residency rigour In December 1830 part of a European regiment and three native battalions were called out in aid of the Raja's troops In Nuggur, the Polygars headed the people, occupied strong posts and expelled the Raja's officers, but committed no acts of murder or pillage Whenever the Raja's officials could get the upper hand, they ruthlessly hanged, in conformity with "the gentlemen's" instructions, all the leading men they could catch, often on mere suspicion

"On the 16th of march 1831," says General Briggs, "no fewer than 97 prisoners were hung up on trees in one spot by torch-light, under the direct orders of a British officer, a Lieutenant, who had been lately in charge of the Residency's escort, and who had been selected by the Resident to command the Raja's troops In the official correspondence there are several letters from the Raja protesting against such proceedings The Polygars, who had hitherto spared the officers of Government, now carried off twenty Brahmins, and hanged them all in retaliation for the slaughter of their relatives and followers"

In a demi official letter to the Governor General, Lord William Bentinck, dated 1st April 1832 Colonel Briggs gives a similar account of the severities by which it was attempted to crush the first symptoms of discontent, and refers to public records as containing positive proof of their true source Urging on the Governor General the necessity of making great changes in the list of public functionaries, Colonel Briggs writes —

'Your Lordship will be shocked to learn that numbers of the Mamlutdars who forced the people to revolt, were appointed from the Residency, and that the confirmation of several Potails, raised into power by the Chiefs of the Raja, was strongly suggested by the interested Mamlutdars and the Residency Moonshee and might be pressed on the Raja by the Resident himself

"The Raja was utterly opposed to the measure, but was compelled to yield his assent, and in issuing his orders the very next day, he published his own shame in them by inserting in his own handwriting "These are the positive orders of the Resident,"—an assertion which is borne out by documents signed by Mr Casamajor The cold blooded execution of 97 prisoners at Hoscôte on the day after they were taken is reported to the Raja on the 16th March 1831, is being carried into effect by order of the British officer placed in command of the Raja's troops by the Resident, and against this measure the Raja himself entered a strong and feeling remonstrance. The polygar, Rungaya Naik, at once retaliated by seizing and putting to death twenty Brahmins, the first officers of Government who suffered at the hands of the insurgents No less than 164 persons, many of them heads of villages, were hanged without trial, and on the most frivolous charges, besides a great number of unarmed people killed by musketry"

The most characteristic feature in the case was that these acts of "firmness" and wholesome severity, perpetrated in pursuance of the Resident's authoritative counsel, and against the Raja's will, had already been secretly reported by the Government of Madras to Lord William Bentinck, before the unwelcome appointment of Colonel Briggs to be Commissioner, a horrors and acts of atrocity for which the Raja was to be held responsible and for which he was to be deprived of power!

Colonel Briggs has continues and concludes his demi-official letter to Lord William Bentinck —

"This information does not come to me from private sources, it is entered [on the face of official journals kept for the use of the Mysore Government, in some cases containing entries in the Raja's own hand writing, and always bearing the signet of the late Dewan The system of Indian records forbids the possibility of concealing these things, if we have access to them, but an exposure of them must ruin one party The full truth can never be placed officially before your lordship so long as the Resident, supported by the Governor of Madras, precludes access to the Raja and his records by the Senior Commissioner"

The Governor of Madras continued to support the Resident, and even the Governor-General did so likewise, so far as to prevent an exposure and a scandal As usual in such cases, it was thought better that a Raja should suffer than a Resident So the Resident was quietly removed to an inferior appointment, and the Raja was put on the shelf—for life, as it proved, though Lord William Bentinck did not intend it

And such is the true story of the Mysore insurrection —*Statesman.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

BANGALORE:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1881.

THE RETROCESSION OF MYSORE

TERMS OF THE TRANSFER

(Continued from our last issue)

The following letter from Mr W J Cunningham, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore addressed to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and dated Calcutta, 17th December 1880, was included among the papers forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Government of India on the 2nd February last —

'I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 872 I P, dated the 25th October 1880, and to reply to the several points therein referred for report from the Chief Commissioner

"The first subject on which information is required is the civil list, or amount to be set aside annually out of the revenues of the Mysore State for the personal expenses of the Maharajah after he shall have assumed the government of his country In the opinion of Mr Gordon this allowance may be fixed at thirteen lakhs of rupees but with the proviso that for the next five years only ten lakhs shall be appropriated for the purpose

Thirteen lakhs constituted the annual allowance made to the late Maharajah exclusive however of occasional additional grants which were made towards the payment of his debts and that sum ought, Mr Gordon thinks to be a sufficient allowance for the civil list of the present Chief from this shall be incurred all expenditure now classed as Palace charges viz, the stipends of the members of the Maharaja's family and of his relations, the provision to be made for his children, the household establishments of the Palace, including the military attached to it and their pensions the price of supplies the repairs and improvements of the Maharaja's palaces the religious and charitable grants made from the private purse of the Maharajah the expenses of His Highness' private tours and generally all expenditure relating to the personal wants of him and his family his relatives and dependents apart from the public requirements of the State

'At present, during the minority of the Maharajah, eight and a half lakhs of rupees are spent annually on palace charges A considerable addition to this will of course be necessary when he comes into power, but, Mr Gordon believes that it will be wise to restrict expenditure on this account to ten lakhs for the next five years owing to the existing condition of the finances By the twenty second article of the Sanand the Maharajah is bound to conform to advice tendered by the Government of India with reference to the management of his finances and an annual report should be required showing the revenue and the allotments separately for state expenditure and for the civil list giving no details of expenditure of the latter but accounting for the expenditure of the State revenue Mr Gordon has throughout laid the greatest stress upon the institution and retention of such a civil list as one of the surest methods of preserving the Maharaja from maladministration and trouble Knowing, as he will know, that it is one of the principles of the constitution of his State that he cannot appropriate more than a fixed sum for his personal expenditure he will have the greatest interest in economising his expenditure within its limits, and against the danger of excess, and running deeply into debt, there will be the safe guard that the Maharaja will never fail to be aware that fixed as his income is he must be unable to conceal his overexpenditure, and that a financial scandal of that sort is one of the first causes which would induce the Government to interfere under the terms of the Sunnad.

"His Highness the Maharaja will complete the eighteenth year of his age on the 4th March 1882, his birthday falling on the 5th March His installation may either take place on the 5th March, or on any subsequent day which may be considered auspicious at Mysore or may be preferred by the Government of India as more convenient In some respects the 1st of April, being the first day of the official year, may be considered a convenient and suitable date, but no inconvenience will ensue from the transfer occuring during the currency of the year, because in matters of account, and other essential particulars, the Maharaja's administration will simply be a continuation of the present regime. There will be no sudden or violent change

"The essential part of the ceremony will, I am to say, consist in presenting the Sunnad, with the usual khilluts, and in reading a proclamation in public Darbar, notifying the accession of His Highness The proclamation should be published simultaneously in the official *Gazettes*, and be read at all district headquarters in the Province The presence on this occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy would, I am to say, be very highly appreciated, and is much to be desired, not only as investing the occasion with the importance which should attach to it as a signal act of British generosity, but also to impress on the Maharaja the obligation and responsibilities devolving on him In the event of His Excellency being unavoidably prevented from being present, some high State officer, Mr Gordon desires to take this opportunity of suggesting should be delegated to represent him

"As regards the proposed increase to subsidy, the Government is aware that Mr Gordon has never advocated such increase Since giving his opinions against the increase, he has closely investigated and considered the finance al condition and resources of the Province and he feels very considerable doubt as to its capacity, now or hereafter, to bear an material increase to the subsidy, in addition to the heavy charge (four lakhs of rupees annually) thrown on the Province in the shape of interest on the famine debt Mr Gordon has no hesitation in most strongly supporting the proposed postponement of any increased subsidy, at least for five years This would give the province some little breathing time, for at present the financial condition is very strictened Assuming that this postponement will be adopted, he would ask the Government of India to consider whether it may not be expedient to refrain from expressing in the Sunnad now what the amount of the permanent subsidy shall be, and whether it may not be preferable merely to state that, in the opinion of the Government, no increase is fairly leviable but that, looking to the financial condition of Mysore, no increase will now be demanded, and the question as to what such increase shall be is deferred for consideration for five years when it will be determined It appears to Mr Gordon that this course, whilst sacrificing nothing in the present (the postponement of increase being assumed, resolved on), will leave the Government quite free to determine on the proper increase —ten lakhs or more or less as the case may be—after the lapse of sanctioned time a limit of a satisfactory judgment on the co operative powers and resources of the Province

"A whole tale of the laws and rules in force is appended It will not be necessary to make separate lists of Acts and Rules, as both rest upon the same authority, and it will be convenient to enter the Act and Rules made thereunder together This will much simplify and abridge the list of Rules

"A formal Revenue Code superseding the existing complicated Rules on the subject, has yet to be framed, and a re casting and codifying of the existing laws may also be required The Chief Commissioner will do what he can in this matter in the next few months but there can be no objection to the work being left to be completed by the Native Administration, which would of course submit to the Government of India for approval the proposed amended code Meanwhile the provisions of clauses 19, 20 and 21 of the Sunnad requiring the observance of existing laws, system of administration and revenue settlements seem sufficient for all practical purposes

'As regards the determination of the limits of the lands to be assigned, Mr Gordon would propose that at these comprise mainly what is now defined and described as the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality The exact limits can be settled, in communication with the military authorities, on Mr Gordon's return to Bangalore from Calcutta The present Cantonment Municipality limits would have to be slightly curtailed so as to exclude the Maharaja's palace, the Mysore public offices, the jail, High School, and such like State buildings. The native city or pettah would also of course remain with the Mysore State

"The old fort containing the Arsenal is now outside the Cantonment Municipality limits, and within those of the Pettah Municipality An arrangement must be made for its retention and continued occupation as an Arsenal until the latter can be removed to another and better locality The unfavourable position of the Arsenal in the Fort, and the proposal to move it elsewhere have formed the subject of comment and report from the military authorities very frequently and for many years past.

"With regard to the proposed introduction into the assigned tract of the Cantonment Act III of 1880 after the transfer of Mysore to the Maharaja, it would seem that there is nothing to be gained by the introduction of the Act, while some of its provisions might be very inconvenient

"The Act is intended for military cantonments in British India. Bangalore is not and has never been merely a military cantonment, and is not intended to be part of British India. After the transfer it will remain as heretofore, as it was correctly described by the Government of India in a letter dated 20th December 1858, 'a station in a foreign territory' As it will not be part of British India, the Governor-General in Council administering its government on behalf of the Maharaja, will be able to make such laws and rules for its good government as may appear expedient, while the introduction of the Act in question will not convey any higher sanction than the notification of the Government of India, and would bring with it provisions unsuitable and uncalled for It would appear wise then to let matters remain as they are, and to let the territory included within the Bangalore station be administered by civil officers of the British Government, guided by such laws and rules as are at present in force, or may hereafter be introduced by the Governor-General in Council administering the Government on behalf of the Maharaja who will still retain sovereignty over the territory, though by the terms of the Sunnad he renounces the exercise of jurisdiction within it

'If these suggestions with regard to the station of Bangalore be adopted, it will be necessary to make arrangements for its administration by the Government of India through the Resident At present there are the following officers employed in the town and cantonment — The Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court on pay of Rupees 1 000 a month, the Second Magistrate on Rupees 300, the Registrar of the Small Cause Court whose pay is Rs 250, the President of the Municipality and the Police Superintendent the latter draws Rs. 600 a month and of the pay of the former Rs 466 are debited to the Cantonment Municipal Funds But besides these the Judicial Commissioner and the District and Sessions Judge of the Nandidroog Division exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Cantonment, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District is the Collector, Magistrate and District Registrar of the whole district including the town and Contonment, and there is an Imperial Treasury the charge of which is at present in the hands of the Controller in Mysore

"The offices above detailed which are specially provided for Bangalore now will nearly all have to be retained hereafter, but in addition to that arrangements must be made for carrying on that which is now done by officers of the Commission whose jurisdiction is not confined to Bangalore It is necessary to provide for the ordinary civil litigation in the assigned tract for all suits connected with land or otherwise excluded from the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction and for all suits exceeding Rupees 500 in value, for all civil appeals for sessions cases and for criminal appeals It would not be practicable to arrange for this original judicial work within the assigned territory being done as now by judicial officers in the employ of the Native State, though the appellate work in the last degree may perhaps unobjectionably be so provided for

"The establishment then which Mr Gordon would propose would be this one Civil and Sessions Judge, for whom Rs 1,200 a month will be a suitable salary, who will exercise small cause jurisdiction too, a Cantonment Magistrate, who would devote himself exclusively to magisterial and executive business, and who may conveniently also be President of the Municipality, a Second Magistrate and Treasury Officer and a Superintendent of Police

"Under ordinary circumstances and in other places appeals from the decision of the Civil and Sessions Judge would lie to the Resident, but so long as the present Judicial Commissioner remains, or so long as the First Judge of the Chief Court is a European Covenanted Civil Servant appeals may more conveniently lie to that officer who might be declared to be as at present, the High Court for Civil and Criminal purposes in the station except, as regards European British subjects.

"There is now and there should remain a special Sub-Registrar for the Cantonment, and the Treasury Officer could, without inconvenience, be the inspecting officer in that respect, and the district registrar as well

"The pay of the above officers, which exclusive of their establishments would amount to about Rupees 41,000 per annum, should be met from the revenue of the Cantonment, as well as certain other charges to be alluded to below, for when the administration of the Cantonment is assigned with all its attendant expenses to the British the revenue, so far as it is necessary to meet those expenses, should also be assigned with it At present the house-tax, mohatarfa, the octroi duties, and the revenue derived from lands within municipal limits together with some other miscellaneous items have all been made over to the municipality which pays one-third share of the cost of the police This municipal income is fully required for municipal expenditure and should in no way be interfered with. The following statement of municipal income and expenditure for the past year exemplifies this —

RECEIPTS.	
	Rs.
Octroi	44 000
House-tax, &c	33,250
License fees on liquor shops	16,714
Land revenue	3,805
Other items	18,336
Contribution from Local Government for roads	12,000
Contribution from Madras Government for main sewer	1,900
Total	1,31,005

EXPENDITURE.	
	Rs.
Collection and office charges	20,017
Public Works	51,306
Charitable grants	2,000
Conservancy	19,968
Lighting	6,775
Miscellaneous (including reserve)	11,514
One third cost of police	20 101
Total	1 33,683

"The Government derives a very considerable revenue from the Cantonment in the shape of abkari or the sale of arrack and toddy The revenue from arrack amounted in the last year to nearly two lakhs of rupees and it is expected to show an increase of nearly Rupees 35,000 in the current year The revenue from toddy may be estimated at Rupees 40,000, the total abkari revenue of the Cantonment is therefore about 2½ lakhs of rupees. In addition to this a small income from registration and a more considerable amount from the sale of stamps will accrue in Bangalore

"At present Government contributes two-thirds of the police, amounting to Rupees 41,000, the pay of the Small Cause Court Judge and Cantonment Magistrate, the Judicial Magistrate, and the Registrar amounting with their establishments to Rupees 32,000, besides about Rupees 12 000 to the Bowring Hospital the contribution of Rupees 12,000 abovementioned to the up-keep of roads, and grants-in-aid to schools situated in the Cantonment which amount to rupees 25,000 Besides these items of expenditure, the revenue of the Cantonment to be assigned with it should be charged with the pay of the Sessions Judge and the Police Superintendent, their establishments and of the other officials alluded to above. The balance of surplus revenue should be annually credited to the Mysore State and I see ways of effecting this suggest themselves to Mr. Gordon either the actual yearly surplus according to the accounts of the Resident's treasury should be paid, without however, any liability to render an account to the Mysore State, or, if it seemed preferable, an estimate could be struck, once for all, of income and expenditure, and the ascertained average surplus fixed as the amount to be annually credited to the subsidy without fluctuation. Mr Gordon, on his return to Bangalore, will have statements prepared giving the estimated income on the one hand and the proposed expenditure on the other A plan will also be prepared showing the boundaries, area, and population of the territory to be assigned, and an account prepared showing its revenues and the items fairly debitable to the native State. An agreement would then be obtained from the Maharaja consenting to assign the said territory, and to receive such surplus as may be agreed upon annually.

(To be concluded in our next issue.)

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KANARESE EDITION.

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

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ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಮುಖಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತರ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು.

Vol. VIII] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 19TH 1881. [No. 49.

ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಇವು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ೧೯ನೇ ತಾರೀಖ್ ೧೮೮೧. [ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೪೯.

"ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ"

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರಿಕೆ.

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡಿಪ್ರಭಾಕ್ ಕೇರುಹೊಂಬೆಕರ್ಕ್ಕ್—

ಪರಿಕ್ ಪರಿಯ ಗಳ್ಕ್ಕ್... ... ೧೧—೦—೦

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇರುಹೊಂಬೆಕರ್ಕ್ಕ್—ಪರಿಕ್ ಪರಿಯ ಗಳ್ಕ್ಕ್ ... ... ೬—೦—೦

ಕನ್ನಡಪಾಠಕ ಕೇರುಹಿಂಬೆಕರ್ಕ್ಕ್—ಪರಿಂಕೆ ೨ ರೂ ಹೂಲ್ ಕೀಡಿ ಪರಿಯಲ್ಕ್ಕ್... ೬—೦—೦

ಕಿಂಬಳ ಗಳ್ಕ್ಕ್ ೦—೮—೦

ಪಂಚಕೆ ಗಳ್ಕ್ಕ್ ೬—೮—೦

ಹೊಸ ಪೂಚಿಕೆ ಗಳ್ಕ್ಕ್ ೦—೪—೦

ಇದಾ —ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿ, ಕನ್ನಡಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿ ಆಫೀಸಾ, ಪರದೆನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿ ಕೇರುಹಿಂಬೆಕು. ಚಂದಾದಾರನ್ನ ಸುಂಡಿಪಡಿಸಿಯೇ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸ್ಕ್ಕ್ಲಾಗಿ.

ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನೆಗಳ ದರಾಜ್.

ಪೊದಲನೆಯ ಪಲ್ಲಿ ಗಳ್ಕ್ಕ್ ೦—೫—೦

ಪಲ್ಲಿ ಪಲ್ಲಿ ಗಳ್ಕ್ಕ್ ೦—೧—೦

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ಇದರಕ್ಕಿ ಪಿರಿಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಚಂದಾದಾರಿಕೆ ಗನ್ನು ಚಂದಾದಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂ ಪಿನೇಲೆಡೆಪಡೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರಲು ಕ್ಕೀಡಿಪೇಂಡುಂ —

೧. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರ್ಕ್ಕಳಿಗಿ ಜಾಹಿರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಪಿಜಯದ ಕರ್ಣಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಲ್ಲಿ ವರು ಅಲೆಯೊರ್ ಹೂಟ್ಟ ಚಾಂಗೆ ಸಿಲು ಪ ಕಾಪಡೆ ಚಾ ಹೂಲಂಡೆ ಆಪಡಲ್ಲಿ ಗಕೂಡಾಗುವಿದೆ ಅವನ್ನು ಪೈಗ್ಕ ಕಾ ಕಂಪನ್ನಿ ನಮಗೆ ಶ್ರುತವಾಗಿ ಪಿರಿಪಡಿಸ್ಕ್ಕ್ಲಾಗಿ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಪಿತ್ರೀಸುವುದುಂ ಪಿಪಡಿಯ ಪಿಲ್ಲಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಪಿಲ್ಲಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಮುಂಪರ್ಷ ಚಾಂದಾಕಿ ಮಾಡಿಂದ ಪಿಕಸ್ಕ್ಕ್ಲಾಪಿಪ್ಪಡುವಕಿ

೨. ಸೋಟುಂಬಿ ಕರ್ಣಾಧಿಕಾರ್ಕ್ಕ್ಕಾಗಿ "ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆ" ಯನ್ನು ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪಿಪ ಯಯಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿಲ್ಲಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಲಾಭಾಪಿಸಿಕ್ಕಲಾಗುವುದು. ಹಾಗೆ ಲಾಭಕಿ ಪಿಲ್ಲಿಪಿಂಬು ಪಿಲಪಿಂಬು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಾ ಟು ಕಲಪಿಪಿಸ್ಕ್ಕೆ ಗನ್ನು ಕಾಲಕಪಡಿಸಿ ಸೋಗಪ ಕೂಡಿತೆ ಚಾಕಿ ಆಫೀ ಸೋಟ ಪ್ಪ ಕೊಪಿಸಿಕಾರ್ಕ್ಕ್ಲ

೩. ಪ್ರೇಪಿಸ್ಕ್ಕಲಿ ಕರ್ಣಾಧಿಕಾರ್ಕ್ಕ್ಕಳು, ಕೂ॥ ೧೫ಕ್ಕ್ಕ್ ಗಾಗಲೆಯೇ ಪಸ್ತ್ರಿಂಬಲೆ ಘಟ ಪ್ರೇಪಕಿ ಕೆಲಸಿಪಿಸಿಕ್ಕ್ಕ್ಲಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಷರಾಪಿಸಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇಪಿಸಿ ಗನ್ನು ಕಾಲಕಪಡಿಸಿಕ್ಕ್ಕ್ಲಾಗಿ ಪಿಲ್ಲಿಪಡ

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

ఇవతలివారు మా పుస్తకాలు తీసుకొనుచున్నారు గాని వీరిలో అనేకులు ఇంతవరకు మా పుస్తకాలకు ఒక్క పైసా కూడా పంపలేదు. ఇట్టి వారు ఇప్పటికైనా తమ బాకీ తీర్చి వేయవలసినదిగా మనవి చేయుచున్నాము. ఇట్లు

ప్రకాశిక కార్యాలయం.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1881

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS IN INDIA.—NO. VI (Continued.)

ఇండ్య దేశపు వ్యవసాయము-రీతి విచారము.

ఆరవ అంకరేఖ.

తివిడవాటమున్న తుంరికి యూపస్తంభము, కృషిశిక్షణార్థమైన బడిగదికి బదులు ప్రయోగ వ్యవసాయాదిలాభ కారణాలు ఇరవైన్ - పర్వమూ ముఖ్యాధారమన్న శేషపుత్రరేఖ నంబికి యింక వ్యవసాయమన్న శేషపుత్రరేఖ - ముఖ్యశాఖగా ఉన్నవి. ఈ ముఖ్యశాఖను శేషపుత్రరేఖ్యాదే. వర్షకాలంలో విరళంగా వీచేటి, అకాలాయం, వీచకుండా కాలాయము లనేటి, క్రిందివృష్టిగా అవశ్యకమగాని జోరు లేని అప్పుడప్పుడు వర్షాలు - ఈ ముఖ్యశాఖకు ఉపశాఖలు.

పరిచయము.—ఫరతి అభివృద్ధి కారణాలలో వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి ముఖ్యము. అందరి, ఒంటిమిద్దాగాల్ల కష్టపడటంలో ఒంటిధాన్య క్షేత్రాలు అనేకాల్లో ఇదివరకు ఉన్నవి. ఇదివరకు ఉన్నవి. ఇదివరకు ఉన్నవి.

"పదార్థశిక్షణము నిత్యము
ధారుణ్యభిలాషణీయ మిది."

క్రొంబుతో వృద్ధిచెంది కుసి పొల్లుకాక
కాన వర్షాకర్తకి బాటిపండ్ల నిచ్చు
భర్తరన్నాని నాను, నిదరి పతివ్రతా రత్నమగు
కరుణ్య శక్తస్వాన్నాలయు మాడరక్క వదా
నిమదనుండ ఆదను పర్యవేక్షణ ఒమయురల్లి మా
డకేలా పతివ్రతను ముంది ఒకదమత
మనెవు.

Personal Notes.
వ్యక్తిగత విషయవ్యాఖ్యలు.

The Ex Gaekwar of Baroda.—బడోదా సంస్థానాధిపతియగు గుజరాతు గాయకవాడిమహారాజు శ్రీకళత్రమేశ్వరుడు విశిష్ట కారణవశమునా అమ్మెర్ వ్యవస్థితుడయ్యెను. ఇతనికి ఇంగ్లండ్‌లో నివసించుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుమతి ఇచ్చిరి.

Death of the Co-Regent of Hyderabad.—హైదరాబాదు సంస్థానపు కోరగెంటు, ఇంటరీ రాజ్యపరిపాలకుడైన ప్రధానమంత్రియు వారి సహాయకర్తయు మహారాజశ్రీ సురాజు వెంకటరామారావు పంతులుగారు మొన్న ఆదివారమునాడు ఉదయము 10 గంటలకు స్వర్గస్థులైరి. వీరు ఇటీవల కొంతకాలమునుండి మధుమేహ వ్యాధిచేత బాధపడుచుండిరి. ఈ వ్యాధి ఎక్కువగా ఉండుటచేత వీరు ఆహారమును మానివేసిరి. ఆ కారణమువలన వీరు మరణించిరి. వీరి మరణమువలన హైదరాబాదు సంస్థానమునకు మిక్కిలి నష్టము కలిగినది. వీరు మరణించిన వార్త తెలియగానే ఆ సంస్థానమంతటను దుఃఖము వ్యాపించినది. వీరి మరణమునకు సంతాపసూచకముగా ఆ సంస్థానమంతటను ఒక దినము సెలవు ప్రకటింపబడినది. వీరి మరణమువలన ఆ సంస్థానమునకు కలిగిన నష్టమును ఎవరును పూరింపలేరు. వీరు మహా బుద్ధిశాలులు, ధర్మాత్ములు, ప్రజాపాలకులు, విద్యాభివృద్ధిని కోరువారు, ఉదారులు, దయాళువులు, సత్యవంతులు, సాధుస్వభావులు, సర్వజనప్రియులు. వీరి మరణమువలన ఆ సంస్థానమునకు కలిగిన నష్టమును ఎవరును పూరింపలేర

ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಮತ್ತು ಮೊನ್ನೆಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಭೆಯು ಮುಗಿಯಿತು. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮಂದಿ ಮಹಮ್ಮದೀಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಮುಗಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಸಲಾಮು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೋದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳು ಸಹ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಸಲಾಮು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೋದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಮಹಮ್ಮದೀಯರಾಗಿ ಮತಾಂತರ ಹೊಂದಿದರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ಸಭ್ಯತೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸಭ್ಯತೆಯು ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭ್ಯತೆಯು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕಮತ್ಯವು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದೇ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕಮತ್ಯವು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಭೇದವು ಇರುವುದೇ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಹಿಂದೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಭೇದವು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಐಕಮತ್ಯವು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭ್ಯತೆಯ

ENGLISH EDITION

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. VIII. BANGALORE.—MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1881. No. 50.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[RECEIVED BY TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

AYUB KHAN IN PERSIA

London 19th Dec—Advices from Teheran state that Ayub Khan with ten Sirdars and four hundred followers arrived at Meshed on Thursday last and it is expected he will be interned at Ispahan

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY

London 17th Dec—The annual meeting of the Mysore Gold Mining Company went off satisfactorily Waiting fuller reports of crushings

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE IRISH LAND LEAGUERS

Lord Hartington speaking at Barnley said that although the Land Leaguers were continuing a sort of guerilla warfare in Ireland hopeful signs were apparent including increasing willingness on the part of juries to convict Agrarian offenders

SEIZURE OF ARMS, &c, AT DUBLIN

London, 19th Dec—An extensive seizure has been made in Dublin of dynamite arms ammunition and treasonable documents Several arrests have been made in connection therewith

LORD JUSTICE BRAMWELL

Lord Justice Bramwell has been raised to the peerage

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Sir Charles Ellice Adjutant General will be appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at Gibraltar

A FALSE PROPHET DISPOSED OF

Cairo 19th Dec—A false prophet having collected 1500 fanatics in the Soudan has been completely annihilated by 300 Egyptian troops

INDIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES

London 19th Dec—The following are to days quotations —

Mysore Gold Mining Co (£1 paid) £0 17 6
Ooregum Gold Mining Co (£1 paid) £0 8 0
Alpha Gold Mining Co no quotation

THE LADIES LAND LEAGUE PROCLAIMED

London 20th Dec—The Irish Ladies Land League has been proclaimed illegal.

TURKISH BOND HOLDERS

Constantinople 20th Dec—The Sultan has issued an Imperial Irade sanctioning the settlement of bondholders debt

ARREST OF O DONOVAN

Constantinople 22nd Dec—Mr O Donovan the late *Daily News* special correspondent at Merv has been arrested for publicly slandering the Sultan

AMERICA.

AMERICAN SILVER COINAGE

Washington 20th Dec—Several Bills have been introduced into the Senate providing for the increase of silver coinage

London, 21st Dec—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from its Washington correspondent, stating that if the above bills are passed they will undoubtedly be vetoed by the President, and that it is probable the present law for the coinage of two million dollars monthly will remain unaltered

NOTICE.

Will be ready shortly, an interesting and amusing work called "THE ROLL OF MAN'S FATE containing answers to whatever questions that may be put

The accuracy of the book is guaranteed and will be found to the satisfaction of the Public

The price of the book will not exceed Re 1

Those desiring of registering their names for the work kindly solicited to send them in to the undersigned

W R LEWKING
AT MESSRS RICE, & Co,
Lucknow Road
Bangalore

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, 26TH DECEMBER, 1881

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS IN MYSORE.

THERE cannot be the slightest doubt that the head of the late British Commission of Mysore, then, Mr, now Sir James Gordon made a mistake in recommending to the Government of India the abolition of the Experimental Farm on the Lal Bagh Road Sir James Gordons predecessor, Mr C B Saunders was wiser, and showed a more practical policy, when he declined to recommend a measure which Sir James succeeded in carrying into effect The fact is patent here in this Province, as elsewhere in India that the modes of agriculture are rude and primitive and the people adhere to the agricultural customs and practices of their ancestors with a tenacity which, admirable as it is in social matters, is rather a drawback in a matter which develop ment of the resources namely, through means of improved methods of modern science Comparisons may be odious, but contrasts may be annoying, but to effect a desired and desirable we think we are justified in The Presidency of Madras, with the unmerited *soubriquet* of "benighted," has long led the van in the matter of scientific and methodic agriculture The experiment of introducing European scientific methods of agriculture, began about twenty years ago, during the Government of Sir William Denison, who came to Madras, not only with his large experience as an Englishman, who knew everything about farming in his own country, but also with a similar and equally extended experience in Australia, where he had been Governor of New South Wales for many years The result of Sir William's experience emerged, and unflagging interest, was the establishment of the Experimental Farm at Saidapett, a station five or six miles from the Presidency capital After many fluctuations and changes of fortune, and many difficulties to meet and overcome in the way the farm proved a decided success at last and the whole measure had, from time to time, the support and countenance of successive Governors of Madras, so that to the Experimental Farm was added an Agricultural School This school, like the farm, had many difficulties to encounter, but all obstacles were successfully overcome, and the result at this day is, that the school has taken rank as an agricultural college, under the able principalship of Mr W R Robertson M R C A That the experiment in scientific agriculture in Madras has proved a most gratifying success, is apparent from the fact, mentioned in the last report of the institution, that two thirds of the students come from other Presidencies and Provinces, where they have no such institution in existence Now, these are the facts as regards the Government and Experimental Farms in Madras and the Agricultural College at Saidapett What are the facts as regards the Bangalore Experimental Farm on the Lal Bagh Road? Got up at considerable outlay, but managed in the most scientific and satisfactory manner, by Mr H E Harman, the late Superintendent, the farm gave every promise of being one of the most flourishing and useful institutions in the Province But, unhappily, the famine of 1876-77 78 set in, and the lands attached to the farm suffered almost (though not altogether) as much as the lands elsewhere in the Province, from the heart rending and prolonged drought with which the country was afflicted But the remedy came with the S W monsoons of the year 1878, and all anxiety as to the continuation of the famine was set at rest. The lands of the Experimental Farm revived sooner than any other portion of the country, and there was every prospect that it would really turn out to be the most useful and advantageous institution which the Government could support, and, as we said Mr Saunders, as long as he was Chief Commissioner, was always in favour of keeping on the farm In April 1878, Sir James Gordon was appointed Chief Commissioner, and, by the end of that year an order was issued gradually, but practically, the farm By the middle of 1879 it action was altogether abandoned if we remember right given out on small patches to people, and the farm as it were rented to brewers of country ho, we understand, still carry on that business there. Now, had Sir James been as prudent and as far seeing as his predecessor, in a matter which so vitally concerns the progress of the country and its people, we should, by this time have had the abandoned farm in a high state of efficiency, and matters would probably, have progressed so far, that an agricultural school might have been begun, and, in time, have proved of inestimable benefit to the country and a large portion of the agricultural population But the results at this day are far otherwise After a large outlay had been made on the farm and the buildings situated thereon, and after an existence of nearly five years, the whole scheme was dropped like a hot potato, and on no other ground, but that of economy and retrenchment of state expenditure, as if the progress of the population in agriculture and the impetus given thereto by such institutions as the experimental farm, were not of equal importance as the Revenue Survey the Inam Commission, and the D P W, all of which departments of the State services have been retained It seems to us, that Sir James was at that time morbidly haunted by the demon of economy and retrenchment on state expenditure, and he seems also to have been put out by the apparent failure of the experimental farm, and was rather impatient of its continued existence We think, in fact, that Sir James was in too great a hurry, when he resolved to abandon the Bangalore farm. We think the Maharajah's Government would do well to re-commence the experiment of trying to introduce and encourage the modern scientific methods of agriculture in the Province There will, of course, be a question as to expense, and here, we confess, we are at a nonplus, because, what with the enormous debt, and its accompanying large interest, and the fresh items of expenditure with which the State has been burdened, the funds may not be forthcoming, but the experiment may be set on foot in a small way, at the beginning, and, as it is sure in the end to pay for itself, we think His Highness's Government might well take the subject into consideration At all events, it is clear that the Government of the State should give every attention to the matter, because it is one which concerns the material progress and prosperity of the country and its people

THE NATIVE STATES AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

WE know that, even at the present moment, there are Englishmen who are the enthusiastic admirers of the policy pursued by Lord Dalhousie who saw nothing wrong in annexing any Native State he could lay hold of, to the British Indian Empire In the opinion of this school of statesmen, the establishment of a Native Government in Mysore, in 1799, the recognition, by Her Majesty, the right of adoption of the late Maharajah in 1867, and the final transfer of Mysore to Native rule in March last, have all been a series of political blunders originating in the sentimentalism of over scrupulous statesmen, who would respect the possessions of their neighbours as they would their own But the terms and conditions with which the transfer has been clogged, must, we think, afford no small degree of comfort to those who regret the days of annexation The papers relating to the transfer plainly show that Mysore is a British province, in all things but the name. The British Government has disarmed all criticism by declaring the restitution of Mysore an act of British generosity We do not accuse the British Government of vanity, for we ourselves are aware of the considerable obligations under which it has laid this province Indeed we feel it our duty to give Her Majesty's Government full credit for generosity, though we cannot help thinking that they have done great injustice to the Maharajah and his subjects by pronouncing all existing treaties to be "obsolete engagements of a former period," and thereby making them null and void We are not aware of any circumstance which rendered nugatory, the treaties in accordance with which the Hindoo kingdom of Mysore was renovated We will briefly allude to the circumstances under which the Hindoo dynasty of Mysore was restored to power by the East India Company and the Nizam of Hyderabad. The aggressions of Hyder and Tippu led the English, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam to a treaty of defensive and offensive alliance The struggle between the Mussulman adven-

turers of Mysore and the allied powers ended in 1799, when the fall of Seringapatam sealed the fate of Tippu's Empire in Southern India The extinction of Tippu's power was mainly due to the united efforts of Col Wellesley and the Nizam, though the Mahrattas were made a party to the Partition Treaty, which was concluded between the allies, immediately after the conquest of Mysore The Mahrattas, however, refused to accede to the treaty, and in consequence, the districts reserved as their share, according to the stipulations of the treaty, were with held from them The conquered territories now lie entirely in the hands of Col Wellesley and the Nizam who participated in the expense and danger of the war The allies could have divided their acquisitions between themselves, if they had been so disposed The only representative of the Hindoo dynasty which the perfidy of Hyder had consigned to obscurity, was an infant five years old, and there certainly existed no elements of opposition to the conquerors The country lay therefore entirely at the mercy of the allied powers We need not be very particular regarding the motives between which the allies fluctuated, before they resolved upon the course which they finally adopted It is no business of ours to ascribe that course to considerations of expediency, the allies having desired to maintain a balance of power between themselves Whatever may have been their motives, we, for our own part, unhesitatingly acknowledge that it was very generous of the East India Company and the Government of the Nizam to have restored the royal family of Mysore to its former dignity, and we doubt not that the people of Mysore thought so at the time Suffice it to say that the Great Old Company and the Nizam, earned a title to the lasting gratitude of the people of Mysore, when General Harris, on behalf of the Company, and Meer Allum, as the representative of the Nizam placed His Highness Krishna Rajah Wodier, on his ancestral throne This was done in accordance with the stipulations of the Partition Treaty which we have already alluded to The recognition or rejection of the claims of the infant Rajah had been quite optional with the allies, prior to the conclusion of the Partition Treaty But when those claims were once acknowledged in a treaty by which the contracting parties bound themselves to abide, the matter was past the region of option, and neither the Company, nor the Nizam, could recede from the obligations so incurred And thenceforward the Maharajah held his sovereignty not at the pleasure of the East India Company, or the Nizam but by virtue of the Partition Treaty, by which the contracting parties, by way of mutual concessions, relinquished their rights of conquest, each its own, in favour of a third party Be it also remembered that the allies, conquerors as they unquestionably were, had still, a due regard to the family prestige and the dignity of the Maharajah whom they regarded as their friend and ally, as is evident from the seventh article of the Partition Treaty By the authority of the same treaty, the Company undertook to assist the Maharajah with a subsidiary force, under the terms of the Subsidiary Treaty, which was concluded between the Company and the Maharajah The Subsidiary Treaty is termed a "treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance" binding on the contracting parties "as long as the sun and moon shall endure." The perpetuity of this treaty was further guaranteed by Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation of 1858, in these reassuring words

"We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all Treaties and Engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honorable East India Company, are by us accepted and will be scrupulously maintained and we look for the like observance on their part."

"We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes as our own"

It was this expression of Her Majesty's wish to maintain all treaties and engagements made with Native Princes by the Company, that restored the confidence which the princes of India had felt in the scales of justice of the British Government, but which had been unhappily destroyed by the unsympathetic policy of Lord Dalhousie We have never claimed for Native princes more independence and power than are compatible with British supremacy in India, or such as are not guaranteed to them by the existing treaties and engagements and by the Proclamation of 1858 All that we therefore expected was that the British Government would on handing over Mysore to the present Maharajah, conform to the stipulations of the Subsidiary Treat, This we thought we might reasonably expect, but reasonable as our expectations were, we are sorry to say, we have been disappointed We least expected that the British Government would crush obsolete "treaties of perpetual friendship and alliance" hinging upon the parties "as long as the sun and moon shall endure" Thus summarily setting aside all treaties and engagements, the British Government has given the present Maharajah a stunning blow in other words, a deed of gift, as though agreements and engagements existed and the gift should be accepted, as gifts always must be with any conditions which the giver might think fit to attach to them The way for imposing fresh burdens being thus made easy, the British Government decided at once that the rulers of Mysore should pay it a subsidy of 35 lacs, in lieu of 24½ lacs which was the sum fixed in the Subsidiary Treaty We admit that this increase was not provided for in that treaty But on this point, we must accept the verdict of Lord Lytton In his despatch of 3rd March, 1880, to the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency says —

'The State's revenues stand pledged to a substantial contribution in full proportion to the resources of the country towards the cost of British troops for its general defence and security and also toward the additional charges of actual war

Whoever expected that the hero of the Afghan War would hold any other opinion? A reference to the Subsidiary Treaty will, however, convince any one that the original subsidy was not fixed by the rule of proportion It is not stipulated in that document that the demands of the British Government should keep pace with the increasing resources of the country Moreover, the defence and security of the country are no new conditions which the protecting Power has undertaken to fulfil It is argued, on the other hand, that the British Government having relieved the Maharajah of the "obligation to keep troops to serve with the British army when required" as stated in the 5th article of the instrument of transfer, it is but fair that His Highness should bear the additional burden This seems rather plausible But the third article of the Subsidiary Treaty serves to throw some light on the nature of this obligation By that article, the late Maharajah engaged to bear a reasonable proportion of any unavoidable charges of war, incurred under special circumstances In 1807, the article was modified and the Maharajah undertook to keep a body of 4000 effective horse, of which such portion as was not required for internal protection, was to serve with the British army, when required by the Company, which in its turn engaged to pay the "extra expenses of their maintenance or battle, at the rate of (4) four Star Pagodas per month for each effective man and horse, after the expiration of one month from the date of their crossing the frontier" The British Government does not incur these "extra expenses now and we do not see any reason why the present Maharajah should pay an additional subsidy of 10½ lacs, because his force will not henceforth be required to serve with the British army It must also be borne in mind that the late Maharajah considered it essential to his personal dignity to keep that body of horse It also afforded some field for the employment of certain classes of people in the province, that have, as it were, a hereditary aptitude, for service in the military line We therefore think that the force ought to have been left intact But as the strength of the force was reduced, apparently, on the plea of economy, the saving effected under this head should be, we think, used to relieve the State of some portion of its burden Granting, however, for a moment that this State is bound to make the additional contribution towards the maintenance of the British army, are we to make no account of its financial position? We admit that the revenues of Mysore have increased since 1799, and specially since 1832 when the British Government assumed the management of the country and that this increase is mainly due to the British system of administration But at the same time we must not lose sight of the fact that the cost of administration has increased in the same proportion It may be said, on the other hand, that considerable reductions have recently been effected but we are prepared to show that, in spite of all the reductions that have been effected the expenditure of the State is trenching upon the heels of its revenues In the report of administration which the Dewan placed before the representative chiefs of this province, at the last annual meeting held at Mysore the expenditure under all heads according to the revised scale, is given at Rs 100 96,281 The Revenue and Topographical Surveys are temporary establishments which together cost Rs 3,49,000 When these are abolished, say, some 4 years hence, there will be a saving of the above sum And supposing that a further saving of 8 lacs might be effected under this or other head —which we do not think feasible—the prospective reduction, including that in the Revenue and Topographical Surveys, might be estimated at say, 12 lacs This would bring down expenditure to Rs 88,96,281 To this must be added the additional subsidy of 10½ lacs, and a further sum of 3 lacs by which the Maharajah's Civil List is to be raised hereafter Thus calculating we get Rs 102,46,281 as the estimated expenditure of the State We do not think that any further reduction can be made without injury to the vigour and efficiency of the administration Let us now turn to the resources of the country to meet this expenditure The revenue demand, which amounted to 109½ lacs in 1877-78 fell to 101 lacs in 1880-81 This decrease is attributed to the effects of the famine The aggregate revenue of the province,' says the Dewan 'may on the whole be expected to 104 or 105 lacs within 2 or 3 years Let us grant that the revenue will rise to 104 or 105 lacs, as the Dewan says, where will he turn, every year, to make up the 5 lacs wherewith he proposes to cover the country with a network of railways which he considers so indispensable to the advancement of the country, there remaining only a half of that sum available for the purpose? Is Mysore to make any provision for the repayment of its loan to the British Government or is it to be perpetual indebtedness to it? And if a famine overtakes the province (which God forbid) what means will the Government of His Highness have to tide over the calamity? We hope that the British Government will answer for us these questions before it finally resolves that the impoverished people of Mysore shall pay a subsidy of 35 lacs, towards the general cost of maintaining the British army in India We repeat that the finances of Mysore cannot stand any further tension, now or ever We therefore hope the Lord Ripon in whose generosity and sense of justice the people of India have so much confidence, reconsider the question carefully and do justice to the Maharajah and his subjects

Original and Selected Notes

H E Sir Frederick Roberts, has arrived at Ootacamund from Bangalore, to spend the Christmas week with his family

Raja Siva Prasada, C S I, of Benares, has been appointed an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

It is stated that Lord Ripon has been requested by Her Majesty not to visit the Convict Settlement at the Andamans where Lord Mayo, the then Viceroy of India, was assassinated in 1872

In a telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* a correspondent remarks that a very crowded meeting representing all classes was held at Vizadrugge on the 21st instant to memorialise the Government for an elective Municipality

The annual Viceregal State Banquet in Calcutta has been fixed to take place on the 3rd proximo, the day after the Viceroy's return from Burmah and if the proposed arrangements are effected to, the Chapter of the Star of India will take place at noon the same day

A memorial has been submitted to the Viceroy by the community of Lahore, praying that an Act for raising the Punjab University College to the status of a University be passed without further loss of time The memorial bears upwards of 600 signatures of men ill of education and position

A Levee meeting is lately held at Poona in the City Town Hall when an address was prepared for presentation to the Governor of Bombay praying for the local introduction of the elective branch On previous occasion, representations is made to Government on the same subject, but it was refused

The remittances to the Home Treasury by the Government of India in 1880-81 are estimated at £1,200,000 or Rs 20,40,00,000, or a loss of Rs 3,40,00,000 at 1s 2d In the month of November the remittances aggregated Rs 1,80,00,000 and to the month of November Rs 12,93,2,000, the actual loss on the remittances being Rs 2,26,37,210

In announcing the appointment of Baboo Durga Charan Law as High Sheriff of Calcutta for the coming year, the *Hindu Patriot* says —'The first native merchant in the emporium of Europe in commerce in Asia, distinguished for public spirit and liberality, and justly respected as a worthy citizen by both Europeans and Natives he eminently deserves the honour conferred upon him He is the third native gentleman who has been honored with the Shrievalty of Calcutta'

Certain leading members of the Bengali community at Barisal have subscribed a sum of money to found a "Ripon Prize" and Brajo Sundar College, in commemoration of the viceroy's recent visit, Baboo Pramud Das Mitra explained to the meeting held to settle the naming in its turn 'it was customary among the old Kings of India to bestow golden bracelets (Suvarna Kankana) on pandits distinguished for learning' He strongly held that this precedent should be followed on the present occasion, and that the ornaments should bear the name of 'Our Gracious Viceroy' This proposal received the unanimous assent of the meeting

The *Madras Mail* says that "Mr I Chellappa Pillai, B A and B L, has resigned the office of First Judge of the Sadr Court of Travancore The resignation of the learned Judge gives the Travancore Government the opportunity of paying a well merited compliment to the European Judge of the Sadr Court Dr Grill who has served the Government now for some years and in his position is second Judge of the Sadr Court has won golden opinions His promotion would be hailed with great satisfaction in Travancore He has always proved himself a most painstaking and capable Judge It will be a fitting interchange of courtesies between the Model Native State and the Government of Madras, that at a time when in British India so many favours are being bestowed upon deserving and prominent Hindus, the chief Justice of the Sadr Court of Travancore should be a European Barrister

From the *People's Friend*, Madras, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, we learn that Mr Rama Chandur Rau, B A, Head Accountant, Engineer's Office, Tanjore, was sen

prison by Mr Russel of Fanjore for three months on a charge of theft, the property being logs of wood the value of which was only Rs 40 There are men amongst those who are put in very responsible positions who cannot distinguish a Hindoo coolly from a gentleman We know that, once a gentleman of high education and position who was thrown into difficulties sought patronage of an Anglo-Indian of high position The Anglo-Indian was very much moved at the distress of the man whom he knew before, and he generously offered him his own *Jemadarship* on a pay of Rs 10 per mensem ! It never occurred to the young Magistrate that, it was not very likely that, a man in the position of Mr Ramchander would commit theft Or appeal, however, the Judge honorably acquitted him, and he was reinstated in his post In the name of all that is just and generous, we demand of all Englishmen in India to treat the people of India better than is the custom to do now

We take the following from the *Hindu* — On Monday last there was a meeting of the Members of the Revenue Board and of Government in the office of the former which lasted from 11 A M to nearly 6 P M The subject of the Government of India about financial decentralization and local self Government It was announced to the Government came to the conclusion that the present division of the Presidency into districts is to be recast At present some districts are very small and they might be amalgamated into big districts For instance Tanjore and Trichinopoly may be made one district which will be only 7169 square miles in area And there are at present five districts that are of the same extent Madura and Chingleput may be made one On the other hand Vizagapatam is 18,311 sq are miles in area and Bellary 11,000 The former be divided into four On the whole we hear the number of districts will be increased by four A Commissioner will be appointed to each district There was some discussion as to the retention or abolition of the Revenue Board Our own opinion is that the Board has no useful purpose to serve In former days it did good work, but now it is doing more harm than good to the ryots It obstructs business, it screens erring revenue officials, it misinterprets revenue laws in short, the recent history of the Revenue Board contains nothing that would justify its existence Of course the members of the Board are for their own existence If the Board is to continue, it is as we have shown in a recent issue of our paper, absolutely necessary to add one more member to the present strength, and the additional Member ought to be a Native gentleman One of them ought to be also up to official business through out he is considered to inspect the revenue administration in the Mofussil It is also contemplated, to take this opportunity of raising the salary and status of the subordinate revenue Service We hope the Government will increase the miserable salaries which are now paid to Tashildars and Deputy Tashildars and which tempt them to swerve from rectitude so that they may maintain what they think their dignity

Sriman Madhva Siddhantonnahini Sabha.

NOTICE

The annual Sabha of Sriman Madhva Siddhantonnahini Society will, as usual, be held at Padma Nivasam or Chattram attached to Triuplti, from 27th to 30th December 1881, both days inclusive All Pandits, students, sectarian gentlemen and all well wishers are respectfully requested to be kind enough to honor the Sabha with their presence

No cholera from 31st October last

'By Order,'

KANCHI SUBBA RAO,

Honorary Secretary

Madras, Sydapett, 28th November 1881

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND READERS

Sunday next being New Year's Day and it being the invariable practice to close this office on that day, we have to intimate to our subscribers and readers that there will be no issue of this journal on Monday next

Local and Provincial.

A DARING THEFT —On Sunday last, the 18th instant, some person or persons not yet discovered, succeeded in carrying away the cash chest of the 2nd Rants Regiment, containing about Rs 1000 in cash —*Spectator*

CLOSING OF TREASURIES —Her Majesty's and His Highness the Maharajah's Treasuries, will be closed for public business, from to day Saturday till the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, for the Christmas holidays —*Ibid*

XMAS HOLIDAYS —All the public offices in the station will close, this day, for the Christmas holidays and will not re-open till the 4th January, 1882 The Magistrate's Courts will, however, we understand, be closed for only two week-days during that period —*Ibid*

SIR FREDRICK ROBERTS IN BANGALORE —On Thursday last, Sir Fredrick Roberts, accompanied by Major General Payn, visited the Elsoor waterworks, where he was received by Mr J Smith, the Engineer in charge, Sir Fredrick then proceeded to the lines of the Q O Sappers and Miners, which he inspected The regiment was put through several manœuvres during General Roberts visit His Excellency Sir Lumley Gordon, Major General Payn, and all the officers of the staff and suite, then breakfasted with Colonel Sim, and the officers of the regiment, Sir Fredrick Roberts and staff left Bangalore for Wellington on Thursday evening last The usual honours were paid to Sir Robert, at the platform and amongst the large assembly, were Sir James Gordon and General Payn

THE MADRAS SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS— 1881 —The following is a list of Candidates declared to have passed the undermentioned Special Test Examinations from the Mysore Province held in August last —

Test VIII—1—Pre-supporting—Higher Grade—English

Vepury Subbanatty Pillai	do
Bandelur Gunia Rau	do
D B Venkata Subba Rau.	do
P Muthiah Naramah	do
Mysore Bhima Rau	do
Mirelli Veeraraghavulu Naidu	do
Tamore N Krishna Rau	do
Poolavarel Ananda Ranga Pillai	do
N Venkatasargum Gopal Rau	do
M P Chappoosy Chetti	do
W Huppaya Gounda Chetti	do
C Krishnaya Subramanyam	do
S Anandampilly Gopala Charra	do
Kottage Srinivasa Rau	do
Comdamuny Bhima Rau	do

OFFICIAL CHANGES —The advent of the new year will usher in more than one official change, and will witness several retirements To notice one of the former, it may be remembered that it has been decided to remove Her Majesty's Treasury from the Public Buildings to the Mayo Hall, an arrangement which will necessitate a change in supervision, which therefore will devolve on Major Maltby, who will receive a honorarium of one hundred rupees per mensem a Treasury Officer The retirements referred to are all of a minor character, resulting from the new Treasury arrangements, which necessitate Her Majesty's Treasury being worked with a curtailed establishment, which will be reduced by pensioning off five of the subordinates, whose aggregate salaries amount to Rs 200. It is not known for certain yet whether this sum will be placed under the head of savings to be appropriated in any other way. It is thought, however, that a portion of the amount will be applied to meet the allowance of Rs 100 which Major Maltby will receive as Treasury Officer —*Post*

ESCAPE OF TWO CONVICTS —The Inspector General of Prisons having reported to the local Government that the Police, whether in the Kadur or Shimoga District, are to blame for the escape of convicts recently announced, the Dewan has passed the following order—"The Officer in charge of the Shimoga Jail reports that he made over the two prisoners properly handcuffed and warned the Police of their dangerous character Such verbal intimation however cannot be expected to be properly transmitted when the Police escorts change on the way It should have been entered in a memo and sent with the prisoners for the information of the Police on the road It further appears that the handcuffs were removed and taken back by the Shimoga Police when the prisoners were handed over to the Police at Tarikere, and that the handcuffs available at the latter place not fitting the prisoners, the prisoners were sent on without being properly handcuffed, and so managed to escape The Kadur Police were chiefly to blame and were punished by the Magistrate It should be arranged in future that the handcuffs should not be changed on the way, and that when prisoners are being taken long distances the escort should report themselves to the Chief Magisterial or Police Officers at the principal stations on the road, in order that the prisoners may be inspected by them and any irregularities corrected"

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR

His Excellency the Governor will leave Madras on the 5th proximo, for a tour to the Nilgiris and Malabar The following is the itinerary —

January

Wednesday 4th	—Leave Madras 6 P M
Thursday 5th	Arrive Ootacamund 5 P M visiting Barrier on the way up.
Friday 6th	—Home and Gardens at Ootacamund
Saturday 7th	Lake Sanitarium and Water Supply
Sunday 8th	—
Monday 9th	—Ootacamund to Nedivattum
Tuesday 10th	—Nedivattum Plantations
Wednesday 11th	—do to Naduvat
Thursday 12th	—Naduvatum to Nelamalur Teak Plantation and back.
Friday 13th	Naduvatum to the stopping wherever
Saturday 14th	the Collector may like best to arrange
Sunday 15th	in accordance with the Planters
Monday 16th	and all to rest quietly
Tuesday 17th	—
Wednesday 18th	—Arrive Calicut reserve Dinner in
Thursday 19th	—Calicut Return Entertainment
Friday 20th	—Leave Calicut early see Pilgrims and Will arrange join Mail Train at Palghat
Saturday 21st	—Arrive Madras 6-30 A M

Correspondence.

IS MYSORE SOLVENT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR —Knowing that yours is the only public spirited journal in the province I venture to send this for insertion in your columns A well known Native gentleman of vast experience in the station, has undertaken to write a brochure under the above title The book is very nearly complete and it will be out in a week or so I hope most of your readers interested in the affairs of Mysore will be specially delighted to read the contents of the intended publication It is divided into eleven chapters and they are arranged as below The object of this publication it would seem is to make the Imperial Government understand the real state of affairs in Mysore and to remove the false confidence reposed in their minds by the writings of some selfish journalists and official reporters

I Mysore before and after 1862
II Mysore under the British Commission and since under the Native Raj
III The financial condition of Mysore
IV Reductions and retrenchments
V Creation of new but sinecure appointments
VI The Dewan and the Maharajah's Council
VII The meeting of the Ryots—a mere farce
VIII Delay in the despatch of official business.
IX The Secret history of Mysore
X The credit of the Mysore Government how far maintained?
XI The responsibility of the Imperial Government.

Bangalore. TRUMPET

General Summary

MADRAS

AGENT'S OFFICE S I RAILWAY —A sum of Rs 1 57 000 has been sanctioned for the construction of a block of buildings at Trichinopoly for the location of the Agent's Office, &c., which are now situated in Nagapatam —*Mail.*

RUMOURS REGARDING THE REVENUE BOARD —A rumour is current among the natives that the Revenue Board is to be abolished and that there will be Commissioners appointed who will have to move about in the districts more! —*Ibid.*

COURT FEE IN LIEU OF POSTAGE.—The Government of India have requested the opinion of the Judges of the several High Courts of India in reference to an amendment suggested by the High Court of Bombay in Section 95 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to enable the Court to levy a Court fee in lieu of postage for notices, summonses and letters transmitted by post.—*Ibid*

UNSTAMPED INSTRUMENTS —It has been decided that in future the validity of these documents need not be questioned by the parties concerned, but when this is absolutely necessary the Collector may, agreeably with the provisions of the Act, secure this by the issue of summons, but in cases of insufficient stamping, the question shall be left to the discretion of the Collector —*Ibid*

CHOLERA AT CHIDAMBARAM —A correspondent writes —"I very much regret to report that Cholera has broken out at Chidambaram There were in all seven attacks on the 17th and 18th instant, and all have proved fatal It is a great pity that the disease should have appeared here at the season of the year, as in a few days, hundreds of pilgrims are expected for the festival which commences on the 25th instant" —*Ibid*

THE CONJEEVRAM TAHSILDAR'S CASE.—We mentioned on Wednesday that this case came up for final hearing on the preceding day, before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Muthusawmy Ayyar, who reserved their judgment yesterday, their Lordships delivered judgment They held that the Sub-Collector had power under the Act to issue summonses, to witnesses in a departmental enquiry, regarding allegations against the Tahsildar of Conjeveram The convictions in the cases of Kastoori Iyengar Screenivasa Iyengar Desika Charry and Narasima Charry were quashed while the convictions in two cases against Narasima Charry, and Alasinga Iyengar, were upheld —*Ibid*

THE MADRAS RACES.—The programme of the Madras Races for 1881 is an attractive one—the first will commence on the 28th and close on the 31st There will be minor sweeps, the monkey competitions, matches never before witnessed in Madras the Madras or Kolattam dance, Hindustan or mounted, Tamasha drills, races and sports including pony, bullock and tekka races, sack races, flat races, chatty races, tug-of-war, &c. There are promised the Ring Head, buroque Dolls, and the grand inaugural decapitation feat as performed by Professor Phillips We are also to have the original Christy Minstrels Tamasha Jugglers, the Telephone, the Electric Lights and Music. There will be a grand display of fireworks on the 31st December —*Standard*

Extracts.

THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA

The *Bombay Gazette* —A very interesting statement regarding the railways of India has just been published in the *Government Gazette* The first railway opened for traffic in India was the G I P Railway, which began working its line from Bombay to Tanna in April, 1853 The next was the East Indian, which opened 23 miles in August, 1854 The Madras Railway followed in 1856 Then the B B and C I in 1860, but not from Bombay, it was not till 1864 that this line was connected with Bombay The Sind section of the S and Punjab, and Delhi line was opened in May 1861 The Eastern Bengal opened its first section of 45 miles for traffic in September, 1862 The Oudh and Rohilkund opened its first length of 42 miles in 1867 The longest railway in India is the East Indian with 1 504 miles, next come the G I P with 1,275 miles The Madras follows with 858 miles, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi with 663 miles, the South Indian with 645 miles, the Rajputana with 489, and the B B and C I with 444 miles The most expensive railways was the East Indian, which cost Rs. 2,19,643 per mile, next

stands the Eastern Bengal, costing Rs 2 03 935 per mile. The G I P cost Rs 1,9 945 per mile; the B B. and C I Rs. 1,26,582, the Sind Punjab, and Delhi Rs. 1,05,470 and Oudh and Rohilkund Rs. 1 05,709 Of the more important railways the cheapest was the South Indian which cost Rs. 64,584, per mile, the Rajputana was not much above it however, having cost Rs. 69,585 per mile. The best paying line is that which cost the most to construct, the Eastindian, which earned in 1880, 8 71 per cent on a total capital of Rs. 43,03,98,294 The next best is the Eastern Bengal, which showed a net earning in 1880 of 7 67 per cent on a capital cost of Rs 3,31,66,524 (The total length of this railway is only 158 miles) The B B and C I stands third, having shown last year a net profit of 5 72 per cent, on a capital of Rs. 8,28,42,480 The Sind, Punjab, and Delhi showed a net profit of 5 24 per cent, on its capital of Rs. 11,04,52,484, but the favourable outturn was owing to exceptional military movements in 1880 consequent on the operations in Afghanistan

The G. I P earned 4 44 per cent, on a capital cost of Rs. 24,99 27,290. The South Indian Railway, which has been the "bright example" held up by the supporters of the narrow gauge theory showed a net profit of only 2 23 per cent on its capital of Rs 4,66 72,963 The Madras Railway shows very poorly its net profit for 1880 being only 1 77 per cent on its capital of Rs 11,08,55,385 The Nizam's Railway shows hardly any better the net profits having been only 1 86 per cent on its capital of Rs 1,20,62,228 Indeed taking an average of three years the Madras gives a better return than the Nizam's the former being 1 70 per cent, the latter only 1 20 per cent. We fear that these lines must be looked upon as built for military and political purposes, and that they can never be expected to pay a fair return on their cost

The average net profit of the broad gauge railways for the year 1880 was 5 28 per cent on their cost, of the narrow gauge the result was a net profit of 2·65 per cent

THE RETROCESSION OF MYSORE

TERMS OF THE TRANSFER.

(Continued from our last issue)

"To return now to the subjects enumerated in the letter under reply, and proceeding to take them in the order in which they come, I am to say that in Mr Gordon's opinion no special arrangements in regard to the suppression of thuggee and dacoity are required, the ordinary police of the Province being considered sufficient for the purpose

'The military force to be maintained by the Maharaja, inclusive of the military guards attached to the Police may be limited to its present strength of 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot or 3,000 in all exclusive of officers.

"A resident of the first class with a high official status, will always be required for carrying on the political relations with a large and important Native State, for political control over the large civil and military station of Bangalore, and for administrative control over Coorg The position of the Resident for the next three years or so, during which the young Maharaja will be qualified to undertake the responsibilities of a complex administration without constant advice, and even guidance from the Resident would be even more responsible than hereafter What his pay and position should be therefore Mr Gordon must leave it to Government to determine The First Assistant Resident would be the Resident Secretary, and for him Mr Gordon proposes a salary of Rupees 1,000 It is proposed that he should also be Secretary for Coorg receiving an additional amount on that account from that Province Mr Gordon only proposes in addition to the First Assistant Resident to have a Personal Assistant paid at Rupees 500 per mensem, and a Residency Surgeon on the pay of a Civil Surgeon in a second class station He would in addition to other duties have charge of the Bowring Hospital, and for that he should receive a local allowance The details of office establishment required for the above officers cannot well be given until Mr Gordon's return to Bangalore, but as soon as he is informed what Residency staff is sanctioned statements of the establishments required will be submitted

"In connexion with the retention of European officers the first question which presents itself is the date when the Chief Court should be formed Mr Gordon does not think that the country is yet ripe for it nor the native service ready to supply members, and he would advocate continuing the present system of the Judicial Commissioner and three Sessions Judges for eighteen months longer, retaining two European Judges for that time This is an arrangement which commends itself at the present moment as well on the score of economy as of efficiency The other European officers whom it is recommended to retain are—

1 Superintending Engineer
4 Executive Engineers
1 Assistant Engineer
2 or 3 Civil Surgeons
1 or 2 Forest Officers
1 Director of Public Instruction
1 Principal Bangalore Central College
1 Officer for Police
1 Officer for Military

"There are three medical officers employed in the Mysore Province now, all of whom, Mr Gordon believes, the Native State wish to retain It is proposed that one officer, the head of the Medical Department shall be stationed at Bangalore, and another at Mysore The third will have the supreme charge of jails and superintend the sanitary arrangements in the Province These arrangements are suggested for adoption by the Native State if they are agreeable as Mr Gordon believes they will be He believes that as the medical wants of the province are great, they will be glad to retain the European medical officers who are now in it for a time at least, and presuming that Government are ready to lend their services, Mr Gordon would leave it to the Native State to determine whether they should adopt the suggested course or not

"The time has now arrived, I am desired to say, for the nomination to the post of Dewan or First Minister In paragraph 8 of your letter, No 1,100 dated the 8th April 1877 Mr Gordon was requested to nominate an officer who should be suited eventually to succeed to the office of Dewan to the post of Secretary Mr Gordon accordingly nominated Mr Rungacharlu C I E He was appointed Revenue Commissioner and Secretary in May 1879 and has done good work since in that capacity In Mr Gordon's judgment, I am to say he is the fittest person in the Province for the office of Dewan Mr Gordon has consulted the Maharaja on this point His Highness unhesitatingly prefers the selection of an officer from within the Province to the appointment of one from outside The names of all officers employed in Mysore, who are in any way eligible for the place, have been deliberately laid before the Maharaja, and he has expressed his undoubted preference for Mr Rungacharlu Mr Gordon thinks then that the nomination of Mr Rungacharlu as Dewan may be approved But Mr Gordon is of opinion that it should be clearly understood that in the case of nomination to the office of Dewan, now and hereafter the Government of India reserves the power of approval or veto

'In respect to the Council it might be convenient to postpone its formation for a time on financial and on other grounds especially as at present there will be European officers at the head of Departments to aid in the administration, and as the Resident will be able also to give special guidance But if the Government deem it right that the Council should be formed, Mr Gordon will consult the Maharaja as to the two officers who should be appointed to it The Judicial Commissioner being a European he will not be in the Council and it remains to select two principal native officers in the State and make them *ex-officio* Members of the Council At present it is specially desirable to make these arrangements as economically as possible and therefore Mr Gordon proposes to add a suitable addition to the salaries of the officers selected as Members of Council

"When the names of the Dewan and Members of Council are formally submitted for the sanction of Government as they will be if the above views are approved of a brief set of rules of procedure for the conduct of business in the Council will also, I may say, be submitted

'The jurisdiction and management of the Mysore State Railway may best be left in the hands of the Native Government It is purely a local railway and would require considerable extensions in the future The Native State may be left to arrange for these, taking counsel with the Resident in regard to any loans or other financial arrangements for construction It will be necessary however to obtain from the Mysore State a final assignment of jurisdiction over the land occupied by the Madras Railway Such jurisdiction may conveniently be exercised by the officers appointed to administer the Bangalore Cantonment

"In regard to the tombs and memorials of British officers and men and the mausoleum containing the remains of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, the Maharaja would regard their due preservation as a point of honour with him and it would be for the Resident to see that the matter is duly attended to

"The organization and reductions effected have been briefly as follows —The Divisional Commissioners with their large establishments have been abolished and the district administration brought under the immediate direction of the Government With the exception of two districts—Bangalore and Kadur (a coffee district)—the European Deputy Commissioners have been replaced by native officers carefully selected The number of Assistant Commissioners has been reduced The civil judicial work of the Deputy Commissioner and the establishments connected therewith have been abolished The judicial work has been completely separated from Revenue Officers and placed under separate District and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs

'In the Police Department the functions of the Inspector-General of Police have been transferred from the Judicial Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner Special Police Assistant Commissioners have been abolished and the establishments of police Inspectors and Jemadars have been largely reduced both in number and salary control over the department being placed more directly in the charge of the district and taluk officers It now remains to select a well qualified European officer to exercise immediate control over the Police under the native Administration

Considerable reductions have also been effected in the establishments and charges in the Chief Commissioner's Secretariat in the Account and Press Departments and in the Judicial Commissioner's establishment In the Educational Department the inspecting agency has been revised, and European Inspectors replaced by natives. In the Rifle Local Infantry one regiment out of four has been reduced and the other establishment considerably curtailed In the Forest Department the Conservator and his establishment have been dispensed with and other reductions have been effected Reductions have also been carried out in the Bangalore Cantonment Magistrate's and Small Cause Court Establishments, as well as in that of the Local Postal services The post of Superintendent of Government Farm has been abolished The Engineering College on its former footing has been abolished, and in its stead an Engineering School has been set up at Bangalore and scholarships provided for the completion of a course at some good College outside the Province Medical Schools and arrangements for instruction in chemistry and physiology, in botany and in practical gardening have been made The works of the Inam Commission have been pushed on and the Office of Superintendent of Inams, with its establishment will now be dispensed with The Survey Commissioner is being localized and the allowance paid to the Survey Commissioner of Bombay will now cease. In the Department of Public Works several of the European officers have been transferred elsewhere their places being filled by qualified natives The head of the Department and a few European officers will be retained for a time It has been necessary to reduce the allotments so as to provide an annual sum for the railway

"The result of these deductions will be seen in the accompanying statement which shows the former present scale of establishments and charges There has on the whole been an annual reduction of expenditure of 12 lakhs of rupees against which must be set the increase of four lakhs—the interest on the famine loan—thus giving a net saving of only eight lakhs of rupees Some further small reductions in the Jail Establishment will be feasible and the reorganization of the Medical Department remains to be carried out

'It will be very desirable to continue for a time the existing arrangements of His Highness education The Maharaja, Mr Gordon is glad to be able to report earnest in his desire for this arrangement and the Tutor Mr Porter has consented to stay for a time

"The case of the coffee planters in Mysore is I am directed to say simply this They have been anxious to obtain a permanent title in their estates at a fixed acreage rate Mr Gordon has repeatedly advocated as strongly as he could, compliance with their reasonable wish But the Government of India have been unable to concede in his views It may be well even now, Mr Gordon thinks, to concede the point But it is not indeed of any very great consequence, for from his knowledge of the views entertained on the subject in the Native State, Mr Gordon is persuaded that the Maharaja will at once grant to the planters the title which they have sought in vain from the Government of India therefore His Highness may conveniently be left to deal finally with this matter The Resident would also see to the due enforcement of the provisions of the Sunnad in the interests of European and other grantees

"The rectification of boundaries between Mysore and Madras and between Mysore and Bombay, does not appear to press for decision now It may indeed Mr Gordon thinks be deferred with advantage till after the Maharaja has succeeded to power Any changes which on grounds of administrative convenience it may be desirable to introduce hereafter can then be amicably adjusted between the two Governments I do not refer to the demarcation of the South Canara boundary which is making rapid and satisfactory progress, and will it is believed, be completed by March 1881

A question of some importance which remains for settlement is the proposed retrenchment of the Amrit Mahal or Cattle Department, to the Mysore State with arrangements if necessary for the supply to the British Government of a certain number of draught cattle every year in return for the herds which may be made over to the Mysore Government

'Another question requiring decision relates to the Postal service of the province Mr Gordon is to send to think it would be desirable for the Imperial Postal Department to combine with the extra mileage arrangement of the Postal arrangements in the province now practicable to do so either cheaply or efficiently There may be some question of transferring that it would lead to much friction and undesirable collision with the officers of the local administration in out of the way parts of the Province where Postal provision is required. The Imperial Postal Department has perhaps commenced for some time at any rate to some of the great through Post Lines, extending its operations by and by to the more remote lines if it can do it advisable and feasible to do so If, however guided by experience elsewhere, the Government should desire to take over the postal service wholly even assistance and support to the introduction of the measure shall be given

'The Maharaja's Government will be required to guarantee the existing pensions and future pensions to existing officials of the Uncovenanted Service—European and Native. The Government have to propose orders on the subject of the pensions of Covenanted Officers (Civil and Military) who have served or are still serving in the province To enable us to conclude the points on which an expression was called for *(Concluded)*

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

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ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

Published every Monday Morning.

ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಮುಖಪತ್ರವೃತ್ತಾಂತಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪತ್ರಿಕಾಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಗಂಥಿಸಾಧ್ವಿತಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ ಗದ್ಯಪದ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಮಾಸಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

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ಸಂಪುಟ ೮.] ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು:—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ೨೬ನೇ ತಾರೀಖ್ ೧೮೮೧. [ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ. ೫೦.

"ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪತ್ರಿಕಾಶಿಕ್ಷಾ"

ಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾನಿಬಂಧನೆ.

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅನ್ಯದೇಶಿಕ ಕೇಸರಿಕೊಳ್ಳಕರ್ಕ್ಕೆ
ಪತಿಕೆ ಪಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ... ೧೨—೦—೦

ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬಾಧಕ ಕೇಸರಿಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪತಿಕೆ ಪಕಟಿಸುವ
ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ... ... ೬—೦—೦

ಒನ್ನಡಬಾಧಕ ಕೇಸರಿಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ವರಿಸೆ ಮಾ
ಮೂಲ್ ಪೈಕಿ ಪಕಟಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ. ೬—೦—೦

ತೀರಿಕ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೮—೦

ಸಂಗಡಿಕೆ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೪—೦

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೫— ೦

ಟಿಪ್ಪ.—ಚಂದಾದಾರರು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ವಿಶೇಷಾಲೋಚನೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ, ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಯವಾ, ಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೇಸರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದು. ಚಂದಾಣವನ್ನು ಬಂಗಡೆಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಪ್ರಕಟನೆಗಳ ದಿನಾಜ್.

ಸಾಲಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೩—೦

ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ಪರ್ಯಂತ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೦—೧—೦

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ:—

೧. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕೆಯ ಚಂದಾದಾರ್ಯಾಗಿರುವ ಯಾವ ಕೇಸರಿಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಲಿಗೆ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಕೇಸರಿಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಕಿತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸುವಾಗ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಾಣೆಯಾದ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮರಳಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣೆಯಾದ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

೨. ಕೇಸರಿಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ಯಾವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪತಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಚಂದಾ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಂಕಿತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಹಾಗೆ ಅಂಕಿತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೩. ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅಂಚೆ ಸೋಡು ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಚೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅಂಚೆ ಆಫೀಸಿನವರು ಕೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಸರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೪. ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅಂಚೆ ಸೋಡು ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಚೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅಂಚೆ ಆಫೀಸಿನವರು ಕೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಸರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

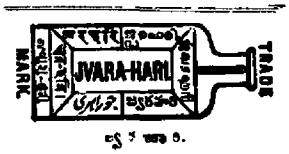
೫. ಕೇಸರಿಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ಯಾವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪತಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಚಂದಾ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಂಕಿತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳು ಕಾಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

೬. ಕೇಸರಿಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪತಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಚಂದಾ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಂಕಿತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಚೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳು ಕಾಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

೭. ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅಂಚೆ ಸೋಡು ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಚೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅಂಚೆ ಆಫೀಸಿನವರು ಕೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಸರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

೮. ಚಂದಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅಂಚೆ ಸೋಡು ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಚೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅಂಚೆ ಆಫೀಸಿನವರು ಕೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಸರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



ಜ್ವರ ಹರಿ.

ತೂಬ್ಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಷಮಶೀತಜ್ವರ, ಅಜೀರ್ಣ ಜ್ವಾಸಿಗ ಜ್ವರ, ಬಾಯಿಕಹಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜ್ವರ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಜ್ವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದು.

ಇದರ ಬೆಲೆ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೧ಆಣೆ. ೧೨ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೧ರೂಪಾಯಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಂಟೋನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಮುಖ್ಯೌಷಧ.

ಇದು ಮುಲ್ಲಿಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಮ್ಮುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಶಾಖವಿಕಾರಿ ಜ್ವರಗಳಿಂದ ಆಯಾಸಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮೂಲಕ ನರಮಂಡಲವನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಸ್ವಸ್ಥಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೃಪೆ—ಶಣ್ಣರಸ್ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೮ಆಣೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೧ರೂ. ಟಪಾಲ್ ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಕಲಿಸಿ.

ಅರಿಷಾಂ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ್ ಫಾರ್ಮಸಿ,
ಪಳಿದ್ದವಾಡ ಪೋಷ್ಟ.

ಇವರ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೧ಆಣೆಯಿಂದ ೧ರೂಪಾಯಿವರೆಗೆ ಬೆಲೆಯಿದೆ. ಬೇಕಾದವರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಅಮ್ಮೂರ ಪೊಮೆಡ್ಡಿಗಿರಿ ಮಳ್ಳಿ.

ಇವನ್ನಾಯ ಬಾಳಿನ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ೧೫ರೂ. ೧೫ರೂ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಬೆಲೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಬಾಧಕ ಪಲ್ಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

TRADE MARK.
THILUM

ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವರ್ಧಕ ತೈಲ.

ಮೈಕೈಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಉಜ್ವಲೋಪಾಧಿಕರಿಸುವುದು. ಮೊಡವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಜ್ವಲೋಪಾಧಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ದಿನ್ನಿಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾಯಿಸುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಮೃದುವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಪ್ಪುಮಚ್ಚೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆವರುಸಾಲೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಜ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಯಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಚ್ಚೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಪ್ಪುಮಚ್ಚೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆವರುಸಾಲೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಜ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಯಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಚ್ಚೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು.

ಸೇವಿಸುವ ವಿಧಾನ.

ಮೈಕೈಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಉಜ್ವಲೋಪಾಧಿಕರಿಸುವುದು. ಮೊಡವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಜ್ವಲೋಪಾಧಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ದಿನ್ನಿಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾಯಿಸುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಮೃದುವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಪ್ಪುಮಚ್ಚೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆವರುಸಾಲೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಜ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಯಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು. ಮೈಕೈ ಚರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಚ್ಚೆಗಳು ಬೀಳದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು.

ಸೂಚನೆ.—ಮೈಸೂರು, ಚಾಮರಾಜ, ಕಂಟೋನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪೇಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರುವ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವುದು. ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರುವ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಸೂಚನೆ ಅಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಕ್ರಯಮಾಡುವವರ್ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಯಾದರೂ ಈ ಔಷಧಿಯ ಸಗ್ಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಗ್ಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಶೂದ್ರಕ ಅಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ ಫಾರ್ಮಸಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪೋಷ್ಟ್.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಗ್ಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾರಲಾಗುವುದು. ಬೇಕಾದವರು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಎ. ಸೋಂಕಾಲಾಚಾರ್ಲು,
ಪ್ರೊಪ್ರೈಟರ್—ಬಿಜಿನೆಸ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರ್.
ಅಫೀಸ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಇನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ ಪೇಪರಿನ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು:—

ವೆಂಕಟರಂಗಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್, ಪೀಲುಕೋಟೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಪಂಡಿತರ್.
ಎಸ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್, ಸಿರಿಯೂರು ಸರಕಾರ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಪಂಡಿತರ್.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ಇತರರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗುವುವೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾಪಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಕನ್ನಡಪತ್ರಿಕಾವಾಚಕರಿಗೂ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಿಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು.

ಕೊಲಾಸ್ಯಕ. ... ೧—೪—೦

ಮಹೋದಯ. ... ೦—೧೫—೦

ಭಕ್ತಸ್ಯ (ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸಕೆ) ... ೦—೩—೦

ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ ಸುಬೋಧಿನಿ. ೦—೫—೦

ಬಾಲಬೋಧಿನಿ. ... ೦—೪—೦

ಶಶಧರ. ... ... ೦—೧೪—೦

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ಮಿತ್ರವಿಲಾಸ. ... ೦—೩—೬

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ಅಭಿಮಾನ್ಯಕಾರಿಸ. ... ೦—೨—೦

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ಅಕ್ಷರಚಿಂತಾಸ್ಕೆಚ್ ಎಲಿಫಂಟ್ ಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ... ೦—೪—೦

ಕೇಸರಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ೦—೪—೦

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ಪಾಲಮಾಮಂಜರಿ ... ೦—೦—೬

ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂಡಪಾಲರ. ... ೦—೩—೬

ಗಿರಿಜಾ ಕಾಮಧೇನು ... ೦—೦—೬

ಸೋರಪೇಕ್ಷಾಸೂತ್ರಾಣಾ ಆಚರ್. ... ೩—೪—೦

ಶಿಕ್ಷೋ ಜಯ್ಯಂ. ... ೦—೦—೦

ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಆಚರ್. ... ೨—೪—೦

ಶಿಕ್ಷೋ ಜಯ್ಯಂ. ... ೧—೧೬—೦

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ಯಾಜಾಮ ಪೂರ್ವ ಏಕೋನ. ... ೧—೪—೦

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ವಿವೇಕಚೂಡಾಮಣಿ. ... ೧—೪—೦

ರಾಜತರಂಗಿಣಿ ಮೂಲ. ... ೧—೦—೦

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೋತ್ತರಖಂಡ. ... ೦—೪—೦

ಶೋಭನಭಟ್ಟ. ... ೦—೬—೦

ಅಮರೇಶ್ವರಭಾಷ್ಯ. ... ೦—೬—೦

ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಾಂಧ್ರಕನ್ನಡಮರಾಠಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಬೇಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಸೂಚನೆ.

"ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ ಔಷಧಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗ."

ಎಂಬ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತೂರಾಜ್ಯಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ವೈದ್ಯರತ್ನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದು ಅಯುರ್ವೇದಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಹಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸರಳವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜ್ವರಗಳಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗದವರೆಗೂ ಇರುವ ಸಕಲ ರೋಗಗಳಿಗೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊ

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ.

ಮೊದಲಿನ ಆಫೀಸಿನವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇದ್ದ ಚಂದಾದಾರರಿಗೆ ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವವರು ಅವರಿಗೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಆಫೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು. ಈ ಆಫೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ

THE DEWAN ON FEMALE EDUCATION

(From an eye witness)

తుకింగరి తానేకొళ్ళు బుధవారదిన తమ పూర్ణ పిత్తిలాక్షి బల్లిలాక బిష్టిలాల్ మహరాజాకొళవర్గి బల్లి ఓకుకుబిత్తిలాగి ఇశాంగళుసేరిపల్లట్టలు. ఆ కాలద్ల్ల మహాపర తరాద మీ రంగాచార్యరునూ, మైసూరు మహారాజర మంత్రిగళు అఫిస కాకి బరోడ్ కి బిజయంతరభాగ్యక్కె ఇశమ్ము అనేక గా సేరిపల్లట్టరు. ఆ సమయదల్లి మహారాజర శ్రేనే, ఎజుకేషనాయ డైరక్టరుమక్కి ఇతరరు యోగ్యతెయనుసార మాగి మాంగరు కొడిసల్పట్టరు. బళిక సమరదల్లి పరశాలాధ్యక్షరు మత్తు శాలాధ్యక్షరు ఇవరిగె మహారాజర మంత్రిగళు ఇవరు ఇంగ్లిష్ మత్తు దేశియ భాషెయల్లి గతిసుత్తిరువ బాలబాలెయరు ఇవరిగె పరశాలెగళిగె బరతక్కవరాగియూ, బాలికెగళిగె పారశాలేయల్లి మత్తు ఇంగ్లిష్ మత్తు దేశియ భాషెగళల్లి గతిసుత్తిరువ బాలబాలెయరిగె పరశాలెగళిగె బరతక్కవరాగియూ ఆజ్ఞెయాయితు. ఈ ఆజ్ఞెయన్వయ ఆ ఇబ్బరు మహాశయరు తమ్మ తమ్మ అధికారగళల్లి ఇరువ ఇంగ్లిష్ మత్తు దేశియ భాషెగళ్ళ గతిసుత్తిరువ బాలబాలెయరిగె పరశాలెగళిగె బరతక్కవరాగి ఆజ్ఞెయన్ను కొడిసిదరు. ఆదరె ఇంగ్లిష్ భాషెయన్ను కలియలు ఇచ్ఛిసువ బాలకరిగె మాత్ర ఇంగ్లిష్ భాషెయన్ను కలియలు అవకాశవన్ను కొడిసిదరు. ఈ ఆజ్ఞెయన్వయ ఇంగ్లిష్ మత్తు దేశియ భాషెగళల్లి గతిసుత్తిరువ బాలబాలెయరిగె పరశాలెగళిగె బరతక్కవరాగి ఆజ్ఞెయాయిత

THE MADRAS SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION.—1881.

ಈ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ನರೇಷ ಕ್ವೀನ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲರಾದ ಮಿ. ಟಿ. ಎಲ್. ಥಾಮಸ್ ಇವರೂ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರರಾದ ಮಿ. ಎಫ್. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು. ಥಾಮಸ್ ಇವರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Test-VIII—A—Prose-writing—Higher Grade—English.

ಶೇಷಗಿರಿರಾವ್, ಬಿ.
ವೆಂಕಟರಾಮ ಸುಬ್ಬಾಜಿ,
ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶೇಷಯ್ಯಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ,
ಎಸ್. ಮುತ್ತುಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸಾಸನಯ್ಯ,
ಸ್ವಾಮಿಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್,
ಶೇಷಯ್ಯ, ವಿಶಾಲಾಕ್ಷಿಅಮ್ಮಾಳ್,
ರಂಗಾಚಾರಿ ಎಸ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್,
ಶಂಕರಾಯರ್ ಅನಂತಕೃಷ್ಣ.
ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪಾದಶೇಖರಂ,
ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಕುಪ್ಪುಸ್ವಾಮಿಪಿಳ್ಳೈ
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಾಚಾರಿ ಸೋಮಯಾಜಿಪಿಳ್ಳೈ.
ಪಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂ.
ಎಸ್. ಅರುಣಾಚಲಪಿಳ್ಳೈ ಸೋಮಸುಂದರಂ.
ಕೆಂಚಿರೆಡ್ಡಿ ವೀರಿನಾಯ್ಡುಗಾರ್.
ಶೇಷಾಚಾರ್.

NEWS LETTER.
ವೃತ್ತಾಂತ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು.

ಜಾವಗಲ್, ತಿಪಟೂರು ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಡೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹುಳಿಯಾರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕುಣಿಗಲ್ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ತುಮಕೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಧುಗಿರಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪಾವಗಡ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶಿರಾ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

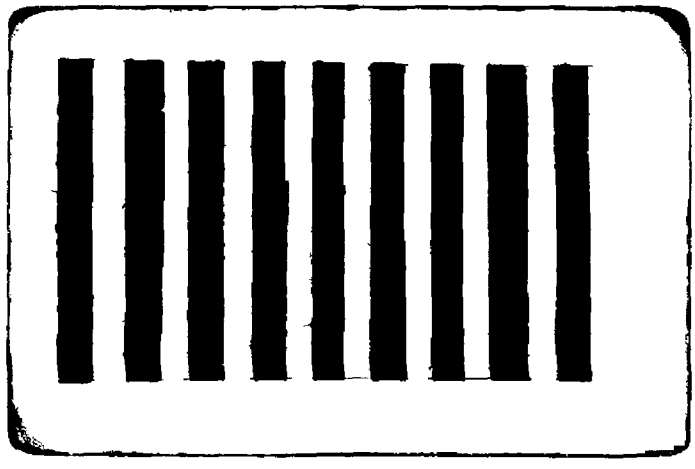
ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

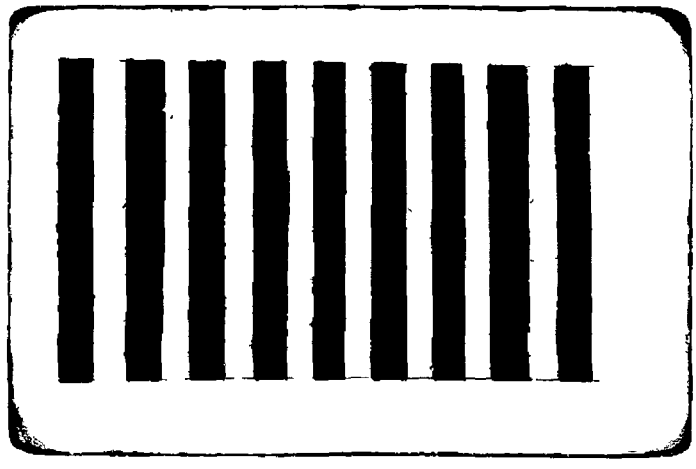
ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

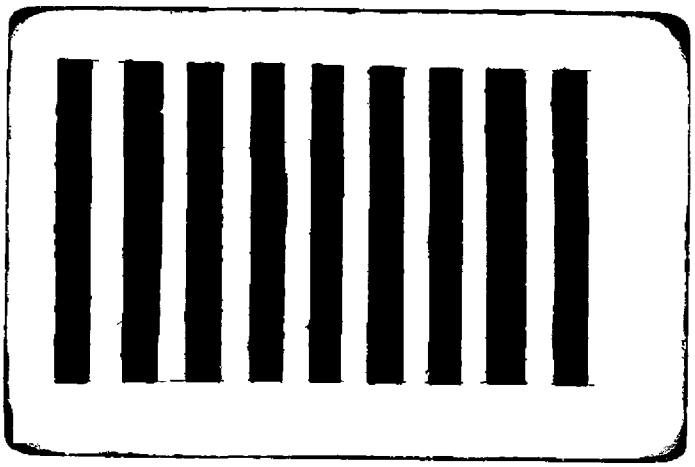
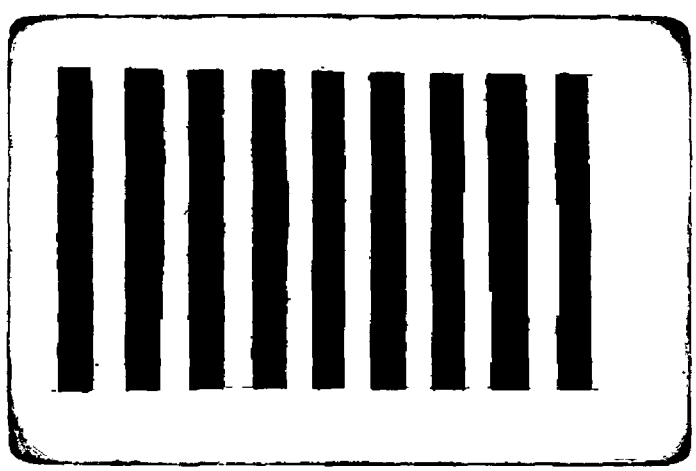
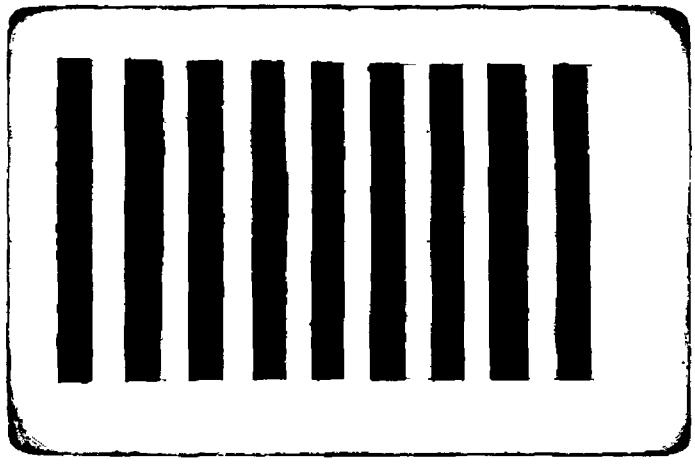
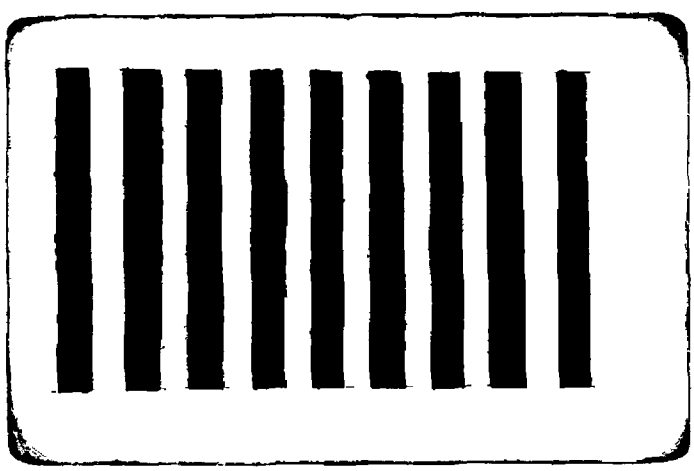
ಚಳ್ಳಕೆರೆ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೊಸದುರ್ಗ ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಳೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೊಳಲ್ಕೆರೆ







FLASH NO. 1